

# INDIAN OPINION

*Founded by*  
· MAHATMA GANDHI ·  
· IN 1903 ·

No. 4—Vol. XXXII.

Friday, October 19th, 1934

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper  
PRICE FOURPENCE.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1934.

### A LABOURED DOCUMENT

THE report of the Agent of the Government of India for the year 1933, a summary of which is reproduced from the Indian papers elsewhere in this issue is, in our opinion, a laboured document which makes one believe much more than what has actually been gained by the Agent for the Indian community. It would be foolish on our part to try to disprove what has been said in the report; nor do we begrudge the Agent his achievements. It was, however, a painful surprise to us to see in the actual report, which is in front of us, a discrepancy on the question of the Colonisation Enquiry Committee. The report says, Mr. J. E. Hofmeyr, the Minister of the Interior, "with the consent of the Government of India appointed a preliminary and local enquiry committee. The announcement of the appointment was made in Parliament on the 15th June 1933. Shortly after making the announcement the Minister addressed the South African Indian Congress and asked them whether, in view of what had been agreed upon at Capetown, they wished to be associated with this enquiry and, if so, to submit the name of a gentleman who would represent them. From the first the Congress realised that the proposed Committee was a local South African affair and was not the joint enquiry by the two Governments which had been foreshadowed at the Conference in 1932." In so far as our knowledge goes this is entirely beside the fact. While we do not wish to dwell upon this subject which is now past history and which has been the cause of the unfortunate split in the community, we would say this much to clear the air, that it was in August 1932, in response to an enquiry made by the Government, whether or not, the Congress wished to co-operate with the exploration Commission as decided upon by the Round Table Conference by appointing a representative of the community on it, that the principle of appoint-

ing a representative on the proposed commission was agreed to by the South African Indian Congress after a lengthy and heated debate, reiterating the reservations made by the Congress representatives before the Government of India Delegation at the Round Table Conference, the appointment being deferred to a future date. It was subsequent to this that the abovementioned announcement was made in Parliament by the Minister of the Interior which was a clear departure from the original understanding and the split arose as a result of the high-handed action of the Congress officials in appointing their representative without acquainting the public with the changed situation or taking their sanction. The Agent too, at the time, pleaded ignorance as to how and why this departure was made. We do still deplore the fact that the Agent, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, did not rise to the occasion, at the time, to use his good influences to bridge the gulf but assisted only in widening it by identifying himself with those of the Congressmen who co-operated with the Government and spurning those who had fallen out. We are glad to note that in this we have the support of no less a journal than the *Indian Social Reformer*, edited by Mr. K. Natarajan, who stands second to none in his moderation, thoughtfulness and fair-mindedness. We have always respected his views though we may differ from him at times. "We are not sure," says our contemporary, "that this was the wisest course to adopt for one who is not only the representative of the Government of India but also in a way the head, for the time being, of the Indian community in South Africa." We will, however not prolong this discussion.

The activities of the Agent of the Government of India are to be judged only by the extent of his success or failure in implementing the Capetown Agreement for which purpose he is supposed to be here. While Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh and Lady Maharaj Singh, by virtue of the unique position they hold in this country have, no doubt, been able to get access to quarters which might be difficult for the leaders of the Indian community to approach, and have thereby succeeded in getting a few concessions here and there, there is no doubt that the Agent has

utterly failed in so far as the fulfilment of the terms of that "Gentleman's" Agreement is concerned. In the Transvaal the prospects are not at all bright for Indians with the Asiatic Land Tenure Act and the Licences (Control) Ordinance looming over their heads and it is admitted by the Agent in his report, that the licensing laws, instead of being slackened in terms of the Agreement, have been only tightened up, and the Agent has been entirely helpless in getting any relief for those whose licences are constantly being refused. If anything the position in the Transvaal has grown worse since the Agreement in every matter—residential, trading and immigration. In Natal Indians have always had a grievance in so far as their trading rights are concerned and their residential rights and the right to own landed properties are in jeopardy. In the Cape, small as the Indian population is in that Province, which the Agent has in eulogistic terms praised for its liberalmindedness, it is suffering in so far as trading rights are concerned. In regard to the "Upliftment Clause" of the Agreement of which the Government of India was so proud and which speaks of giving Indians equal opportunities for their

uplift so that they may not lag behind any other sections of the population is still only on paper. The Government's White labour policy has come instead and the only song we are able to sing is that 350 Indians have been given employment by the Durban and Maritzburg Town Councils—and that too was due to the threatening attitude taken up by the Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Relief Committee to flood the Mayor's parlour with the unemployed if no relief was granted. To the statement that the general atmosphere is changing for the better a direct lie has been given by the resolution of the conference of the Natal Municipal Association seeking powers to segregate Indians and by the activities of the Reddingsbond in the Transvaal. While every Agent has pleasingly referred to the limbs of the Indian community he has succeeded in adorning none has left these shores without witnessing either one or more vital limbs torn off. What we wish to bring home is that the purpose for which the Agency has been established in this country, in so far as the Government is concerned, has not been served and in so far as the Indian community is concerned the latter seems more divided than ever before the advent of the Agent to this country.

#### POET'S CORNER.

##### DEATH THE LEVELLER

*The glories of our blood and state  
Are shadows, not substantial things;  
There is no armour against fate;  
Death lays his icy hands on kings:  
Sceptre and Crown  
Must tumble down,  
And in the dust be equal made  
With the poor crooked scythes and swards.  
Some men with swords may reap the field,  
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;  
But their strong nerves at last must yield;  
They tame but one another still:  
Early or late  
They sloop to fate,  
And must give up their murmuring breath  
When they, pale captives, creep to death.  
The garlands wither on your brow;  
Then boast no more your mighty deeds;  
Upon Death's purple altar now  
See where the victor-victim bleeds:  
Your heads must come  
To the cold tomb;  
Only the actions of the just  
Small sweet, and blossom in their dust.*

J. SHIRLEY.

#### THE THINGS WE'VE FORGOTTEN.

### Twenty Years Ago

EXTRACTS FROM "INDIAN OPINION,"  
Dated April 27th, 1912

Writes INDIAN OPINION:

#### COLOUR BAR IN SPORT

THE handsome contribution of our Chinese friends to the Olympic Games Fund collected in Johannesburg has evoked from the *Sporting Star* Editorial Department sympathetic paragraphs deploring the exclusion from the Wanderers Ground of coloured people and Asiatics, and, especially, the Chinese, who, although they need not have, contributed so handsomely to the Olympic Games Fund. We give the paragraphs for the edification of Indian sporting readers. We find that, whilst the paragraphs are written with a very good motive and in a friendly spirit, the suggestion of setting apart an enclosure for one class of Asiatics, and setting aside a portion of the general Stands for "respectable and decent" Asiatics is impossible of acceptance. Asiatics, if we know their mind, will decline to have anything to do with class distinction even in this matter of a sporting ground. Our readers may recall what happened at the time of the Durban Corporation celebrations over the tactless action of the Mayor of Durban in wanting to rope off an enclosure for respectable Indians to a limited number. We cannot help feeling that, if the

Wanderers' Committee takes up the suggestion made by the writer of the paragraphs, it will simply add insult to injury. Before the British occupation, Asiatics had no difficulties in attending the Wanderers' Sports on equal terms with Europeans, and they had no difficulty in holding their own sports there, but everything changed after the British occupation, and the Sports Committee of the Wanderers adopted an unsportsmanlike attitude of closing the Wanderers ground entirely to Asiatics. If it is now to be re-opened, we hope that it will be done in no grudging spirit. We do not know that any distinctions are drawn between high-class and other Europeans as to admittance to different parts of the ground. In our opinion, any person who is dressed in a cleanly manner is as respectable as any other. In such matter. To act otherwise is simply snobbish, and calculated to give rise to complaints, discord and bickerings.

## The Agent's Annual Report

### Account of Problems Affecting Indians

THE annual report of the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa for the year 1933 is published.

The Agent and all his staff were invariably received with courtesy and friendliness, says the report. Kunwar Maharaj Singh and the Kunwarani were in great demand throughout the Union as guests of honour and speakers at different public functions and have addressed many thousands of Europeans and Indians on subjects connected with India and race relationship with special reference to the Indian problem in South Africa. The Kunwarani has established a number of Indian women's centres with the help of European friends and one of these proved so successful that the Pretoria municipality changed their original refusal and took over the upkeep of the clinic opened in the Asiatic bazaar of Pretoria.

### Education

Efforts are being made to create greater interest in the education of Indian girls and induce Indian women generally to play a larger part in the life of their community in South Africa than has hitherto been the case. The Agent and his wife have given a large number of 'at homes' in Durban, Johannesburg and Capetown which had been attended by many representative Europeans and Indians. These functions are useful in bringing together the two communities in a country wherein often through ignorance and prejudice there is want of good feeling towards Indians.

### Land Tenure Act

The Agent gives a detailed account of the enquiry by the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission who gave the Indian case a patient and courteous hearing. The Agent's intervention also made a number of municipalities withhold action

pending the Commission's report against Indian traders alleged to be in illegal occupation of proclaimed lands. The Agent next describes the work of the Colonisation Enquiry Committee and how the Indian Congress was split on the point whether the Congress should be represented on this enquiry. The Agent regrets this division in the Indian ranks at a time when union is essential, and hopes that when passions have subsided a way may be found for restoration of unity and goodwill. The Indian case before this Committee was that their economic disadvantages were largely due to artificial restrictions and that if these were removed they would find enough scope for their energies and any suggestion of colonisation outside the Union would immediately become unnecessary.

### Unemployment

As regards unemployment, the Agent made the Union Government agree to subsidise employment of distressed Indians, 300 of these were employed by the Durban Municipality and 50 by Pietermaritzburg. The Agent fears that while the worst of the economic depression is past, unemployment among Indians has not materially improved. The Indian case was put before the Provincial Finances Commission while the credit for securing the deletion of two clauses embodying the principle of segregation in the Durban Corporation Ordinance goes to the Indian Congress alone.

### Indian Traders' Plight

As regards the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance the position is that so far as any extension or alteration of trade is concerned the Indian trader is at the mercy of local authority.

The Agent has made representation to the authorities but for the present there seems no possibility of a change in the ordinance which places the livelihood of an unrepresented community in the hands of men who in certain cases are or may be their commercial rivals and it takes away the right of appeal to a court of law. As for the segregation in post offices the Agent quotes from different views expressed by judges of the Supreme Court and says that an application has been made by Mr. Rasool for permission to appeal to the Privy Council.

An account is also given of the steps taken by the Agent to safeguard the interests of Indians in the Germiston Asiatic Bazaar and how municipal action against Indians was held up and the matter is now under correspondence. The report also refers to the conditions in the locations. The Agent took the Minister of the Interior on a visit to the Indian location in Boksburg when the Minister saw for the first time how Indian areas were neglected by local authority. As a result the Minister issued instructions to the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs to improve the unsatisfactory conditions in such bazaars and locations.

Dealing with Indian education the Agent says that real improvement has been made. In Transvaal and the Cape the authorities are liberal but no so in Natal. The main need at present is increased facilities for education and training of girls.

The Sastri College continues to make good progress. The number of pupils have increased and funds have been provided for the extension of the building. The College has now three South African Indians with degrees on its staff. A number of other Indians including a Parsee lady doctor have qualified themselves overseas.

The Agent remarks: "Such men and women should do much to raise the status of Indians in this country."

As for assisted emigration it fell during the year to 1,493 compared to 2,688 in 1932. The decrease may reflect the improvement in trade. It is more likely that the number of those willing to go is diminishing.

## Baroda Girl Guides

### East London Tribute

THE seating accommodation of the City Hall was taxed to its uttermost on the occasion of a gymnastic display by the party of visiting Girl Guides from Baroda, says the *East London Daily Despatch*. Europeans and Indians alike, attracted by the golden opinions the girls have won all over the Union, packed the hall, and were not slow in voicing their appreciation of the many novel and graceful items on the programme.

And these were very varied, including songs in the Guides' own language, a humorous chant or recitation in English, with appropriate actions, a neat speech by the young captain of the Guides, Miss Subhadra Kumari, Indian folk-dances, very clever feats of archery and of marksmanship with an airgun, drills with varied accompaniments, and sham fights with different weapons. A feature of every item was the vigour and grace imparted to every movement, speaking volumes for the physical training and condition of the young performers, for only those in the pink of condition could have carried out so exacting a programme without being exhausted. And of being so not one showed the least sign.

The condition of eye and hand was well exhibited in the feats of archery, when thin threads were severed by the unerring arrows, one again dropping a wreath of flowers on the neck of the acting Mayor, Mr. J. F. Pearce, while the young archers discharged their shafts from all sorts of seemingly impossible positions. Yoga Asans, or Indian physical culture, showed the co-ordination of every muscle and included feats of contortion and balance that were a great credit to the performers. The drills including marching and drills with Indian clubs, Lizam or strings of clashing discs, daggers, double swords, sticks, spears and lathis or bamboo rods, each drill being more in the nature of a graceful and agile dance and being followed by a sham fight or duel, in which the use of the various weapons was displayed, coupled with clever defence and methods of disarming an enemy.

Included in the programme were Indian songs to the accompaniment of a sort of small portable harmonium and one or two Oriental instruments. The Garba dance was in attractive national costumes, while in the stick dance the dancers wore the white shirts and dark shorts which were used for all the other items.

Towards the close of the programme Lady Crewe mounted the stage and was promptly garlanded by Captain Subhadra. Lady Crewe announced that the Guides would give a free exhibition for school children at four o'clock in the afternoon in the Recreation Ground, and hoped as many as possible would take advantage of the opportunity to see what a delightful entertainment Indian girls could present. Many of the exercises, she remarked, were wonderful. At first some of the young ladies appeared rather formidable, and she should not like to have them angry with her. She thanked them one and all, including their leader, Pandit Anandpriyaji, for having come so far to show such remarkable exercises and give so enjoyable an entertainment.

Pandit Anandpriyaji, in a few well-chosen words, referred to the progress of Indians in sport, and of the girls, who, he remarked humorously, he hoped would soon compete with English girls in non-stop flights. He thanked all who had aided in making their visit pleasant.

The entertainment concluded with the singing of Shanti Paath—the Indian hymn of peace—and the National Anthem of Great Britain and the Dominions.

### The Awakening of India

Dealing editorially with the visit of the Baroda Girl Guides to East London the *Daily Despatch* writes:—

The visit of a party of Girl Guides from Baroda, one of the most progressive of Indian States, has not only been of intense interest to those who belong to what Lady Crewe at the reception on Tuesday evening aptly described as the "world-wide sisterhood of Guides," but has driven home by ocular demonstration the tremendous changes which recent years have brought about in the social life of India itself. Perhaps the most remarkable feature, and certainly that which the visit has most strongly exemplified, is the emancipation of Indian women from the tyranny and slavery of the Pardah, and coupled therewith the abolition of child marriages. Not very many years ago the majority of the visiting Guides—who are young girls from ten to fourteen years of age—would have been married, household serfs subservient to the mothers-in-law, and very possibly already mothers. Now they are a party of healthy girls, well educated, speaking more than one language, mentally and physically trained to play a useful part in the development of their country—an exemplification of happy girlhood differing only in the colour of their skins from the girlhood of any other nation.

A cause, or a result, of this happy emancipation has been the education of girls in various parts of India

of institutions for the furtherance of female education. One of the most typical of these is that at which our young visitors are pupils, the Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Karelubagh. This is a spacious building with extensive grounds, the object of which is to provide Indian girls with a liberal education by which each may be fitted to play her part in life, either in the home or the world. The curriculum is extensive and varied, and due attention is paid to physical training and educational tours to such places as possess historic or other interesting features. If the girls now in our midst may be taken as fair average samples, then the College—for the meaning of the lengthy title is "Aryan Girls' College"—has certainly succeeded in its object.

Proof that the evil of child marriage has not yet died out is given by a clause in the regulations of the College which provides that "no girl who is either married or betrothed is admitted to the institution." This is particularly significant when taken in conjunction with the next clause, which stipulates that "no girl above the age of ten or less than six is admitted," though special permission is granted to deserving pupils over the maximum age. But with the steady progress of modern civilising ideas in India, such restrictions will surely speedily cease to be necessary. And to that end educational tours such as that at present in progress should contribute very largely.

## Indian Licensing Appeals Dismissed

**T**HE Maritzburg Town Council last Monday dismissed two appeals made by Indian traders against the decision of the Acting Licensing Officer, who had refused to grant their applications for licences.

The first appeal heard was that of E. M. Bhyat, who had applied for general dealer, mineral water and fresh produce licences for premises in Relief Street, near to where the new Native Beer Hall is to be built. The premises sought to be licensed are owned by an Indian and were formerly used as an Indian Laundry.

The Licensing Officer stated that the side of Piet Relief on which the premises were situated was entirely residential, and it was not desirable that the business contemplated should be carried on there. Mr. E. M. Brokensha appeared for the applicant.

The Gora Mahomed case was quoted by Mr. W. L. Howes, for Guljar Khan in the second appeal. Khan was a tenant of the City Council till the end of September, in premises now being demolished to make way for the new Law Courts. He had been there for 40 years. He now applied for a transfer to premises at the corner of Commercial Road and Berg Street, which are about 200 yards further down Commercial Road than the premises previously occupied by him.

In outlining his case Mr. Howes said that the Supreme Court decision in the case of Gora Mahomed versus the Town Council of Durban could not apply, for the City Council had never laid down a policy of setting areas aside for different types of trade. This was shown by the decision of the Municipality to grant Roes & Co. a licence for a Native truck store in premises in Commercial Road, opposite the Grand Theatre. In any case, the applicant had been the tenant of the Municipality for five years. There was a general belief, said Mr. Howes, that the Council had decided to clean up this area, and on that account had refused all Indian licences. This was illegal, for the Appellate Division had definitely laid down that no Licensing Board could approach any application with a fixed general rule. If it did its proceedings could be set aside.

Mr. C. M. Brokensha, who appeared for the objectors, claimed that the main trade carried on by the applicant was Native, and not European as stated, and that the area where the shop was situated was not one suitable for that class of trade.

The second decision will probably be contested in the Supreme Court.

## Social And Personal

Mr. V. R. Nair, of the Gandhi Senthamal Govt. Aided Indian School, May Street, Durban, has been notified of his new appointment as headmaster of the Hlobane Govt. Aided Indian School.

Mr. V. S. Naidoo, formerly on the staff of the Sir Kurma Reddi Govt. Aided Indian School has been transferred to the Catomanor Govt. Aided Indian School.

Mr. M. K. Naidoo, headmaster of the Pinetown Indian School was quietly married to Miss E. Peters, daughter of Mr. K. M. Peters of Pietermaritzburg, at P. M. Burg, on Wednesday Oct. 10. Mr. M. K. Naidoo was the president of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society (1930-'31) and apart from his numerous activities connected with his profession, was a keen sporting enthusiast, representing and captaining the Football (Sam China Cup) Team on many occasions. Miss E. Peters was also in the teaching profession and at the time of her marriage, was on the staff of the Carlisle St. Govt. Indian School.

## NOTICE

### INDIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Will employers of Indian labour kindly notify the undersigned of any vacancies in their establishment.

Write:—Hon. Secretary, Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Relief Committee, Indian Sports Grounds, Durban.

# INDIAN LETTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Salem, September 28.

## The Bombay Congress

ON the 26th of October, the Indian National Congress meets at Bombay after three years legal suppression. The Congress camp will be known as Abdul Gaffar Nagar. Babu Rajendra Prasad, the hero of earthquake stricken Bihar, will preside over its deliberations. This session is momentous as it has to decide whether the Congress will continue under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi or pursue other methods. For some time past Gandhiji has been feeling that the Congress intelligentsia if they were not hampered by their unexampled loyalty to him would gladly take to some other line of action. For him any more to draw upon this loyalty and devotion is to put an undue strain upon them. His faith in the efficacy of non-violence, truth and handspinning is as strong as ever. He feels that there is a fundamental difference between him and those who have no faith in his methods. Therefore, the only course left to him is either to secure the willing and ungrudging co-operation of all congressmen or to leave the Congress in their hands and chalk out his own programme independently. To use his own words, "If I must leave this organisation I shall not do so without a wrench and I should do it only when I am convinced that by being outside I serve it better than by being in it."

He therefore proposes to test the feeling of the Congress by placing before its session at Bombay certain resolutions to effect amendments in the constitution. Firstly the Congress creed of 'Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means' will be changed into that of "Swaraj by truthful and non-violent means." The second amendment would be to replace the four anna franchise by yarn franchise i.e. delivery by every member of 8,000 feet of self spun yarn per month. This simple labour franchise will justify our claim to be a truly democratic body representing even the lowest paid labour. The third amendment will insist on the habitual wearing of khadi by every member of the Congress. The fourth amendment seeks to reduce the number of delegates from 6,000 to 1,000. This will enable the body to function in a more businesslike manner. Gandhiji's relationship with the Congress depends on how these amendments are received.

## Pettymindedness

There seems to be no end to the petty-mindedness of the Government of India. Their cat and mouse policy when Mahatmaji desired the restoration of facilities to serve Harijans during his imprisonment is still fresh in our memory. Recent events show that this mentality has not undergone any change.

They released Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to enable him to be near his wife during her present serious illness. When her condition was changing from bad to worse they decided to put him back in prison. Now we get the news that they are contemplating to let him out for a few hours in the day. These periodical releases and rearrests will in no way help in the speedy recovery of Mrs. Nehru. When civil

disobedience has been suspended and Congressmen are busily engaged in capturing the legislatures what prevents the Government from releasing Jawaharlalji?

Another noteworthy case is the release of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his brother Dr. Khan Saheb. This release would have been more graceful and better appreciated had it been unconditional. They have been ordered not to enter the Frontier or the Punjab. Dr. Khan Saheb has been persuaded to stand as the Congress candidate from the North West Frontier Province but in view of this prohibitory order he will have to conduct his election campaign without entering even the neighbourhood of his province.

## Congress Parliamentary Board

The Board has already nominated candidates for sixty seats. It has been decided not to oppose Messrs. Malaviya, Aney and Sarat Chandra Bose. The last named is the elder brother of Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose and is under detention without trial for the last two years.

## Temple Entry Bill

"I have got six years' touch with and the experience of the nature of the present Government of India, and it is a retrograde body. Three orthodoxies joined hands in an unholy alliance in opposing the Temple-Entry Bill—the Hindu orthodoxy, the Muslim orthodoxy and the Government orthodoxy. I call this the Temple-Entry Bill's withdrawal—the greatest fiasco fit for the films. Mr. Ranga Iyer bungled," declared Mr. M. R. Jayakar in a lecture delivered at a public meeting in Bombay.

## Deenabandhu Andrews

The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution appreciating Deenabandhu Andrews' services in connection with Indians in Zanzibar.

## Sardar Patel on Cities

"I am uneasy in a City like Bombay. I am at rest only in the villages. Cities like Bombay represent the Imperial power that rules over us. It is full of glamour, hubbub, arrogance and such things," said the Sardar addressing the lady members of the Gandhi Seva Sena in Bombay. He continued: "Both myself and Gandhiji used to hear with interest of your work while we were in Yerawada Jail. With much earnestness and enthusiasm I am happy to hear that Maharashtra sisters are surpassing the Gujerati ladies in Harijan work. Deccani ladies are said to be orthodox. Therefore I am delighted that they are in the forefront of Harijan work in Bombay."

## Indian Child Welfare Society Centre

150 Brook Street, Durban.

Open daily, Monday to Saturday, 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Infants, young children, nursing and expectant mothers.

Lady doctors give free attendance.

Tuesday morning 8-30 o'clock. Friday afternoon 3 o'clock.

## Philosophy And Eastern Thought

Lecture by Shri Swami Adhyanandji  
In East London

THERE was a large attendance of Europeans and Indians in the St. Saviour's Hall to hear a lecture on Eastern philosophy by the Swami Adhyanandji, a member of the Ramkrishna Mission of India, says the East London Daily Despatch. The Swami went deeply into the subject and compared the Hindu philosophy with the present trend of scientific and biological thought.

Indian philosophy, he said, had its origin many thousands of years ago, before the teachings of Socrates, Plato, the Prophet of Nazareth, or Confucius. The messages they gave to the world were applicable not only to those times, or to the present, but to all times. Prof. Max Muller had said: "If there is one country where the human mind has gone to its highest evolution I have to point to India."

The voice of Indian philosophy was so deep and complex that to the superficial student it appeared that a discordant note was struck. But if the whole tree of Indian thought was studied it would be found that there was a complex harmony which permeated the whole of the Indian character, mind and thought. All Indian thought throughout the ages had been coloured by their philosophy of idealism, and it had been truly said that to understand India one had to understand its philosophy.

The teachings of these great thinkers went to the fundamentals of all the problems and differences that were facing the world today. They had pondered over the problem of human existence and had discovered the relation between truth and human consciousness. Life must be in tune with the spiritual reality, eternal and unchangeable.

All existence—human and not—had its basis on that final substance that was consciousness supreme within the limits of time, space and causality. Humanity lived in a spiritual reality, and was progressing in the direction of spiritual evolution. God was the supreme spirit, interpreted in various ways by various philosophies and religions, but all tending to the same result.

Dealing with Hinduism and its relation to modern physical science, the Swami said that the philosophy of the East had no quarrel with the modern thought. The nineteenth century saw a conflict between science and Christian theology but it was only necessary to refer to the law of relativity to show that scientific thought was proceeding along the same lines as that of Hinduism for thousands of years past. There would come a time when the two schools would shake hands in the discovery that their interpretations of man and the universe were tending in the same direction.

There was a conflict with the biology, which said that life could not exist outside the physical plane. They argued that life was like a lamp, which was utterly dead when the flame was extinguished,

that there could be no immortality except that passed on by the father to the child, and that the conception of life after death was a myth.

Hinduism had its doctrine of reincarnation, and said that the biologist's reading of human life and consciousness was entirely wrong. Had man come from nothing to go to nothing? A burning lamp had no feeling of self-consciousness or self-existence, but the human being could not lose his feeling of self-existence, even in the deepest sleep. The contemplations of the philosophers of India were more profound than the superficial studies of life that were found today.

The whole of Indian civilisation was coloured by the teachings of "soul force"—the knowledge of an inner existence which transcended all outward physical life. But modern civilisation was out of tune with these teachings and was rushing today towards something that was far removed from the truth. Philosophy had only one object and that was to make the spiritual reality the object of life. When men had done that and had taken the greater view of life, then only could they be in rhythm and tune with the spiritual music that was within them all. When they made life dance in rhythm. With spiritual truth, life had all harmony, peace and love.

The prophet of Nazareth said: "Knock, and the door shall be opened; seek and ye shall find it." In effect, that had been said by the Hindu philosophers through thousands of years.

(Concluding, the Swami said that Indian philosophy held a deep message for a modern world torn by hate and racial strife.

"India sends its message once again to civilisation," he said. "We teach spiritualisation, love, and harmony, based on the fundamental conception of realities."

Dr. G. Rattray, late principal of the Seiborn College presided over the meeting, and both he and the Swami were garlanded on behalf of the Indian community by Mr. D. B. Parbhoo.

### HINT TO MOTHERS

A banana cost a life in Lady Smith recently when a six-months-old child got a piece of the fruit lodged in his throat and was asphyxiated. The mother of the child left him lying in a room with his brother, who was three years old. The brother was eating a banana. When the mother returned a few seconds later she found the baby in convulsions. A doctor was immediately summoned, but when he arrived he pronounced life extinct. An examination revealed a piece of banana lodged in the throat. On being questioned, the three-year-old child said he had given his little brother a piece of his banana.



## Natal Indian Teachers' Conference

THE following were among the resolutions passed at the ninth annual conference of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society, held at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, on October, 2 and 3.

### (1) Uniformity of Fees

This Conference of the Natal Indian Teachers' recommends for adoption in the Government Aided Indian Schools, the following scale of fees:—Infants 6d; Std. I, 9d; Std. II, 1/-; Std. III, 1/6; Std. IV, 2/-; Std. V, 2/6; and Std. VI, 3/-.

### (2) Long and Sick Leave

This Conference resolves that representations be made to the Superintendent of Education and the school managers that:

(a) Teachers employed in the Government Aided Indian Schools be granted one month's long leave for every cycle of three years.

(b) Teachers employed in the Government Aided Indian Schools be entitled to one month's sick leave for every cycle of two years.

### (3) Domestic Science

This Conference resolves that representations be made to the Superintendent of Education to establish Domestic Science classes in Indian Girls' Schools.

In regard to the additional amount proposed by the Provincial Authorities to be expended on Indian education it is learnt by the Society that the following items will be included in the programme of expenditure:—

(1) Conversion of a number of private schools to Government Aided Status.

(2) Conversion of certain Aided Schools to Government status.

(3) The giving of building grants on behalf of certain Government Aided School.

(4) The supply of furniture and equipment to certain Government and Government Aided Schools.

(5) The provision of further facilities for Secondary education.

(6) Grants towards the giving of free meals to a limited number of indigent pupils.

(7) The lowering of the fees of Indian girl pupil in Government Indian Schools.

Apart from these, it is believed, there will also be a sum for Bursaries and also increased provision for Teachers Vacation Course and free medical inspection of pupils in Government Indian Schools.

### Annual Meeting

At the annual general meeting, the secretary Mr. R. Regnath presented an interesting report of the activities of the Teacher's Society for the year ending 1933-1934.

### Election

The following officials were elected for the ensuing year:—President: Mr. G. V. Naidoo; vice-Presidents: Messrs. H. S. Lone, R. Regnath, C. C. Naidoo, Simmon David, and Mrs. V. R. R. Moodley; Hon. General Secretary: Mr. A. D. L. arns, B.A.; Hon. asst. Secretary: Mr. George Singh, B.A.; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. W. M. Seethal; Hon. Auditor: Mr. V. Sirkani Naidoo, B.A.

## The Maulana's Activities

His Holiness Maulana Mohamed Abdul Aleem Siddiqui the eminent Muslim theologian and world-renowned Missionary had a crowded day on Sunday, the 7th inst.

In the morning at 10 a. m., His Holiness was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the authorities and inmates of the Muslim Orphanage at Sea Cow Lake, where he addressed a mammoth gathering on the obligations and duties of Muslims to the orphans. He deplored the laissez-faire attitude of the Durban Muslims in this connection, and pointedly drew their attention to the grave danger of the orphans of their community being corrupted and led astray, instances of which were not lacking.

His Holiness and company from thence proceeded to Sprigfield, where the officials and students of the Madressa-tuk-Nur-ul-Islam extended to him a hearty welcome, and the Maulana saheb eloquently expounded on the sanctity of labour and the complete equality of all classes of people in the Brotherhood of Islam. He laid stress on the fact that Islam did not make any invidious distinctions between a merchant, prince and a labourer, a king and a beggar, etc. for these differences persist so long as the people are engaged in their respective occupations, but they all had to stand shoulder to shoulder in a line in the mosque, and every one of them had the same social rights.

His Holiness then accompanied by his secretary and the officials of the Muslim Youth League attended the "at home" given by Mr. Sorobjee Rustomjee at his castle, Mayville, in honour of Mr. Millard, the General Manager of New India Assurance Co., Ltd. and in response to a request from the host, made a short speech thanking him and all those present for the honour done him.

In the evening at 8 p. m., he delivered a lively, lucid and logical discourse on "the message of Islam" to an overflowing cosmopolitan meeting convened under the auspices of the Young Men's Muslim Association at the Madressa Hall, Pine Street, under the presidentship of Rev. Rashid Taher King a recent convert to Islam. A sprinkling of European ladies and gentlemen added lustre to the distinguished gathering, and the interesting, instructive and enlightening lecture of His Holiness was listened to by the appreciative audience with the utmost attention and punctuated occasionally with applause.

His Holiness asserted that mankind was divided into three groups, the agnostics, the ascetics and the religionists. Dealing comprehensively with the beliefs, theories and practices of the respective groups. He advanced arguments based on science and philosophy and conclusively proved the existence of one Creator, proceeding further indicated the necessity of loving the Creator and then demonstrated how Love for the Creator will be automatically followed by love for one's fellow-creatures. He then touched lightly upon the diverse existing religions and the absence of the originals of their Sacred Books, and convincingly presented the universal features of Islam implying that it was not a new religion, but a combination, divinely executed, of all the old inspired ones, the originals of which were either destroyed, corrupted or interpolated.



with human agency. He wound up by compressing the whole message of Islam into one word "love" and greeted with tumultuous cheers that resounded in the hall for a few good minutes.—Contributed.

## First Red Cross Conference In Asia

### Thirty-Eight Countries to Send Delegates

**T**HE Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference will be held in Tokio from October 20 to 30 and all National Red Cross Societies are busy preparing their delegation and getting up reports which are to be presented in Tokio.

Nearly 150 names from 38 different countries exclusive of Japan appear on the provincial list of the leaders.

The conference although fifteenth since the Red Cross was founded over 70 years ago is the first to be held in Asia—a fact which is significant of the growth of Red Cross work in Eastern countries.

China, India, Persia, Siam and the Phillipine's Islands are all to be represented.

The India Red Cross delegation consists of seven members led by Miss Norah Hill A.R.R.C. Organising Secretary of the Society. Miss Hill represents the Managing Body at the Headquarters and will also represent the Society on the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies which meets in Tokio before the Conference opens.

Chandri Bashir Ahmad Khan, Organising Secretary, Punjab Provincial Branch will represent his branch. Dr. Alice Pennell will represent the Delhi Provincial Branch and another representative of the Delhi Provincial Branch is Pandit Ramkrishna Jaitly who is already in Japan. Mrs. Culbert King, President of the Rawalpindi District Branch also represents Punjab. Dr. Dhanjibhai H. Mehta who represents the Baroda State Branch and Mr. Burjor P. Mehta will be the other representatives.

### Four Reports Submitted

Indian Delegation has already submitted four reports:—

- (1) On Red Cross development during the last five years,
- (2) On Disaster Relief Organisation,
- (3) On Junior Red Cross Health Programme, and,
- (4) On Rural Hygiene in India.

Besides this, the Indian Red Cross is presenting each delegate with souvenir booklet entitled the Indian Red Cross in pictures.

The Indian Delegates embarked on *s.s. Rappahanna* from Bombay on September 20 for Japan and looked forward with interest to seeing something of the work of the Japanese Red Cross Society which is considered to be one of the leading Societies of the world.

## Original Correspondence

To The Editor, INDIAN OPINION.

### PRETORIA LOCATION

Sir,—I must again encroach upon your kind indulgence and request you to kindly publish the following letter in your widely read paper.

Some time ago I wrote protesting against the highly unsatisfactory and even dangerous condition of the roads in the Indian and Coloured locations, but it seems, that the authorities that be, have deliberately chosen to ignore the letter and have done nothing to improve the conditions.

Apart from their shocking state of the roads many of the streets have no name-plates and quite a number of the streets have no names at all; so that one feels one is living in the kind of 'no man's land' and we find it exceedingly difficult to direct strangers to any place.

Moreover while the Native location is provided with a bathing pool the Indian and the Coloured Locations have no such health resort.

It is indeed time that the authorities were prevailed upon to do something to alleviate the present conditions in these locations and to grant us some of the amenities of civilization.—Yours etc.

HASSIM MAVJEE KESHAVJEE.

### A TEACHER'S COMPLAINT

A fellow teacher writing over the non-de-plumé "One concerned" takes strong exception to the remarks made by the headmaster of a certain school on the North Coast, at the teachers' meeting held in Durban recently, that "the teachers of a particular school were selfish, did not know what socialism was and looked upon other teachers as antagonists."

"I do not quite understand under what circumstances this disciple of Karl Marx has used such scandalous words," the writer says and concludes thus: "Just because his neighbouring teachers did not fall in with his requirements if one should turn round and talk ill about others behind their back, what hopes have our children who are placed under his hands?"

### PHYSICAL CULTURE

Sir,—Physical culture is a hidden treasure. He who wishes to get hold of this valuable treasure as to spend only half an hour either in the morning or in the evening. No matter how old you may be, you have only to perform the exercises which you desire most and feel interested in. We cannot build our body without having an interest in it.

Physical culture gives your entire body, robust health and strength. You cannot be mentally fit without being physically fit. There are many professors of physical culture giving instructions by correspondence throughout the world.

They guarantee that their system of exercises will increase your strength and bodily power. No doubt this is a fact. But the Indian system of physical culture is altogether different to that of these professors. By following the muscle developing system you get your muscles well developed you can build your physique, but by following the Indian system there will not be that outward show but you will cure your body of all diseases. The Indian method is generally based on the yogic system which was founded many years ago by the ancient yogis. The yogic system is the best remedy for overcoming all kinds of diseases. You have a longer lease of life. The ancient yogis en-

joyed a long life of hundred to hundred and fifty years. During their long lives they did not suffer from any kind of diseases. They only practised *Yoga Asanas* which are still continued by the modern Yogis. Lately these *Asanas* have been introduced into Indian gymnastic schools.

There is a physical culture club called Shree Pretoria Hindu Vyayamshala of the Indian systems, including *Yoga Asanas* in Pretoria. There are only eighteen boys attending this club, but I hope others who read this will also take advantage of it.

L. G. TANNA,

Captain Shree Pretoria Hindu Vyayamshala,  
P.O. Box 183, Pretoria.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### *New Wing for Sastri College*

Last year, it will be remembered, the Natal Education Department voted £5000 for the erection of a new wing at Sastri College, to meet the pressing demands of a new science laboratory, a new library and two staff-rooms. For some time the College has been taxed for accommodation. Fortunately, the foundations of the new block have already been laid, and it will not be long before the College is able to pursue the even tenour of its activities.

#### *A Farewell Reception*

Under the auspices of the Malvern Indian School Sports Committee, a public reception was given on Thursday evening Oct. 11, in honour of Mr. A. B. Naidoo who is leaving for the Motherland on a holiday. Although the weather was unfavourable, the School Hall at Malvern was packed to capacity. A number of ladies were also present. Mr. Ruoktoo (the Grand Old Man of Malvern) garlanded Mr. Naidoo in true oriental fashion and he also presented Mrs. Naidoo with a bouquet of flowers. Mr. Mungar, the President of the Committee, in a short speech eulogised the splendid work done by Mr. Naidoo, not only for the School but also for the Indian community in general. He pointed out that Mr. Naidoo with his sterling qualities was a worker-social and educational- in whom the Indian community placed full confidence and held him in high esteem, a proof of which was the large gathering present. On behalf of the Sports Committee the President presented Mr. Naidoo with a leather suit case. Mr. Jungoo, the Secretary read several letters from friends who were not able to be present, amongst which was one from Mr. M. L. Sultan, wishing Mr. Naidoo bon voyage. The other speakers of the evening were Messrs. S. M. Saib, Gopasamy Moodley, F. M. Charles, V. K. Naidoo, S. G. Pillay and B. A. James. Mr. A. B. Naidoo suitably replied and thanked all those present for the the grand reception accorded to him. He stressed upon the necessity of clean and healthy

sport and the value of vernacular education. The musical entertainment on the programme arranged by Mr. Mahomed Subratie was excellent. Songs and instrumental items were rendered by Messrs Francis Ally, Dawood Sulaiman Cassim (Isipingo) Rajoo Haridohuran, Moolchand (Northdene) A. T. David, Albert Samuel, Jimmy and Oomarasamy Pillay (Malvern). Under the able management of Mr. Stanley of Escombe, Mr. R. Singh of Durban gave a fine demonstration of Indian and Persian dancing. After light refreshments were served the function came to a close at 10 p. m.

#### *Tamil Benefit Society*

The Triannual General Meeting of the Transvaal Tamil Benefit Society, will take place at the Trades Hall, Kerk Street, off Harrison Street, Johannesburg on Sunday 28th, October, 1934, at 8 p.m. All Tamilians are requested to attend. Business: Minutes, Correspondence, General, Election of Office bearers for ensuing three years.—N. S. Pillay, vice-chairman, Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, K. Narayansamy Secretaries.

#### *Indian Probation Officer*

The Chief Magistrate, Durban, has entrusted the undermentioned Indian lady and gentlemen with probation work in an honorary capacity in connection with Indian juvenile delinquents in the Durban magisterial area, viz., Mrs. A. Naidoo, Messrs. V. Lawrence, Swami Bhawami Dayal and M. I. Rajee.

#### *Witwatersrand University Presented With Books on Indian Philosophy*

Nearly 100 books on various branches of Indian philosophy were formally handed over last week by Swami Adyanandji to the University of the Witwatersrand. Each book carries a bookplate: "Presented to the University of the Witwatersrand Library by the Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj from the proceeds of a series of lectures on Indian philosophy delivered here during March, April and May, 1934, by Swami Adyanandji, of the Rama-

krishna Mission, India." Several of the Swami's friends were present at the little ceremony, as well as members of the council and senate of the University.

### *Springs Indian Government School*

On 2nd Oct. the Rev. Mr. Dryden and the Rev. Mr. Schutte of Brakpan who had been appointed by the Witwatersrand East School Board as a Sub-Committee to report on the proposed Indian Government School in the Asiatic Bazaar visited Springs. Mr. S. B. Mehd, who had arranged the preliminaries on behalf of the School Committee accompanied the Rev. Gentlemen. On arrival at Springs Asiatic Bazaar the following members of the School Committee met these two gentlemen: Messrs G. Bandhu, Ranchod Bhoola Patel, Salajee A. Koojee Loonat, M. E. Kajee, Bhaga Mnljee, Makken Jivan, Bhaga Vallabh, Kanjee, J. Pursadh, H. Bandhee, Moorar Bhoola. The School premises, which owing to the vision of the inhabitants of the Bazaar were erected some eight years ago were inspected by the Rev. Gentlemen accompanied by the School Committee. They expressed themselves as satisfied with the accommodation provided and promised to recommend that a school be provided for the 60 children in the Bazaar, who desired tuition. After partaking of tea at the residence of Mr Bandhu the Rev. Gentlemen returned to Brakpan.

### *A Remarkable Support*

The Gyan Prachar Natak Mandal, the entertainment branch of the Manor Garden Hindu Association, staged the play entitled "Gurib Pariwar" on Oct 6, at the Victoria Picture Palace, Durban, in aid of the above Association's Hindi and Tamil school. The school which is run by the Association since 1930 gives free education to all children who attend. The support given by well wisher and friends to this deserving cause is admirable. The gross takings were £108-17-8 of which the sum of £17-12-8 went to defray expenses. The balance of the proceeds will be used in improving the present school buildings. The Secretary on behalf of the Association expresses his deep sense of gratitude and appreciation to those who have given their kind support in this cause. The Mandal wishes to state that the actor who played the part of the traitor was suffering with high fever and side pains during his acting and hence did not come up to the mark.

### *Durban Indo-European Council - Annual General Meeting*

The Annual General Meeting of the Indo-European Council will be held at the M. K. Gandhi Library, 140 Queen Street, Durban, Today Friday Oct. 19th at 7.30 p.m. Agenda:—Minutes, Chairman's Report, Election of Officials, An address by the Agent of the Government of India, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, on "A Review Of his Work In South Africa. Suggestions For The Future." General.

### *Lecture*

A Lecture by Maulana Mahomed Abdul Aleem Siddiqui, B.A. will be delivered in English at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140, Queen St., Durban, on Monday, 22nd Oct., 1934 at 7.30 p.m. on "Religious and Scientific Progress of the World." All are requested to attend by Mr. B. M. Patel, Hon. Secretary. M. K. Gandhi Library & P. R. Hall Committee.

### *South African Indian Congress*

All constituent Bodies please take notice that the Annual Conference of the South African Indian Congress will be held at Johannesburg on the 24th and 25th day of November, 1934. Agenda:—1. Transvaal Land Tenure Act; 2. Colonisation enquiry Report; 3. Slums Act-Housing; 4. Entry of Condoneses wives and children; 5. Labour legislation; 6. Election of Officials; 7. General.—A. I. Kajee & S. R. Naidoo, joint hon. secretaries.

## **Popular Vedic Wedding**

### **Sukhdeva Sharma Purmasir — Premvati Maharaj**

Miss Premvati Maharaj, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gosai Maharaj, of P. M. Burg was married to Mr. Sukhdeva Sharma Purmasir, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Purmasir, of Durban, on Sunday September 30, at the Bride's residence, Maritzburg. The bride was given away by her parents and looked charming in her white Saree and Golden edging. The Bridegroom arrived by car from Durban, with a crowd of about 200. The officiating Priest who solemnised the marriage ceremony was Pandit R. Banwari of Glencoe Junction. The ceremony was performed according to Vedic Rites, amidst a large gathering of friends and relatives. The bride and bridegroom were garlanded after the ceremony and at 1 p. m. all those present adjourned for dinner. Several speeches were made and songs were rendered congratulating the couple. The bride and bridegroom who were the recipients of a number of valuable wedding gifts and messages left for Durban at 3 p. m. and in the afternoon on their arrival in Durban, they were received by a large number of relatives and friends at the bridegroom's residence, where a Vedic ceremony was performed. In the evening Dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. B. Purmasir, in honour of the couple.

## **Review**

### **Sastri College Magazine**

During the current week the Sastri College students published the second number of their annual magazine. Soon the issue will be in the hands of the public. As an indication of what is being done at the College, the "Ma:" speaks volumes. Throughout there is the humorous vein, which is a feature of most College organs. The poetic faculty of a number of students too, has run riot and resulted in several unusually witty and clever stanzas. On first locking into Ovid's Metamorphoses in particular is a remarkably well-thought out piece of work. Sastri College "Old Boys" should rescue copies for they will find much that will bring back to their minds the happy recollections of their days within its precincts. The editor Debi Singh is to be congratulated on the publication of so successful a number.

## HERE AND THERE IN SPORTS

By CASUAL

### Soccer

#### Soccer at Mt. Edgecombe

The Verulam Young Wanderers Juvenile Football Club played with the Rangers (B) Juvenile Football Club of Mount Edgecombe on Sunday Oct. 7 at the Mount Edgecombe Indian Ground. The match was won by the Wanderers by 2 goals to 1.

#### Natal Cup And Shield Matches

For the Gandhi's Memorial senior Natal Cup, Avondale of Durban travelled to Newcastle and met the Newcastle F. C. of the Northern Districts in the final. After a game of fluctuating fortunes the visitors were the first to draw blood, after which the locals retaliated strongly to equalise. The play now became fast with end-to-end visits and close on time Avondale gained the lead to win an exciting match by two goals to one. In the final of the Sunorush Shield, Swifts (Durban) and Cato Stars (Mayville) renewed their struggle for possession of the trophy. For the past two Sundays these teams have been battling for supremacy, and each day has seen a drawn result. This occasion the play was marred by a hurricane blowing across the Mayville grounds, but notwithstanding this drawback, a large crowd turned out to witness this match. Ball control was out of the question, the game terminating with the scores one-all, necessitating a further replay.

#### Close Of Durban Soccer Season

Tuesday evening saw the final winding up of the Durban Football Association's soccer season when the trophies were presented to the successful winners. The following have become the holders:—SENIORS: League Cup, Avondale F. C.; Tandree's Cup, Star F. C.; Natal Cup (Gandhi's Memorial), Avondale F. C.; JUNIORS:— League Cup, Stella F. C.; Natal Cup, Daffodils F. C.; Moonlighters Cup, Daffodils F. C.; Scobell's Cup, Daffodils F. C.; JUVENILES: League Cup, Junction F. C.; Natal Cup, Maritaburg; Ramman Bros. Cup, Bluebirds F. C.;

### Cricket

#### Local Cricket Opens In Boisterous Weather

Last Sunday was the official opening of the Durban Cricket Union's season, and play notwithstanding the high wind prevailing was of a high order for so early in the season. The following scores resulted in the matches: Pirates Vs. Aryans. Aryans 1st innings, 46 runs. Pirates 1st innings 128 for 8 wickets. Schools Vs. Crescent. Schools 1st innings 94 runs. Crescent 1st innings 35 for 8 wickets. Roselyns Vs. Muslims. Roselyns 1st innings 140 runs. Muslims 1st innings 12 for 1 wicket. Greyville Vs. Kismet. Greyville 1st innings 68 runs Kismet 1st innings 39 for 4 wickets.

#### S. C. District Indian Cricket Union

The third Annual General meeting of the South Coast District Indian Cricket Union, was held at the S. C. D. I. F. Association Hall, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, before a fair gathering of members. The Annual report of the Union was duly submitted and approved. The report reflected some good work done by the Committee. The Secretary further intimated that the Financial Statement will be submitted at the next Committee meeting. The following were elected as office bearers for the ensuing season: Patron; Messrs Dr. Drummond, P. M. Pillay and A. M. Pillay. President; Mr. D. G. Francis. Vice Presidents; Messrs N. M. Pillay, M. E. Sigamoney, A.

R Ramith, P. O. Pather, P. R. Pather, C. K. Naidoo and P. D. Pillay; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. N. M. Naidoo; Hon. Record Clerk: Mr K. R. Naidoo; Hon. Auditor: Mr. R. R. Moodley.

#### Natal Cricket Meeting

The Natal Indian Cricket Union held its annual meeting on Sunday last at the Indian Sports Ground, commencing at 11 a. m. Mr. S. L. Singh, president occupied the chair, and the following officials were present:— Mr. A. Christopher (Patron), Messrs A. Sookdeo, K. A. Chin, I. Ansary, representing Durban, while Messrs R. Manickum, M. Ramchurran, I. A. Haffajee did service for Maritaburg with Mr. M. S. Badat Secretary and Treasurer. After the minutes, annual report and financial statement had been adopted, the question of headquarters arose, and it was decided by resolution to transfer same to Maritaburg. The following elections then resulted:— Patron, Mr. A. Christopher; President, Mr. R. Manickum; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. I. A. Haffajee. A matter of great importance was the formation of the South African Indian Cricket Board, and this was left to the care of the officials to negotiate with Transvaal and Griqualand West to hold a meeting during the Dingen Holidays at Maritaburg. Six delegates be allowed each centre at this meeting.

#### Indian Cricket Tour Not Possible

The Metropolitan and Suburban Cricket Union Capetown) have received notification from the Indian Cricket Board of Control that the proposed tour by their union of India in 1935 will not be possible owing to the fact that a programme for it cannot be fitted into the heavy fixture list already completed. The Indian Board, however, expressed the hope that an exchange of visits will be possible in the near future.

### Tennis

#### Re-opening Of Sydenham Tennis Court

The Sydenham Indian Tennis Club's court, Spearman Road, Sydenham, which has been relaid and enlarged was officially re-opened on Sunday, Oct. 18, by Mr. B. S. Singh, one of the senior officials of the club. The occasion was fairly well attended and suitable remarks were made by Messrs G. V. Naidoo (President Indian Teacher's Society), Mr. B. Regnath, Mr. D. Singh and the chairman of the Sydenham Tennis Club, Mr. Bob Soodyall. Later the members of the club celebrated the occasion with lunch and friendly matches among themselves.

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