

# INDIAN OPINION

Founded by  
MAHATMA GANDHI  
- IN 1903 -

No. 51—Vol. XXXII

Friday, December 21st, 1934

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper  
Price Fourpence.

## NOTES AND NEWS

### Christmas Greetings

**N**EXT week many of our readers will be celebrating the Nativity of Christ who on this earth delivered the message to mankind of peace and goodwill. We wish them all a happy and merry Xmas.

### Free Indian Dispensary

We are pleased to announce in these times of want and distress among the community that the free Indian dispensary provided by the Parsee Rustomjee Trust for indigent Indians has now been started in Rustomjee Building, Queen Street, Durban. This is a God-send to the poor and suffering humanity. It reminds us of the good work done on these lines years ago by Dr. Booth assisted by Mahatma Gandhi in the Mission House and in Prince Edward Street. The work for the present is shared by two of our local Indian medical practitioners Dr. M. Mistry who attends in the morning between 11 and 12 o'clock and Dr. M. G. Naidoo in the afternoon from 3 to 4 p.m. Medical aid is provided free of charge in all deserving cases and the expense is met from the bequest made by the late Parsee Rustomjee the well-known philanthropic merchant prince.

### Hospital For Poor Indians

Few months ago in directing the attention of our readers to "Our Own Needs," we questioned the position of the £40,000 bequeathed by the late Mr R. K. Khan for hospitals for Indians and the £5,000 given by Mr. Andrew Weir for the same purpose. To day, we learn from the *Natal Advertiser* that on behalf of the Indian community, Mr M. C. Bassa has applied to the Town Council for the grant of a site in the vicinity of the Sastri College, on which to erect a hospital for indigent Indian patients. Mr Bassa states that a sum of £5,000 is held in trust for hospital treatment of Indians, and it is proposed to spend this money on suitable buildings, the plans of which would be submitted to the Corporation and Government. He adds: "The Natal Provincial Administration will be requested to run the hospital as a kind of clearing station in connection with the non-European hospital now in course of erection at Congella. The Congella hospital is rather far removed from the Umgeni district, and it will be a distinct hardship for the people of that area to attend as out-patients at Congella. The applicant was advised that there is no suitable site available in the neighbourhood of the College, in

addition, the Borough Health Officer was asked to advise whether there is a proved need for additional accommodation for Indians.

May we repeat that the community be taken in confidence and the conditions of this donation be made public.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21ST, 1934

## FAREWELL!

**W**E learn that Swami Adhyananda, the eminent Hindu philosopher and student of comparative religions, who came to South Africa at the invitation of the Transvaal Hindu Seva Sawaj in the beginning of February this year, is leaving the Union on the 27th inst for Rhodesia and thence to India. While bidding Swamiji our heartfelt farewell, we would be failing in our duty if we were not to express, however inadequate our words may be, on behalf of the Indian community of the Union as a whole, its deep sense of gratitude to him for whatever services rendered by him in the cause of enlightenment on Indian culture, of civilisation, Eastern or Western, and of spiritual welfare of humanity as such. We cannot but say that we are also indebted to the Ramakrishna Mission founded by that world renowned Hindu philosopher, Swami Vivekananda, for sending us such an eloquent interpreter of Hindu philosophy as the Swamiji. As the truths discovered by the Vedanta philosophy long ago are in complete accord in essentials with the findings of modern science they are for the welfare of humanity as a whole, and it is but appropriate that the intelligent minds of Young South Africa should have some insight in that department of knowledge.

Swami Adhyananda gave highly instructive discourses on various topics of human knowledge and delivered numerous lectures of human interest before various institutions both European and non-European all over the Union. After Mr. Sastri, it was the second time that the Witwatersrand University of Johannesburg granted the privilege to an Indian to be allowed to deliver under its roof a series of lectures on Hindu philosophy; whereas at the Kingswood College and Rhodes University College, Grahams-

town, Swamiji had been the first non-European, so it is said, to be able to deliver speeches satisfactorily before the highly intelligent and critical European student world. Besides, Swamiji lectured all over the Union before such institutions as the Theosophical Society, Indo-European Council, Temple of Spiritual Truth, Bantu Men's Social Centre, Library Group of Durban and 1926 Club of Johannesburg, etc., etc. Even well known statesmen like the Prime Minister of South Africa, General Hertzog, the Minister of Justice, General Smuts, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Hofmeyr, and many other men of science and letters, exchanged their views with Swamiji on scientific, philosophic and world problems in human affairs.

Swamiji's services to South Africa may be said to be more real than apparent because he appealed to the intelligent, progressive and critical mind of Young South Africa for establishing happy relations between one another and inculcating the spirit of harmony, peace and understanding between different classes, creeds, cultures, races and religions of this country. Swami Adhyananda had, to our mind, been successful in his mission in that to a certain extent he had been able to impress on the young mind of South Africa that although civilisation is one and indivisible, all should have liberty to contribute their distinctive quota, that without spiritual outlook in human affairs no problem could be satisfactorily solved and there can be no Kingdom of God on Earth, that goodwill, fellowship and mutual understanding can alone usher in the desirable era of Universal Brotherhood and that above all no one can attain to the highest goal of life i.e., self-realisation in the fullest sense of the term without infusing the spirit of service in all departments of life.

We can only wish that may Swamiji live a long life to practise and to preach the harmony of life—individual, national and international,

# NATIONALIST PARTY PROGRAMME

READERS of this journal are aware of the Party programme, in so far as Asiatics or non-Europeans are concerned, of the Fusionists, the Dominion Party of Col. Stallard, the Central Party of Mr. Tielman Roos and now we have the programme of Dr. Malan's Nationalist Party. The policy of all the Parties in so far as non-Europeans are concerned is uniformly the same. Here are some of the interesting items from the programme of action of the Nationalist Party:—

(a) That apart from its obligations as a member of the League of Nations, South Africa must entirely refrain from any interference in quarrels between other nations, and from any bond or agreement with another country whereby a legal or moral obligation is placed upon it in the case of war to take steps with such country.

(b) That the existing agreement between the Union and the British Admiralty in connection with Simonstown be revised without delay, with the object of assuring our international neutrality rights.

(c) That the participation of the Prime Minister in Imperial Conferences be deprecated as wrong in principle, and calculated to compromise the Government and the country without the consent of the people or of Parliament.

(d) That the Governor-General in future be chosen from the citizens of the country.

(e) That the right of appeal to the British Privy Council be abolished without delay.

(f) That the laws of our country be revised with a view (i) to removing all trace therefrom of dual nationality for Union citizens, and to assure to Union citizenship its full national and international meanings; (ii) restricting Union citizenship to those who attain it through birth

or naturalisation, and abolishing the present automatic recognition thereof on the grounds of a residential qualification; (iii) abolishing the misleading appellation of British subject as much for our own citizenship as for the so-called common status; the abolition of Imperial preference tariffs where they obstruct the extension of our external markets with other nations, and not resting on a pure basis of exchange.

The effective co-ordination and systematic promotion of our economic life, and the protection of all sections of the people against parasitism and profiteering by among other measures (i) the institution of a central economic board; (ii) the systematic encouragement of new industries, especially in country towns and thickly populated country districts, as a means of promoting employment in the countryside, and preventing migration to the large towns; (iii) our own and independent monetary and coinage system for South Africa; (iv) the institution of a national bank with State aid to bring to an end the domination of external capital and banks, especially in the sphere of credit allowances to our own industries and trade.

(g) The institution of a local board of health for every district to provide national health and nursing facilities, and to pay special attention to the training of country girls as nurses or midwives.

(h) The appointment of more country district medicals, and a regular and effective medical inspection of schools, with free treatment where necessary.

(i) A system of State subsidised hotels for the lodging and supervision of country juveniles of both sexes, who are starting life in a city with low wages.

(j) Penal colonies for the work-shy, and stricter measures against begging.

(k) A prepared relief work programme for the combating of unemployment when it arises.

(l) The promotion and safeguarding of white employment through our industrial protection policy;

(m) The prohibition of marriage between whites and non-whites living together in the same houses or districts.

(n) The enforced provision of separate working quarters for whites and non-whites in our industries, and the prohibition of whites working in the service or under the supervision of non-whites.

The party insists on

(a) The native question being politically solved without further delay along the lines of territorial, political and industrial segregation.

(b) The influx of natives from the native territories being brought under effective control by the observance of proper care in locations.

(c) That the right to vote in the Cape of Coloured (as distinguished from Natives) shall exist on a different basis, being in all respects more efficient and satisfactory.

(d) That with an eye to the poor white question and unemployment, proper control be exercised over the influx of native labour from outside the Union.

(e) That without delay steps be taken to bring the neighbouring native protectorates into the Union.

The party declares itself (i) in favour of the maintenance and extension of separate medium schools in the larger populated centres.

(ii) In favour of the provision of the widest opportunities for university, agricultural and technical education, especially through the medium of the home language of the student.

## ROPE TRICK IS POSSIBLE

The following news from Pretoria appears in the *Bombay Chronicle*:—

A SOUTH AFRICAN-BORN Indian named R. Jaysirie Singh announces that he is prepared to do the traditional Indian rope trick in England or anywhere else in the world. All he asks is that his expenses in connection with the performance of the trick shall be defrayed. His action has been prompted solely by the statement of Lord Amptbill at a recent meeting of the Magic Circle in London, when Lord Amptbill declared that £50,000 instead of £500 might as well be offered for a performance of the

Indian rope trick, since it was impossible to perform. Jaysirie Singh is ready to plant a rope in about five barrels full of sand and will make it gradually rise in the air. Then he is willing to allow any boy, aged about 12, to climb that erect rope.

Jaysirie Singh claims that he is a yogi and that he has had a long experience in magic-making. He is a young man, fluent in English, and laden with all sorts of documents concerning his professional career as a magician. He claims to have staged 173 successful firewalking demonstrations, eaten over 2,000 glass tum-

blers, and poked many thousands of pins through the width of his neck. His printed bills bear this out to a certain extent. Jaysirie confessed that he has not yet done the rope trick.

"I have not done it because it is difficult and costly," he said. "But in my book of magic it is written how the trick may be done. I have studied it and now I am ready to do it whenever they wish. They must take me to England with European assistant and all my books and apparatus. Within a month of my landing I shall be ready to do the trick which they say cannot be done."

(It is strange that we have not heard of this yogi before and of his claims in magic-making.—Ed. I. O.)

## IS MAHATMA GANDHI PLAYED OUT?

### A STUDY IN RETROSPECT

By

DR. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA

(Continued from last week)

III

TO a nation that is fed on the pabulum of western materialism all this may sound like mockery or sob stuff. But even on the plane of material wealth and worldly wants, Gandhi has not failed to obtain a real grasp of the situation. On the eve of reaching Dover he declared in an interview in September 1931 that what England required was not a balancing of its budget, but a balancing of her relations with India. Indeed, he might have added that what the world required was a balancing of the relations of the East with the West. The Orient is no longer the hewer of wood and the drawer of water for the Occident. Japan, China, India, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Persia and Egypt have one after another declined to be the dumping ground for western products. And when these nations make their own articles the West must lose its markets, and with them its high scale production and limit their output to their own needs. That means that things will possibly become dearer and wages lower and the standard of life poorer. Nor will the mass of men allow one mill-owner then to reap the benefit of mass production. Every home will look to its own needs—in other words, England and Germany in particular—being the premier industrial nations of Europe, France in a measure whose industrial and agricultural interests balance each other and America which has recently grown from a debtor to a creditor nation will have to reorient their national life and become self-contained nationalities. If that is so, the supremacy of the West over the East will not only perish but be wanting in motive for its perpetuation. Grant England to day her full commercial rights by an indissoluble treaty and she will lay down arms against India, but withhold those rights at any Round Table Conference and her sword will be as sharp as ever before. Gandhiji has recognised the destiny that is awaiting the West; the economic consequences of the Great War have taught the West sufficiently but it pretends not to know. In any case, India cannot bargain for a journey along those beaten tracks which are so full of pitfalls all along and which we at any rate must avoid. We need not pass through those ugly feuds and fights which England had to face to win her liberties. Our course is clear. We have helped the

foreigner to plant his feet firm, his flag firmer and his commerce firmest on the Indian soil. Let us not lose sight of this, said Gandhi; let us set right our home economically, socially and morally. India is so full of talent and resources that she can hold her own against any other nation, at any rate she can stand on her own legs and ensure food and raiment to her children. Mass production in the West has concentrated wealth by the side of poverty and in the wake of the industrialism and the militarism of the West kindled the flame of Socialism, Syndicalism, Bolshevism and Communism. Our young men have copied the goody goody phraseology of Western Socialists and talk in terms of factories and cities, industries and workers. They have lost sight of the fact that against these fifteen lacs of city workers, there are a hundred million village workers groveling in poverty and challenging the nation's intelligence for a solution of their problem. It is to this latter problem that Gandhi has addressed himself. His remedy is to make the machine the servant of society, not its master, to make the home the centre of life, the village the centre of the nation and make both as far as possible self-contained and self-contented. He is carving out his nation with equality as the base and liberty as the summit and fraternity as the cementing factor,—not that equality which is disrupting and fissiparous, nor indeed that other equality which is all "vegetation on a level—a society of big spears of grass and small oaks, a neighbourhood of jealousies emasculating each other but equality which is *civilly*, all aptitudes having equal opportunity, *politically*, all votes having equal weight and *religiously*, all consciences having equal rights." Vast fields of public and popular activity are thus opened out and the collective power is employed so as to balance the *ought* and the *have*, "to proportion enjoyment to effort, and gratification to need,"—in one word, to evolve from the age-long social structure—for the benefit of those who suffer and those who are ignorant, more light and more comfort. The leader that has recognised this to be the first of all fraternal obligations, yes the first of all political necessities, is not played out, but is eternally there guaranteeing up to his fellowmen those two inalienable estates which every young man inherits in life,—namely, the labour which makes him free and thought which makes him noble. This is Gandhism and though Gandhi may die, Gandhism will live for ever.

(Concluded)

## RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The following letter which speaks for itself appeared in the *Jewish Chronicle* of Nov. 9, above the name of Mr. Hy. S. L. Polak:—

THE *Leader* (Allahabad), commenting recently upon Dr. Nahum Goldmann's presidential remarks at the third World Jewish Conference held at Geneva, wrote editorially:

"Freedom, tolerance, equality of mankind, these are eternal principles which can never outlive their value; and whether it is the Government of Germany or of any other country which are sinning against these principles, their action requires to be impartially condemned. But it is curious that while the World Jewish Conference are determined to fight against Germany which they allege is acting in utter disregard of those principles, and will not compound with it, they have not paid a moment's thought to what their own co-religionists are doing in South Africa. It is the Jewish Community of South Africa who are to a great extent responsible for the injustice, ill-treatment and indignities to which Indians are subjected there. The Jews who regard the Indian merchants as their most formidable rivals feel that if they could succeed in driving the Indians out of the country, their prospects would greatly improve. Accordingly, the Asiatic Land Tenure Act and other anti-Indian legislation which seek to deprive Indians of their means of livelihood or in other ways injure Indian interests have been most enthusiastically supported by the Jews. But it has not occurred to the leaders of the World Jewish Conference who demand 'full equality of rights' for Jews in Germany and who are determined to carry on their 'fight against Germany' until their demand is conceded, to keep in proper control their co-religionists who are opposing the Indian community's demand for even elementary rights of citizenship, to say nothing of 'full equality of rights.'"

It is now many years since I first addressed you upon this subject, but the situation in some parts of South Africa, and notably in the Transvaal, remains substantially the same as it was then.

When, therefore, the leaders of Indian opinion come to consider some, at least, of the causes of the disabilities imposed upon their countrymen resident (and most of them born) in another part of the British Commonwealth which has freely given shelter and opportunity to Jewish immigrants and refugees from Central and Eastern Europe during the last half century, one need not feel surprise if, noting the differences between Jewish theory and practice, they fail to extend a greater measure of sympathy in respect of Jewish grievances in Germany than would have been the case otherwise. Realising, in the bitter his cry of to-day's events in Germany and elsewhere, how dangerous are the implications and repercussions of racial prejudice, will not the Jewish leaders warn the Jewish Community in South Africa against any association with the evil thing, even though, for the moment, it may appear to be to their material advantage to side with the oppressor?

# THE INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION COMMISSION

## CONGRESS MEMORANDUM

(Continued from last week)

THE influence of these various adverse factors can be illustrated by facts and figures. In 1924-25 the number of Asiatics employed in various classes of Industry was 10,322, representing 5% of the total number of industrial employees. In 1929-30 the number of Asiatics was 9,745, representing 4% of the total number of industrial employees. (These figures are taken from the Official Year Books for 1926-27 and 1932-33 respectively, and include a few Chinese). Thus while there has been a normal increase in the Indian population, there has been a fall in the number of Indian industrial workers. That these figures have a grim reality is shown by the fact that there are now some 3,000 unemployed Indians in Durban; and there is some Indian unemployment in all Urban areas. We admit that the general depression was in part responsible, but only in part; there has been some improvement in the figures of Indian unemployment since the depression was at its height.

We ask the commission to bear in mind the facts just stated when weighing the evidence submitted to them. We would also quote another provision of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927:—

The Union Government firmly believe in and adhere to the principle that it is the duty of every civilised Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population to the full extent of their capacities and opportunities, and accept the view that in the provision of educational and other facilities the considerable number of Indians who remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind other sections of the people."

Our upliftment must depend upon our being allowed free and natural scope in the economic field. The economic interests of the different peoples of South Africa are necessarily bound together. As was pointed out by the Commissioners of 1925 whom we quote later, it is a fallacy to assume that to give a job to a native or an Indian is to deny work to a white man, and that to exclude a native or an Indian from employment is to create an opening for a white man. We urge that, in the long view, racial discrimination against us is not in the best economic interests of the country. We claim that we have endeavoured and are endeavouring to adapt ourselves to the conditions of the country of our adoption, and for most of us nowadays, of our birth; and that those of us who can afford it have raised their standard of

living. We quote here from the Lange Commission of 1921, paragraph 125:—

"It is sometimes not sufficiently recognised that there are social grades amongst Asiatics as amongst Europeans. At Johannesburg Indian merchants appeared before the Commission, who proved by their books and income tax receipts that their individual incomes amounted to several thousands of pounds per annum. They conduct both wholesale and retail businesses on an extensive scale, and live in commodious and well appointed residences in various parts of the town. From their annual household expenditure, as shown by their books, which were carefully and accurately kept, their standard of living appears to be quite equal to that of the ordinary well-to-do classes amongst Europeans. It seems monstrous, therefore, to suggest that these men, who have by their industry and commercial ability worked themselves up to such a position, should now be forced to remove into locations."

But we cannot as a community raise our standard of living unless we are given full opportunities to do so. We plead for these opportunities, and for the removal of racial discrimination.

We propose now to comment as briefly as possible on the commission's term of reference. Before doing so we would make it clear that we accept the general principles of the Wage and Industrial Conciliation Acts, provided that we are given equal opportunities in the economic spheres; but so far those Acts have operated harshly against us.

1. "The effect upon employment of the operation of (a) the Wage Act No. 27 of 1925, as amended; and (b) the Industrial Conciliation Act No. 11 of 1924, as amended."

Speaking on the second reading of the Wage Bill in 1925, the Minister of Labour (Colonel Crosswell) said; "It is mainly . . . in regard to unorganised labour of the sweated industries . . . that this Act will find its main field of work in earlier years of its existence." Contrary to this expectation, the Wage and Industrial Conciliation Acts have in the main been used to regulate the wages of skilled artisans. Regulation moreover has had the effect of raising skilled wages, although it is generally recognised that the wages of skilled workmen were already high. As a result employers tend to exercise economy in the employment of skilled labour. In this process of selection the Indian suffers, partly because of the

prejudice against his race and partly because of the deficient educational facilities to which we have referred, which mean that he is probably less fitted for the best posts than the European craftsman. The result has been, from the Indian point of view, a reduction of the number of Indians in the better paid posts. From the general point of view we would invite attention to the following conclusions on the first report of the Economic and Wage Commission of 1925, that signed by Commissioners Mills (Chairman), Clay and Thornton.

29. "Employers organisations and trade unions generally agreed that the operation of the Wage Act should be restricted first to low-wage and sweated labour . . ."

30. "The first and chief object of public wage regulation in the Union should be, not the rising of the higher rates of wages still higher, but the raising of the lowest level of wages. We are of opinion that the Wage Board should concentrate on the lower wage and unorganised occupations."

We are of course aware that there are serious difficulties in the way of fixing a minimum wage at the bottom of the employment ladder; but it is possible that, as was the opinion of the Commissioners whom we have just quoted, the fixation of a minimum wage would lead to more economy and organisation in the employment of cheap labour, with beneficial results on production. It would of course be politic to start slowly, to fix the minimum wage in the first instance at a level little above prevailing rates, and possibly to experiment with particular trades or occupations, in order that the organisation of trade and industry should not be dislocated. But we must point out that a minimum wage in the lower grades of labour will not benefit Indians unless they are given equal opportunities of employment. If a minimum unskilled wage is used to provide for the employment of "poor whites" to the exclusion of Indians, our position would not improve but would deteriorate. While therefore, other things being equal, we would consider a minimum unskilled wage to be generally desirable, we can only advocate it subject to the definite and express safeguard that there should be no colour discrimination against Indians.

So far as the commercial distributive trade is concerned, where we speak as employers as well as employees, we have already referred to our relegation to inferior localities. We do not agree with this policy of racial discrimination but we are powerless to prevent it. It has a two-fold effect; it handicaps us in our competition with others, and it leads to intensive and unhealthy competition among ourselves.

(To be continued.)

# TIT-BITS FROM THE MOTHERLAND

## Mahatma Gandhi's Parting Words

I BELIEVE somehow or other that good and only good will come out of my decision to retire. Please do not pressure me to remain in the Congress. Do not feel dispirited, but feel that you will be able to discharge your duties—that you have leaders enough to lead you on to victory and if any occasion arises when it will be necessary for me to come to this house, believe me, I will be entirely at your disposal. I go with your blessing in search of greater power to discover the means whereby I can inject you with the faith that is in me."

## Congress President's Opinions On Some Burning Topics

### 1. Ottawa Pact

It has successfully tied India to the chariot wheels of the British policy of Imperial Preference.

### 2. Indians Abroad

We can only give this assurance to our countrymen abroad that as our position at home improves, their position will also automatically improve.

### 3. White Paper

The White Paper proposals place India under a virtual dictatorship.

### 4. Communal Award

There is no other alternative but to point out the unsatisfactory and anti-national nature of the decision hoping at the same time to be able in course of

time to replace it by an agreed settlement and to that end not to divert the attention of the country by creating an agitation in favour of either accepting or rejecting it.

### 5. Gandhi's Retirement

All will be right, whether Mahatma Gandhi decides to work from within or from outside the Congress.

## Babu Rajendra Prasad Selects his Cabinet

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, after two days consideration has announced the names of the members of the new Working Committee. The following are the names:

President: Babu Rajendra Prasad. General Secretaries: Dr. Syed Mahmud and Acharya Kripalani. Treasurer: Seth Jannalal Bajaj. Members: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sardar Sardul Singh, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram. During the absence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. K. F. Nariman will act for him. The President has decided to shift the A. I. C. C. Office to Patna with Acharya Kripalani as Working Secretary.

## Facts About Congress

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary, Congress Reception Committee, has issued the following statement:—

The number of delegates who attended the Congress was 2,500. Visitors who remained in Congress Camp were 2,500. Visitors who attended the open session were 4,000. Volunteers numbered 2,000 and Lady Volunteers 300. The Reception Committee members were 2,000. Members of the A. I. C. C. who attended the session were 250. The workers were 1,000. Press reporters were 800. The expenses in connection with the construction work of Congress Nagar came to Rs. 2½ lakhs. The amount collected by the sale of tickets totalled Rs. 2,75,000. The cost of the exhibition was Rs. 25,000. The amount collected by the sale of tickets at the Exhibition was Rs. 30,000. From the foregoing accounts, it would appear that after making all disbursements, the Reception Committee is likely to have a surplus of Rs. 30,000.

## A Multi-Millionaire Donates Rs. 20 Lakhs

It is mentioned that a multi-millionaire has subscribed Rs. 20 lakhs for starting the village reconstruction scheme of Mahatmaji, says the "Hindustan Times" Bombay correspondent. Gandhiji who will launch the work within a month's time has planned the basic data. Details relating to population, conditions of living and the industries to be encouraged are being investigated. The former inmates of the Satyagraha Ashrams at Wardha and Sabarmati will form the nucleus of the new organisation.

# WHO WILL BELL THE CAT?

THE Indian community in South Africa whether in Natal, Transvaal or the Cape are unfortunately divided and this lack of unity on their part does not portend any strength in the rank and file who are generally guided by the leaders of the respective camps. The difference of opinion might have been great this time last year, but, to-day, it would appear that the bone of contention has been partly removed and if the leaders chose to close in their ranks there is all the prospect for an honourable settlement with self-respect and dignity on both sides, in spite of the efforts made recently, by some well wishers of the community. Rev. C. F. Andrews planted the seed of conciliation and it is for us to reap the harvest. Over a year ago, this might not have been possible as the causes that led to the Natal split was of such a character that there was no alternative for the community but to divide. It would have been unmanly for those who differed then to have pocketed the insults and hung to their posts when their conscience revolted against the do-

By

BHUSSMASOOR

ings of some of their co-workers. It is now over a year since the House was divided and a house divided for a lengthy period is to invite and court for trouble in the working of the machinery proper; this the community no doubt fully realises from past bitter experience, I therefore hope that in the coming new year the leaders will find a *via media* to close in their ranks for the good of the South African Indian community. Remember Tennyson's lines: Ring out the old, ring in the new, etc. It might have been noticed in the Special Number of this journal that many of the writers who wish the community well are all deploring the division and have suggested conciliation, but who is to bell the cat? There is the rub! Others have tried and failed, perhaps it was then premature on account of the clogs in the wheel still remaining, but now when there is a calmer atmosphere

before the coming festive weeks it might be possible to moot the question.

There are difficulties no doubt, but nothing succeeds like success in a worthy cause. It should not worry the rank and file whether the conditions are based on coalition or fusion, this the leaders could decide when they meet at a Round Table and are prepared to sink their personal identity for the good of others. Once that spirit prevails the solution of the whole question becomes a settled fact. England has its national Government and South Africa its Coalition Government, could we not learn something from them and put our house in order. I hope these lines will not be misconstrued, as, I personally believe it is an happy occasion for the members of the both parties to end the year by burying the past and mending their ways to create that harmonious and serene atmosphere in our communal affairs. The question again arises who will bell the cat?

# SOUTH AFRICA

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### *Durban Disputes Kunwarani's Opinion*

LADY MAHARAJ SINGH is not popular among the blonds of Durban.

For the Lady Maharaj Singh, like Lord Raglan, believes that white people will become black. There are no Viscountesses in Durban to contest the Lady Maharaj as energetically as the American Viscountesses in England fought Lord Raglan for his views on the Black America of To-morrow. But there are equally energetic blonds who claim descent from the earliest settlers. And there are doctors who know something about the pigmentation in the lower layers of native's skin. One and all they believe that their grandchildren and even their great-grandchildren will be white. This is the view of one of the blonde: "If you took a native to Scandinavia he would not turn white. Why should we turn black in this country? "I have turned almost black since bathing on the shores of the Mediterranean—and a few months later in London I was as fair as ever. I know young South Africans whose forefathers arrived in the eighteenth century and they are blue-eyed and fair-skinned. Surely if we were going to turn black these people would now be dark."

A woman doctor said, states the *Advertiser*, "I do not think without intermarriage you will get pigmentation. We do not know that the natives are dark because of the sun. We have not got the same pigmentation of the skin as they have, and I don't think we will develop it."

### *Union Airmail Postage from Jan. 1*

The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs advises that in view of the present day advances that are being made in air transport and the general expansion of these services increasing advantage is being taken of these facilities by postal administration in affording the public a more rapid means of communication. In this connection, for example, the postage rate between the Union and the United Kingdom was recently reduced from 10d. to 6d. per half oz. on letters and 5d. to 3d. each on postcards, and the Minister states that the question of the reduction of the airmail postage rates within the Union has for some time been under consideration with the result that it has been decided to reduce the internal airmail rates from Jan. 1, 1935. The new rates within the Union and South West Africa will be: 1½d. per half oz. on letters instead of the present 3d. per half oz., and 1d. per postcard instead of 1½ as at present,

### *18-Year Old B.Sc. as Rhodes Scholar*

The latest South African College Rhodes Scholar is J. L. B. Cooper, B.Sc., aged 18.

### *Carnegie Travel Grants*

Travel grants will be awarded during 1934-35 and 1935-36 by the Carnegie Corporation Visitors' Grants Committee. The normal maximum of each grant is £300, half of which is payable on departure and half on arrival in New York. They are given to persons of standing, engaged in educational, social and technical activities in South Africa, and each visitor is required to submit to the committee on his return a report of the subject studied during the visit. Applications should be made to the secretary, Mr. Langham Murray, P.O. Box 392, Pretoria.

### *Boy Scouts Camp at Maritzburg*

The Suburban Boy Scouts' and Girl Guides' Association have completed their arrangement for the demonstration camp to be held on the York Road Indian School grounds, Maritzburg, from Dec. 27 to January 5 next. According to the applications there will be 182 Boy Scouts and 20 Scoutmasters under canvas. Visits to the Museum, Botanical Gardens, Howick Falls and other places of interest have been included in the programme. January 2 has been set aside for sports and visitors. The following is a list of the schools participating with the number of Scouts for each and the names of the Scoutmasters:—

Isipingo, 19, N. Ganga and R. Nowbath; Clairwood, 29, E. V. Naidoo; Olare Estate, 15, G. Beharie; Merebank, 10, R. Govindsamy; Sella Hill, 24, M. M. Naijoker; Spearman Road, 7, N. Sewarayan; Cato Manor, 17, R. Chellakooty and O. A. Pillay; Essendene Road, 2, R. S. Wooddeeth; Springfield Wesleyan, 3, R. S. Maharaj; S. R. Sabha Indian School, 14, I. Sewtahal; Hindi Springfield, 8, G. R. Maharaj; A. Y. S. Indian School, 3, S. R. Siripat; Malvern, 23, G. Munger and O. Munsany; Tamil Institute, 2, V. E. Naidoo; Newlands, 4, B. Bugwandten and K. Bugwandten; Sea View, 2, R. V. Reddi. Messrs. H. S. Done and H. Bristow will be in charge of the camp. Troops entrain at the Central Station on December 27 at 10.53 a.m.

### *Record Citrus Shipments to United Kingdom*

Another record has been set up by South Africa in citrus consigned to the United Kingdom. During the season now ending 2,422,000 boxes were dispatched, which was over 200,000 more than the previous highest total. The first

important consignment of deciduous fruit from the Union was due at Southampton last Monday, comprising apricots, peaches and plums. A larger shipment is arriving on Christmas Eve. South African marrows and cherries are to be seen at Covent Garden now as well as liberal supplies of oranges from several countries including South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

### *Sanskar Ceremony*

There was a large gathering of guests last Sunday from Durban, Greater Durban and from the countryside at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. Sabadeo Shah of Overport to witness the five different interesting ritual ceremonies officiated according to Sanatan rites by Pundit Beehary Maharaj. In the interim the guests were entertained to a variety of musical programme with instruments belonging to the new and old school. After partaking of parasols and a sumptuous dinner in the afternoon the guests left for their homes.

### *Indian School Sports at Malvern*

Well over 800 Europeans and Indians attended the annual Indian School sports at Malvern on Sunday. The events were keenly contested by both the boys and girls. Messrs. F. M. Charles, G. M. Moodley and Joseph were the judges. An excellent Boy Scout parade, in the charge of Mr. Bristow drew rounds of applause. At midday the children and grown-ups were entertained to refreshments. In the afternoon sketches, dialogues, songs and dances by the scholars, with a very fine physical culture display by Mr. Patel and his pupils from Durban proved popular. The trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice," by the senior pupils, was a clever effort. Another much applauded turn was a boxing exhibition. Mr. Munger, the headmaster, in submitting his annual report referred to the splendid progress the school had made in the past year and particularly welcomed the introduction of the Boy Scout movement. In introducing Mr. H. Middleton, representing the Malvern Health Board and School Advisory Committee, he said they felt honoured at his presence and, amid applause, garlanded him. Mr. Middleton congratulated the headmaster, his staff and the school on their very fine day's sports and clever concert. He said he had been particularly impressed with the physical culture exhibition and congratulated the Indian school in having "one up" on the European school in including physical jerks in the curriculum. He then presented the prizes to the pupils and two medals for goodfellowship.

# THINGS IN GENERAL

## Pussyfoot "Labour Gone In Vain"

AMERICANS have spent well over three thousand million dollars on alcoholic drinks since the repeal of prohibition a year ago. The sum is about equally divided between legitimate and illicit liquor.

## Japan On Disarmaments

"Japan is prepared to strike off half her Navy if the British Empire and the United States are prepared to follow suit," said Viscount Saito, Japanese Ambassador, in a speech at Boston last week. Referring to the proposed termination of the Washington Treaty, Viscount Saito, said Japan was not expecting an era governed by no treaty, but she earnestly desired a better international agreement on a more rational basis. Japan was in no way challenging competitive naval building. She desired drastic reduction and was somewhat bewildered when the view were expressed that Britain and the United States would build five ships to Japan's three. Japan had never said she would build one ship, much less three.

## New Move In Turkey

The titles of Aga, Effendi, Bey, Haji (for pilgrims), Hafiz, Hoja (for divines), Khanum (for women), Hazretleri (Excellency), and Pasha (of late used only by generals) have been abolished in Turkey by law. Henceforth Turkish citizens will for all official purposes be known simply by their names, but the titles of Bay and Bayan for men and women respectively, may be used in ordinary life. Officers of the fighting forces only will use the titles of their rank, and the highest rank will be the Marshal, General and Admiral. All civil ranks, medals and decorations are suppressed. Military medals are retained and may be worn; foreign decorations may in some circumstances be accepted but not worn. Chukry Kaya, Minister of the Interior, introducing the new law in the grand National Assembly recently, said that as titles, rank, and decorations pointed to class distinctions they were not consistent with the principles of the Turkish Republic and must therefore be abolished. Parliament enthusiastically adopted a proposal to enfranchise women. A score of well-known women have already decided to stand at the next general election.

## Nobel Peace Prizes

The Nobel Peace Prize for 1933 has been awarded to Sir Norman Angell, author and lecturer, and the 1934 prize to Mr Arthur Henderson. The prize is worth about £7,000. Mr. Henderson has also been awarded the Carnegie Peace Prize for 1933, worth more than £2,000.

## New Cambridge Library

The new University Library of Cambridge containing more than 1,500,000 volumes, arranged on shelves 40 miles long, was recently opened by the King. One of the greatest treasures in the library is 42-line bible printed at Mainz in 1456 which is insured for £50,000. The library designed by Sir Gilbert Scott has been built at a cost of £3,000,000. The Royal opening took place in the reading room which is 194 feet long.

## What War Costs?

Take the example of Great Britain. She pays £164,000 annually to the league. Here is what she spends on war readiness according to 1934-35 Estimates.

Army	£45,373,000
Navy	£58,634,576
Air	£20,165,600
	£124,173,176

The last war cost Great Britain something like £135,779,000,000. What is more profitable? War or peace?

## Vivisection Of Criminals

Two thousand years ago, in Alexandria, Egypt, a little band of criminals were led from prison to strange and terrible deaths. The criminals were vivisected by two anatomists, Erasistratus and Herophilus, who had obtained permission from the King. It was argued that there was no harm in a few criminals dying by torture for the benefit of mankind. So the criminals died unknown, and in dishonour, yet their bodies yielded discoveries which, to-day in London, are resulting in wonderful surgery. Operations, based on facts discovered by these two surgeons, are saving the lives of children and adults at the Royal Waterloo Hospital. One patient, a boy who had the greater part of his lungs removed, can now play football. The theories based on the discoveries of the two ancient anatomists have only recently been applied to modern surgery. In years gone by the removal of a lung usually meant sudden death, but to-day many lives are being saved by this method. "Surgery of the chest and thorax has become so improved that the risk of life is greatly diminished," a surgeon at the Royal Waterloo Hospital told Reuter in an interview. "In the past, these operations were not attempted on account of the high mortality associated with them. In nearly every case the wounds became septic and death resulted. Now, with improved surgery the operation can be done, one lung being removed while the other takes on its work. "The remaining lung expands to the extra work, and so well does it adapt itself to its task that there is no reason for a patient to be unduly weakened, or effected in after life.

## New Tennis Club Formed

At a meeting held on Saturday last, at Mr. H. R. Govindasamy's residence Greyling Street, Maritzburg, it was resolved that a Tennis club be formed and that same be known as the "Mayfair Tennis Club." The colours are red and white. The following elections then took place: Patron: Mr. S. E. Kader; President: Mr. I. A. Haffajee; Vice-presidents: Messrs. J. Swanee, H. Shunmugam, B. Ramcharan, S. M. Kader, K. Soobramoney, B. Sewnarian, D. M. Vather, R. Gopaul, B. Naicker, P. D. Isaacs; Hon. Secretary & Treasurer: Mr. H. R. Govindasamy; Committee members, Messrs. K. Soobramoney, S. M. Kader, B. Naicker, D. M. Vather and B. Sewnarian; together with the president and secretary; Rules sub-committee, Messrs. I. A. Haffajee, S. E. Kader, K. Soobramoney and H. R. Govindasamy. It was decided to officially open the Tennis Court which is situated in Boom Street on Wednesday Dec. 26, at 3. p.m.

## Social And Personal

Sayed Raza Ali, C.B.E. who will succeed Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh as agent of the Government of India in the Union, will sail for South Africa on January 9.

The Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone will visit India this cold weather. It may be recalled that the name of the Earl of Athlone was freely mentioned in connection with the announcement of the successor to Lord Willingdon as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh, Major-General the Lord Ruthven, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Lady Ruthven, and Colonel and Mrs. E. L. Popham, had the honour of lunching with Their Excellencies at Government House on Monday last.

Mr. Justice I. Frindly Ferris and Mrs. Ferris and their daughter Yvonne sailed in the *Inchanga* for Calcutta calling at Colombo and Madras. They will spend three weeks in India and visit Darjeeling, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, Jaipur, Bombay and other places. They will return via the East Coast, calling at the Seychelles and return to Pretoria on February 14.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Ramatahal left for India on a short visit on Dec. 13 per *S. S. Inchanga*. This is the third visit to India by Mr. Ramatahal who is a very prominent member of the Hindu Community. He was accorded a far-ewell reception at the Depot Road Hindu Temple by the Governing body of which Mr. Ramatahal has been the treasurer for a number of years. Mr. Rajcoomar presided in the absence of the chairman.

## In The Magistrate's Court for the District of Johannesburg

Held at Johannesburg

Case Nos, 23916/34, 23917/34, 23918/34, and 23132/34.

In the matter of the Ex parte Application of Essop Mia & Sons, Applicant, and the several respondents named in Schedule "A" hereunder.

To the Several Respondents named in Schedule "A" hereunder: Take notice that summons has been issued against each of you in this Court by Essop Mia & Sons, for the recovery of moneys paid by them under their Guarantee given at your request and for and on your behalf to Messrs J. W. Jagger & Co., and also in the case of Hayat Raheman Mohamed and Mohamed Hayat Raheman, and Lala Rama, to Messrs Randles Bro. & Hudson, Ltd., in the amounts set opposite your respective names; and that an Order has been made that publication of notice of such summons shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service of summons on you. You are each required to enter an appearance to the summons within 30 (thirty) days of the date of the last publication hereof, and if you do not do so, judgement may be given against you in your absence.

Dated at Johannesburg this 14th day of December, 1934.

By Order of the Court,  
(Sgd.) M. R. HARTOGH  
Clerk of the Court.

GUS. FRIENDLY,  
Plaintiff's Attorney,  
P. O. Box 7571,  
Harvard Buildings,

Joubert Street, Johannesburg.  
Schedule "A" Hoosan Omar Say £27-16-0; Suliman Moosa Waja and Essop Mahomed Waja £ 200-0-0; Hayat Raheman Mohamed and Mohamed Hayat Raheman £ 200-0-0 and £ 51-5-9; Lala Rama £ 111 17-4 and £ 15-1-8.

## South African Indian Congress

All constituent Bodies please take notice that the Annual Conference of the South African Indian Congress will be held at Durban on the 19th and 20th days of January 1935.

### Agenda—

1. Transvaal Land Tenure Act.
2. Colonisation Enquiry Report.
3. Slums Act-Housing.
4. Entry of Condonees wives and children.
5. Labour Legislation.
6. Election of Officials.
7. General.

A. I. KAJEE & S. R. NAIDOO.  
Joint Hon. Secretaries

## CORRESPONDENCE

### An Appeal to Muslims

The Chief Emaam and Trustee Hajee Ismail Jappie of the Vrededorp Masjid appeals to all Muslims for donations to rebuild the Vrededorp Masjid which is a wood and iron building and was erected about forty years ago. Collectors have been appointed he states to collect wherever possible, but an appeal is also made to those Muslims on whom the collectors may not be able to call upon, to post their donations to I. Hendricks, Treasurer, Vrededorp Masjid, stand 667/23rd Street, Vrededorp, Johannesburg, who will acknowledge all donations.

The following are the names of the collectors, Mohamed Allie Sahab, G. Z. Sallie, I. Hendricks, I. Safesyan, Hajee Abdool Samaar.

C. SOOKRAJ (Ladysmith): We do not open our columns for any religious controversy. You should have asked him at the time when he lectured and you were present; the next best course for you now is to write to him a personal letter and get your doubts cleared.—Ed. I.O.

### Death Of Sir Joseph Nunan

The death has occurred of Sir Joseph Nunan, the well known lawyer, who served in that capacity on numerous commissions and other important posts in the Empire.

## ARYA PRATINIDHI SABHA STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS

The following is an account of receipts and expenditure in connection with the visit of the Baroda Girl Guides sent for publication by the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha:

RECEIPT.		EXPENDITURE.	
By Ticket Sales	£498 10 0	To Groceries, Milk, Fruits, Vegetables & etc.	76 17 0
" " "	123 16 0	" Stamps and Stationery	5 14 1
Donation No. 1 List:		" Cable, Phone and Telegrams	15 10 9
R. K. Kapitan	10 10 0	" Fees Immigration Dept.	29 0 0
The Bombay Bazaar	5 5 0	" Bouquets and Garlands	4 7 6
N. Bhoola & Sons	5 5 0	" Bed Mattress, Curtains, etc.	19 8 0
P. Hargovan & Co.	5 5 0	" Printing and developing films	1 6 7
B. Purmasir	5 5 0	" Taxi, Bus, etc (Hire)	21 15 4
Patel's Refreshment Rooms	5 5 0	" Hire of Hall	29 9 2
Govan Mani	5 5 0	" Sundries, firewood, etc.	3 19 0
Parsotam Vallabh	5 5 0	" Customs charges and cartages	5 3 9
V. M. Maistry	5 5 0	" Printings and Advertisements	56 19 3
B. M. Patel	5 5 0	" General Expenses, Tugt Boys, Police, Tent, etc.	20 5 2
B. A. Maghrajh	5 5 0	" Meals & Refreshment in Train	42 1 3
G. C. Kapitan	5 5 0	" Blanket, Clothing & etc	5 17 8
Victoria Produce Coy.	5 5 0	" Wages (Cook and Servants)	14 10 0
Narandas & Coy.	5 0 0	" Crockeries, etc.	5 13 6
K. R. Dewan	3 12 0	" Laundry (Washing)	4 3 4
M. K. Lodhia	2 2 0	" S.A.R. & H Touring Fare	331 0 7
Naranjee Vallabh	2 2 0	" D. K. Patel's A/c	13 9 0
H. A. Thaker	2 2 0	" Cash handed to Pt. Anandpriyaji, B.A., L.L.B.	88 0 0
Commercial Trading Coy.	1 5 0	" Cash on hand	2 4
S. M. Naidoo	1 1 0		
Gordhan Poonja	1 1 0		
Lutchman Rajcoomar	1 1 0		
M. Rajcoomar	1 1 0		
Donation No. 2 List			
J. Maganlall	2 2 0		
R. Ramklass	1 1 0		
C. Sookraj	1 1 0		
Padum Singh	1 1 0		
B. Bachoo	1 1 0		
S. Harbans	10 6		
V. C. Nayanarajh	10 6		
D. Roopanand	5 0		
R. Bhooshun	5 0		
S. Baijnath	2 6		
Rampersadh	2 6		
Sewpersadh	2 6		
	724 7 6		
Refund S. A. R. & H.	70 5 6		
	£794 13 0		

£794 13 0