

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Imperial Press Conference

MR. A. A. Hayles, editor of the *Madras Mail*, is one of the delegates from India to the fifth Imperial Press Conference to be held on Tuesday February 5, in Capetown. It is a pity that an Indian journalist was not appointed to represent India at such an important Conference. It would have been fitting for India to have been represented by one of her own sons and there are many distinguished journalists amongst them. Moreover South Africa would have known with more authenticity the Nationalistic view point about the Indian situation. However we welcome Mr Hayles and his fellow delegates from India and, as it has been said, that however varied the views of the people of India, both Europeans and Indians, are about the present political situation in India itself there is hardly any difference of opinion on the question of fair and just treatment for India's nationals who have settled in the Colonies, it would not be wrong on our part to suggest that these good friends from India should not miss this opportunity of obtaining first hand information about the conditions of Indians in this country so as to enable them to more firmly deal with and advance their cause in the Motherland

Mr. Hayles' Interview

In the course of an interview with the *Natal Mercury*, Mr. A. A. Hayles, editor of the *Madras Mail* referred to the successes of the Indian National Congress in the recent Assembly elections. At the previous elections, four years ago, he said, almost all the seats were filled by moderate candidates, but last year the Congressmen swept the board in Madras and throughout the whole of India they took about two thirds of the elective seats. Their victory cannot be ignored. All sections of the Indian population, said Mr Hayles, were opposed to the British Government's proposed reforms. Speaking of the Japanese competition, Mr. Hayles said that this competition is very serious indeed and is likely to intensify and prove a dangerous political problem. Indian manufacturers cannot possibly compete against the prices of goods exported by Japan. Asked if Japan had

achieved any foothold in India, Mr. Hayles mentioned that three cotton mills had been established there by Japanese interests. They employed Indian labour, and still were able to undersell modern Indian mills employing the same labour.

Indian Should Be Given The Vote

TOUCHING on the South African Indian affairs Mr. Hayles said that they were followed very closely and with much feeling in India particularly by the Madras population, whence the bulk of South African Indians originated. It was very strongly felt, he said, that Indians in South Africa should be given the vote.

Illovo Mill Tragedy Inquest

"ACCIDENTAL death through asphyxiation of the five Indians, and no blame whatever attaches to anyone in this connection," was the finding of Mr. W. A. Rowan, Chief Magistrate of Durban, at the inquiry held in the offices of the Illovo Sugar Estates into the death of five Indians there on the morning of January 10. Sergt. W. J. du Toit, of the Illovo River station of the S. A. P., was in charge of the inquiry.

While it is to be expected that the Illovo Sugar Estates will not neglect their duty towards the dependents of their deceased employees and that the Railway authorities will take the necessary steps to provide for Dukhi, the Northdene Railway gatekeeper, who lost his life in the successful attempt to save the lives of two Europeans, a report of which appeared in a previous issue of this journal, our local public bodies should make it their business to see that the needful is done.

Anti-Asiatics Get A Rebuff

READERS of this journal are aware of the strong agitation on the part of the anti-Asiatics against Indians employing White girls in their service. As a result of an attempt made recently to induce girls in Springs, a well-known town in the East Rand, to leave the service of their Indian employers, an investigation of the position was conducted by Mr. G. H. Clement, secretary of the East Rand Juvenile Affairs Board. In a report Mr. Clement states that in three of the firms no Europeans were employed. In the fourth there were five European girl assistants, one a book keeper being paid £15 per month—a salary well in excess of the legal

minimum for a qualified assistant—and four other girls in the grocery department. The ratio of qualified to unqualified female assistants was being observed and in no case a girl being paid less than the legal minimum wage. One girl who had had only two years' experience was being paid £9-10s. per month to comply with the ratio clause of the determination. "The girls," states Mr. Clement, "informed me that two men had visited the shop one Saturday morning and had tried to persuade them to leave. One girl was highly indignant at the manner of approach of these men, and promptly told them to mind their own business. The feeling among the girls is that they are courteously treated by their Indian employer and the Indian assistants. They have no complaint and consider that it is nobody's business but their own who their employer may be. Some went so far as to say that they had been less considerately treated by European employers for whom they had formerly worked." Any comment on the above on our part would be superfluous. It is a well deserved rebuff to anti-Asiatics.

Premier And Native Chauffeurs

AT question time in the House of Assembly, replying to Mr. C. R. Swart (Nat., Ladybrand), who had asked the Prime Minister whether, following on the assurance given by him to the Congress of the Nationalist Party of the Orange Free State in August last, he had investigated the possibility of introducing legislation preventing natives from driving motor cars belonging to Europeans, and if so, whether he intended introducing the necessary legislation during this or any subsequent session. The Prime Minister replied: I wish to state that what was said at that time was that natives as a general rule lacked the instinctive feeling requisite in the handling of dangerous machines, and that accordingly, in my opinion, legislation would be necessary to place the driving of motor vehicles by natives under proper control so as to prevent them becoming a source of danger to the community. Control in connection with the licensing of persons to drive motor vehicles is exercised by the Provincial Councils, and if the hon. member's question implies an inquiry as to whether the Government contemplates introducing over-riding legislation then the answer is in the negative. In our last issue, we published the Prime Minister's proposed legislation pointing out that action is to be taken through the minimum Wage Bill, which has not yet been published though several of its provisions have been more or less accurately forecast

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1935

IS THE HOUR RIPE?

THIS is not the first time we are writing on the subject of unity. We have ventured to write on the subject on previous occasions but, quite obviously, the time was not ripe enough to get the responsible leaders to devote their minds to this all-important question. We do not know even now if the time is ripe. But there is a strong desire among some that now that the Agent is no longer here some attempt might be made to get the leaders together to discuss their differences and find out a way whereby they could work unitedly and harmoniously for a common cause. It is also felt that every possible effort should be made to achieve this before the new Agent arrives. Is it possible? Nothing is impossible if there is a sincere desire, and a sincere attempt made, for it. We do not think any of our leaders can conscientiously say that a sincere and honest attempt has yet been made to bring about unity. Each section has been trying only to out do the other, and thus the bitterness instead of lessening has only intensified. Of one thing we are certain, and that is, that there can be only one political body to work for the community in South Africa and that the interests of all sections are bound up together and should therefore be served as such. The Colonial-born Indians have a just cause in this country and a stronger one than the Home-born. The latter have their homes established in India while the former know no other country than the Union of South Africa. The Colonial born Indians, moreover, form the poorer section of our community and there is no doubt that consciously or unconsciously the rights of our poorer brethren have been, in the past, sacrificed for the more fortunate ones. The poorer section has, therefore, a just grievance. But how is that grievance to be redressed? For some time past there has been a separate organisation known as

the Colonial-born and Settlers' Indian Association working for their interests. If they were properly organised they could have superseded the Congress and made that body non-existent. In that case the existence of the new body would have been fully justified. Numerically the Colonial-born Indians are stronger and they could have taken possession of the Congress and worked it as they liked. But they have done neither. In the circumstances is it advisable to carry on two organisations or should we not work for the making of one strong body? These are a few thoughts for our leaders, in whose hands the future of the community lies, to reflect upon. We stand for unity but it should be achieved without any humiliation or loss of prestige to anyone. We would suggest that after a sitting of the local leaders representing the different sections of the community a unity conference representing all the Provinces should be called without delay. Of course there can be no hope of unity ever being achieved, unless there is a true and sincere desire for it and unless all those concerned are prepared to entirely forget and forgive the past and are guided by a true spirit of service.

Fountain of Wisdom

The spirit of liberalism implies a freedom from race and creed prejudices and a steady devotion to all that seeks to do justice between man and man, giving to the rulers the loyalty that is due to the Law, they are bound to administer, but securing at the same time to the ruled the equality which is their right under the Law. Moderation imposes the condition of never vainly aspiring after the impossible or after too remote ideals, but striving each day to take the next step in the order for the natural growth by doing the work that lies nearest to our hands in a spirit of compromise and fairness.—RANADE.

MR. HAYLES AT ROTARY LUNCH BOYCOTT OF NATAL COAL

INDIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIAN
QUESTION

THE boycott of Natal coal by the Indian Congress was the subject of a question asked by Mr Otto Seidle at the Durban Rotary lunch on Tuesday January 29, when Mr. A. A. Hayles, Editor and Manager of *The Madras Mail* spoke on India.

Mr. Hayles's address took the form of replies to questions. Mr. Seidle pointed out that the amount of coal exported to Bombay in 1929 had been 160,933 tons. In 1930 the amount had dropped to 134,747 tons and a year later to 5,811 tons. Only 496 tons had been exported in 1932 and none since. Natal on the other hand, imported freely from India, particularly rice, which paid no duty.

Mr. Seidle wanted to know whether there would be any hope of the embargo being withdrawn when India received Dominion Status.

Mr. Hayles said that India had its own great coalmines and that until 1929 the coal had to pay high freights and it was cheaper to import coal from Natal. As a result of an agitation from the Bengal coalowners the Government had replied that it would reduce the rates if a system of standardisation was adopted. The transport rates to Bombay had been reduced with the result that it was no longer profitable to import Natal coal. Also big electrification schemes, particularly in regard to sections of the railway had been adopted and the need for coal had been lessened.

Replying to Mr. Maurice Webb on the question of the interest taken up by the public in India, in the problems, actions and reactions, changes and status of Indians in Natal, Mr. Hayles said that in Madras, from where the majority of Indians had come, the interest was great.

The general attitude was: You owe a debt to the Indian. You brought him to Natal to work for you; you used him and when you became prosperous you kept him down. It was considered that the Indian in Natal should have the franchise. Mr. Hayles believed that if there was discrimination in Dominions against Indians it was likely to re-act against Europeans in India.

Mr. Norman Henwood, President of Durban Rotary, wanted to know whether in India Indians and Europeans mixed at Rotary functions and if so how the practice fanned out.

Mr. Hayles said that Indians and Europeans mixed freely. The only difficulties that had arisen were over the question of food. The only language spoken was English and some of the best speakers were Indians.

THE SUREST WAY OF DOING GOOD

By

Mr. J. T. SUNDERLAND

In 'Prabuddha Bharat'

I SUPPOSE no high-minded person doubts that it is the duty of every human being to try to accomplish some good by his living. We are in a world where there is a vast amount of evil and pain and sorrow. Look at matters as optimistically as we may, if we are intelligent and earnest we cannot help seeing on every hand, even in this favoured land of ours, enough to fill our eyes with tears and our hearts with pity. On every side of us are poverty, hardship, disappointment; hopes and prospects ruined; diseases of a thousand kinds fastening upon men, women and children; suffering of protean types; ignorance, superstition, fear; mental darkness and slavery; vices and crimes almost innumerable; lust, passion, appetite, dragging multitudes to destruction. Men and women of earnest purpose in life do not need to be persuaded by argument that they ought to do what they can to improve this sad condition of things. Without argument they instinctively feel that it is their duty—nay, the noblest natures feel that it is their privilege to do what lies within their power to cure this suffering, this sin, this sorrow, and to benefit in all ways they can such of their fellows as are less fortunate than they.

How To Accomplish It

But how? With many at least, that is the question. How can they accomplish this which they see the importance of and desire to effect?

Of course I would under no consideration speak lightly of good deeds. Good deeds are blessed flowers that brighten the world, and make fragrant its air wherever they appear. Good deeds are the footprints of God's Angels.

But however important the individual actions of a man may be, the general character and spirit of his life are more important. Specific good actions may be more than offset by a bad life. A poor man, living a pure and noble life in a community, may benefit it more by what he himself is, than an unprincipled rich man by the most lavish expenditure of his wealth.

The kind of service to the world which arises from living in the world a true and worthy life, has at least three distinct advantages.

First, it is less liable to failure than any other. Second, it is open to more persons than any other. Third, its effects are more deep and abiding than any other. Let us examine each of these statements, and see in how large and important ways they are true.

1. There is no way in which one can undertake to do good that will be so little liable to mistake or failure as that of being good. At first thought the matter of trying to avoid mistakes may seem unimportant. But further consideration will show, I think, that it is very

far from unimportant. The truth seems to be that in few things have men in all ages and lands made more serious mistakes and failures, than in their attempted charities, beneficences and reforms. It has been generally taken for granted in past ages that to give to the hungry or the poorly clothed or the destitute is, to do good. Few have ever, until within very recent years, thought of questioning the matter. But it is now coming to be seen that in reference to all this, the world has been judging superficially. Of course the relief of immediate, pressing want—want so great as to endanger life or health—is always commendable. But the giving to the hungry, the poorly clad, and the destitute, in the indiscriminate way in which charity in the past has generally been exercised, it is now seen, only tends to foster laziness, shiftlessness and deceit, and to perpetuate the very destitution which it was thought to relieve.

A More Intelligent Interest

Of course all this does not justify us in relinquishing philanthropic movements. Rather it furnishes an additional reason why we should take a deeper or at least a more intelligent interest in them, and thus help to save them from the mistakes which so cripple their usefulness. But at the same time it also shows how large an element of uncertainty enters, almost or quite of necessity, into all our efforts to help the world through the channel of acts, deeds, direct outward beneficences, and what an advantage, therefore, there is in means of benefitting others which is free from danger of mistakes, and from the consequent liability to accomplish harm even when one means well and thinks he is accomplishing good.

Upright And Noble Life

But living a pure, upright and noble life is a way of doing good that is absolutely sure. No one was ever true or honest or unselfish or pure-minded or careful for the welfare of others, without the world being the better for it. As every grass blade and tree leaf absorbs poisonous carbonic acid gas and gives out life-sustaining oxygen, and hence makes the atmosphere better capable of supporting the physical life of men, so every good person by his very presence in the world counteracts, as it were, the moral poison in the social atmosphere, and gives out moral oxygen, and so promotes the moral health of the community. When one sets out to do good acts, there is always more or less of uncertainty as to whether the ultimate outcome will be what he expects, there are always so

many modifying circumstances that most necessarily come in, all of them beyond his control, to effect the result. But when one sets out to live a virtuous and unselfish life, and be true and pure, about the influence of that there is no room for doubt. Sooner will the heavens fall than the influence of a noble character be other than helpful to men.

Do Good By Being Good

2. The method of doing good by being good is open to more persons to engage in than any other.

One of the most discouraging things about attempts to benefit others by active works of beneficence is the difficulty of knowing where to begin. As I have already said, most persons want to be useful, but they do not know how, or think they do not, which amounts practically to the same thing.

One says, I wish I were rich, then I could do good with my money. But as it is, I am poor, and so I cannot be useful except in very limited and meagre ways.

One says, I wish I were educated, then I could be useful with my knowledge. But, as my education is limited, of course I am in the main powerless.

Another says, Oh that I had leisure to do good. But as matters are, I am almost busy without intermission, in my store, or shop, or on my farm, or about my professional duties, or caring for my home and family, and hence cannot get the time to be useful in the community as I should so much like.

Another still, says, I cannot do much for others because of infirm health. I should be glad to do good; if only I had health and strength how much I could do, and should count it a privilege to do. But physical inability shuts me up at home and ties my hands.

Usefulness Of The Noblest Kind

Now of course all these phases of inability to do good are true and weighty, if we consider only that kind of good-doing which consists in outward acts of beneficence. But how different does the whole matter appear as soon as we begin to consider the deeper kind of beneficence which consists in being good. Here neither poverty nor want of education, nor want of experience, nor want of leisure nor even want of health, can cut one off from usefulness of the noblest kind.

No matter how busy men may be, if they are honest and upright in their business the example of their honesty and integrity shines out through their business to all with whom they have to do, and helps to raise the moral business tone of the whole community. To be a thoroughly upright businessman among businessmen is to do more for honesty in a community than can be done in any other possible way. So that leisure is not necessary to doing good by being good.

But as little is wealth. No doubt the richer a man is, the farther in a certain sense his influence extends. His wealth makes him conspicuous and gives him increased means of affecting other lives. So that if he is equally good with a poor man, his goodness will have larger influence. But this does not make it otherwise than true that the goodness of the poorest man will count for its full worth in a circle more or less large and generally larger than he thinks. Indeed some of the most influential and beneficent lives of the world have been lived in deep

poverty. And it will always be so. Poverty, then, while it is a bar to doing good in ordinary outward ways, can only slightly hinder, and in some cases it even helps, that deeper and more enduring beneficence which springs from character.

And the same is true of physical infirmity. In order to do, one must have health and strength of body. But to be, this is not essential. To be sure, a saint with a good physique is of more value to the world than a saint with a poor physique. Nevertheless persons with weak and frail bodies, need not despair

of great usefulness, because, even if they cannot do, they can achieve the still higher and better thing, they can become and be.

Thus, when we come to consider this kind of usefulness, we soon see that it is something which all classes and conditions of men can have part in. It is for the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the educated and the uneducated, the socially conspicuous and the socially obscure, the strong in their strength and activity, and the weak in their weakness and invalidism.

(To be continued)

INDIA LETTER

TURKISH TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI

MADAME HALIDE EDIB, who played an important part in the emancipation of Turkey and was the first Turkish women leader to face persecution at the hands of the late Sultan arrived at Bombay on the 7th January. During the reactionary old regime she was once sentenced to death. But the surging tide of nationalism saved her from the gallows. She had also held important positions in the Ministry at Angora. Madame Edib was full of admiration for Mahatma Gandhi. She disclosed several interesting facts about New Turkey in the course of an interview with a correspondent of the *Hindu*. "Gandhiji is the greatest figure of his country. He belongs to humanity, not only to India alone. He is world's Gandhi. The West will have to imbibe Mr. Gandhi's doctrine of non-violence, if it is to survive. As I see it to-day, if there is no means found in the West for co-operation and for solving their problems, destruction awaits them; for modern warfare, such as France, England and Germany can wage with all their laboratories and chemicals and science, will mean their end. Mr. Gandhi's doctrine of non-violence is their only salvation." In these words she expressed her love with the philosophy enunciated by India's great leader. Doctor Ansari has requested Madame Edib to deliver eight Extension lectures under the auspices of the Muslim National University at Delhi.

Village Industries

Gandhiji's campaign for the revival of village industries is progressing satisfactorily. An unauthorised report that government circles view the scheme with suspicion is gaining credence. It would be very unfortunate if the report is true. His Highness the Aga Khan gave out his opinion that India would be stronger by the village reconstruction scheme of Mahatma Gandhi.

Women Join Wide-spread Protest

A joint statement issued by the three All India women's organisations expressed in 'no uncertain terms' their inability

to accept the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Reforms.

Bose Brothers

Sjt. Subash Bose has returned to Vienna for treatment. He could stay in India for five weeks only. If the release of his brother Sjt. Sarat Bose does not take place soon, the second city (Calcutta) in the Empire will go unrepresented in the Legislative Assembly.

Karachi Air Tragedy

Thirteen Indian Military soldiers were killed and eleven injured in Karachi when a plane belonging to the Royal Air Force crashed during a mock fight. The pilot escaped.

Congress Cabinet

The Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board of the Congress met in Delhi on the 25th January to review the general situation.

Rumour

The Press gives currency to a rumour that an interview between Gandhiji and the Viceroy is being arranged.

Day-dreams Cure Nervous Disorders

At the Psychology section of the Indian Science Congress Dr. Girindra Sekhar Bose spoke on a new technique he has developed in the treatment of nervous disorders. It has hitherto been believed that fantasies and day-dreams of normal individuals and of patients are useless and even injurious to mental activities. Dr. Bose thinks otherwise and has utilised the fantasies of their patients to bring about their cure.

The Right Way To Represent The Villager

"It was bed-time. Beds were being brought, and immediately Gandhiji said: "No bed-stand necessary. The cotton mattress over the mat is quite enough. Not that I should not use it if health made it imperative, but I should do without it as long as I could."

"But, Bapu, even the poorest villagers have got their charpais." "I know, I know. Does that mean that we should imitate them in that convenient matter, when we cannot possibly imitate them in other things? If we cannot live like them, must have better food and better clothing, let us at least have the poor consolation of doing without a bed-stand."

The Frontier Brothers

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has been removed to the Sabarmati Jail. His brother, Dr. Khan Sahab, has been allowed to enter the Punjab. This permission, it is hoped, will be extended to the Frontier also.

Mr. Abhyankar Passes Away

The passing away of Mr. Abhyankar, leader of the Central Provinces, closely following that of Mr. Sasmal, leaves a void which it will be difficult to fill.

Indians Overseas

The Anti-Indian legislations in Zanzibar and the suggestions of the Colonization Enquiry Committee of South Africa were condemned by the Indian Colonial Conference held at Etawah. "Fight the cause of Indians overseas," was its request to the Congress members in the Legislative Assembly. The Liberal Federation has also passed a resolution on the Zanzibar affair and urged the early publication of Mr. Menon's report.

A Princely Gift

Gandhiji who is in Delhi now in connection with Harijan work announced the gift by Mr. G. D. Birla of twenty acres of land costing Rs. 30,000. The land will be used for the construction of a good colony for Harijans.

Export of Gold

Gold continues to flow out of this country. The total value of the exports since England went off gold standard now amounts to a little over two hundred crores of rupees.

Slaves Have Got No Religion

"When Indians say they are religious and cultured, I am amused to hear this. I think slaves have got no religion and culture. Religion is not a joke. We do not understand the essence of religion. Mohammedans read the Quran, but they do not understand it. Religion is really for freedom, for love and for unity," said Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in Allahabad shortly before his recent arrest and sentenced to two years. The speaker asked people to read the Gita and the history of the Pandavas. It was a war between

tyrants and the tyrannised. The main teachings of the Quran also pointed to the achievement of freedom. He was against factious parties. Proceeding Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan said the Government's repressive policy created a sense of realisation in them. It could not crush their spirits.

Congress Resolution On King's Jubilee

The Indian National Congress, meeting in Delhi, while expressing good wishes for the personal well-being of His Maj-

esty, calls all Indians not to participate in the King's Jubilee celebrations on the ground that British rule in India is a positive hindrance to the political, moral and material growth of the nation, which is now being threatened with a constitution which, if enforced, promises to exploit the nation and drain her of what wealth she still possesses, bringing her under political subjection as perhaps never hitherto attempted. For the first time in six years Congress men are participating in the first session of the reformed central legislature.

WOMEN'S SPHERE**IDEAL OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD
APING WESTERN HABITS**

"IN 90 seconds 115 marriages have ended in the Divorce Court in London," says the news in a recent issue of *The Hindu*. All these 230 men and women probably got married only after making sure during their long days of courtship that their partners were such that they could love them till death. But a few years, sometimes a few months only of married life showed them their mistake. Divorce naturally followed. On the other hand, in India, though our young men marry girls of their parents' choice without any premarital acquaintance, they seldom find it difficult to love them till the end of their lives. "That is because your women are too weak and submissive, and are prepared to submit silently to any kind of treatment from their husband," said a European lady to me one day, states a writer in an Indian exchange. "It was so in our country also before the emancipation of women when they were at the mercy of their husbands. The economic independence of women made them assert their rights and equality with men. So now our women have the courage to express their grievances before the world and if

necessary take them to the law courts. But Indian women are too ignorant and uneducated even to know they have got rights." There is much truth in her statement, though not in the sense she meant. The smooth-working marriage machinery which obtains in India depends mainly upon the self-sacrificing nature of Indian women. From her infancy every Indian woman is taught the epics of the Ramayana and Mahabharata where absolute devotion to the husband is the ideal depicted for her to follow. Even today Sita is held up to every Indian girl as the supreme model for her to imitate "Separated from thee I should not wish to dwell even in heaven," is what Sita said when Rama begged her not to follow him into exile. How can a woman, who is nursed from her childhood on this ideal, be anything but a devoted wife, always willing to sacrifice her everything for the sake of her husband? Unfortunately, however, some of our modern young women are looking to the West for their ideal. That is why we sometimes hear the cry for equality and an equal standard of morality in women's conferences which is no doubt the

result of present day education. To me it is a wonder that such an education produces such few Westernised women. The European lady referred to above is, I think, wrong in thinking that Indian women are unhappy and are ill-treated by their husbands. Had she studied Indian family life more closely, she could have understood that Indian wives are generally happy and contented. An Indian woman does not believe in absolute equality with men. In fact, absolute equality exists only in theory. Ruskin's dictum of woman as the complement of man, is what appeals to her. The Indian woman believes in yielding to her husband, when that can be done without sacrificing her self-respect. Then only is domestic harmony possible. Every institution must have a head. The home is no exception to this rule. Indians think the man to be the best fitted for the post. We do not think it degrading for the woman to hold a subordinate position in her family, yielding to one's loving husband (usually in unimportant things), when he is in a bad mood, and this is all what this subordinate position implies. Otherwise she is equal to her husband

RHODESIA LETTER

(FROM OUR BULAWAYO CORRESPONDENT)

THE following appointments to school advisory Committees in the Colony are gazetted:

Bulawayo: Messrs. V. N. Desai, M. M. Jogi, V. B. Nagrani, P. R. Vazmaria, and K. R. Vashee and ex-officio the Inspector of schools (Mr. A. H. Cowling) and the Principal (Mr. C. J. Jaitli) for the year ending 31st December 1935.

Gwelo: Colonised school council. Mr. G. M. Desai is the Indian member on the Council,

Mr. B. Ramphal of Clare Estate, Durban who is a teacher in the Bulawayo Indian School has returned to resume duties after spending his holidays with his parents in Natal.

Swami Adyananda of the Rama Krishna Mission who was invited by the Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj and had spent eleven months in the Union delivering interesting and instructive lectures on Indian philosophy, visited Rhodesia, en route to India. The Swamiji was given

a very hearty welcome by Indians and Europeans both in Bulawayo and Salisbury where he delivered several lectures. In appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by the Rama Krishna Mission, the following contribution was made by the Rhodesian Indians through Swami Adyananda: Bulawayo Indians £25, Salisbury £70, others £16, making a total of £111. The Swamiji left Salisbury on January 20 for Beira whence he sailed for India by the *Karanjya*.

SPORTS**Cricket**

The Bulawayo Indian Cricket team will shortly be going to Salisbury to compete for Nagrani Intertown trophy. The team is not up to the mark. They need practice. It is to be hoped they will not be lacking in enthusiasm and will prepare themselves so that they may win the trophy this year.

Tennis

There is a lack of interest in tennis. It is time that members made headway.

Rhodesian Boy for Sastri College

Pragji Ramji, youngest brother of Mr. P. R. Vagmaria, chairman of the Bulawayo Arya Mitra Mandal, has come to Durban to join the Sastri College to further his studies. He was given a hearty send off by his many Bulawayo friends who wished him every success.

Personal

Mr. M. H. Naik of Gwanda has brought his nephew to Bulawayo who he has adopted as his son. In memory of his son entering the Bulawayo Indian School Mr. Naik distributed sweets to the school children. Good wishes were expressed by all to Mr. Naik and to his adopted son.

Mr. Parekh who has come to Bulawayo from North Rhodesia to manage the business of Mr. R. D. Parekh during the latter's absence in India is returning to North Rhodesia, his brother having come out from India to look after his own business.

MATRICULATION AND J. C. RESULTS

INDIAN PASSES

Fort Hare, Cape

CLASS II.—A. P. Govender.

CLASS III.—D. S. Mall.

Sastri College, Durban

CLASS II.—Bawa, Ebrahim Muhammad (History); Khan, Amir.

CLASS III.—Lakhi, Cassim Mohammed; Mistry, Laloo Daya; Moola, Abdul Hamid; Persadh, Devnarayan; Rajkumar, Harry; Rampursat, Bngwandeem; Vadi-
valoo, Thungamthoo.

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following are the Natal Indian successes in the University of South Africa Junior Certificate Examinations:—

Sastri College, Durban

CLASS II.—Amra, Cassim Ismail; Obetty Theagarajan Bilaguru; Gabriel, Michael; Jamna, Dawohund; Maghrajb, George Khemrajb; Maharaj, Shrikrisbna Sewnath; Perumal Moonsamy; Pillay Thomadren; Rajput, Narandas Becher; Singh, Thavarej.

CLASS III.—Dinshaw, Cawas; Govender Gajapathy; Hussein, Saib Cassim;

Jooma, Omar; Jungbahadur, Bhisum; Khan, Goolam Rassool; Maharaj Hari-
persadh Bejrangee; Mistri, Noran Khoosal; Moothukrishna, Kunnabran Pillay; Morgan, Ganas; Naicker, Moonesamy Valynthum; Naidoo, Coopsamy; Naidoo, Padia Jongee; Naicker, Annamalay Pillay; Narinesamy Ruthnevaloo, Pillay; Osman, Adam; Paruk, Yusuf Ebrahim; Pillay, Chockanadan Govindsamy; Naidoo, Perumal; Rama Ranchod; Ranchod, Vallabb; Reddy Moonesamy Ohinnappah; Singh Harrydow Bhoola; Singh, Surjoo Narain; Soni Dayaljee Pragjee; Sookun, Ramsuran; Veerapen, Muthuval; Vinden, Andrew Leslie.

Mitchell Crescent Indian Girls High School

CLASS III.—Lazarus, Gertrude; Paul, Sybil Augustina.

Molens University Classes

CLASS III.—Jhuria, Umbur.

Union College' Johannesburg

CLASS III.—Gangoo, Jaganath.

Private Study

CLASS II.—Vawda Goolam; Hoosen, Amod.

CLASS III.—Bhaga, Prag; Bhawani,

Harrychandh; Bndree Sawdayal; Ebr-
him, Ahmed; Mohammed, Osman Ally; Maude Michael; Jerry, Fox; Naidoo, Soobosamy Kasavaloo; Sammons, Ronald Charles.

Private Study, Verulam

CLASS III.—Ramduth, Lakhman; Sham, Balmukund.

Private Study, Dannhauser

CLASS III.—Sadanandan, Soobiah.

Private Study, Newcastle

CLASS III.—Naidu, Anand Krishna-
samy;

Private Study, Port Shepstone

CLASS II.—Mutukistno, Pannmathle.

Port Shepstone**Extern Candidates****UNION MATRICULATION EQUIVALENT**

W. B. Charles. Passes in English, Geo-
graphy, History.

R. Powys. Passes in English, Geo-
graphy, History.

Umzinto**UNIV. COR COURSES, PRETORIA**

CLASS III.—Gunnie Eric Marna
Thomas

OTHER RESULTS**St. Aidan's Boys' and Girls' School**

The following are the results of the St. Aidan's Boys' School in the Preliminary Commercial Certificate (Std. vii.):

Five students have been awarded the full certificate, one gaining distinction; eight students have to take History only to complete the examination, all of whom having successfully passed in Arithmetic, English, Geography, and Civics. The remaining four of the candidates entered have only to take two subjects to complete the certificate. None of the students entered failed, eight having gained dis-

tinction in Arithmetic. Of the ten girls entered for the Departmental Std. VI Examination, seven passed the Examination successfully.

National Technical Examination

Ahmed Hoosen Mansoor and Abdool Ganie Eesa pupils of Mr. S. Singaram of the Piet Retief Indian Government School have passed the National Technical Examination Standard VI. They are the first Indian students to pass the above examination in the Transvaal conducted by the Union Education Department.

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE SOCIETY

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Tamil Institute, Cross Street, Durban, on Saturday, the 2nd February 1935, at 3 p. m.

Agenda:

1. Annual Report.
2. Financial Statement.
3. Adoption of Revised Rules.
4. Election of Officials.
5. General.

G. CHRISTOPHER,
Hony. Secretary

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS IN BRIEF

Hon. Evelyn Baring Engaged

INDIANS in South Africa among whom the Hon. Evelyn Baring was popular will be pleased to learn the good news of his engagement to Lady Mary Grey, the elder daughter of Earl Grey of Howick. The Hon. Evelyn Baring was on the staff of Sir Kurma Reddi, a former Agent of the India Government in the Union. Mr. Baring, with his mother, Lady Cromer, spent lengthy periods in Durban.

Medical Objections to Raising Marriage Age

Strong medical objections are being raised in the Cape Province against Mr. Hofmeyr's new marriage amendment Bill to raise the marriageable age in the case of girls to 16 throughout the Union. At present the age in the Transvaal, Cape Province and Natal is 14, and in the Free State 16. At a meeting of doctors in Capetown, women gynaecologists expressed the view that it was wrong to put a ban on marriages by girls under the age of 16. Many South African girls, they pointed out, mature sexually before the age of 16, and if the age is raised the effect will be to make criminals of many young people. The medical profession in the Cape wants the age left as it is, and while agreeing with the need for restricting child marriages, believes that this is a matter for education rather than legislation.

Gujarati Literary Society

The annual general meeting of the Gujarati Youngmen Literary Society was held on Sunday Jan. 27, at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall. Mr. S. J. Randeria was elected to the chair. At the commencement of the proceedings the chairman said: "In this Society a long-felt want has been met. I am sure that the movement will be supported by our youths for the betterment of our vernacular language and literature." The secretary, Mr. O. C. Patel, in presenting his report for the past year, announced that a monthly journal, "Yuwak," in the interest of Gujarati language and literature, is being published by the society, and in this connection they were grateful to Mr. B. M. Patel. Papers were read on literature by Messrs. M. Sookha, L. Daya, O. C. Patel and B. Raghya. Appropriate music and songs were rendered by Mr. M. Mavjee. Several speakers spoke in eulogistic terms of the work of the society.

Pietermaritzburg Indian Scouts' Association

A meeting to form a local Scouts movement was convened on Sunday, Jan. 20 and held at Mr. S. Muthray's office, 143 Retief Street, Pietermaritzburg. A representative gathering of Indians assembled. The convenors were Messrs. K. Soobramoney and S. Muthray. A

lengthy letter supporting the movement received from Mr. H. W. Bristow (Scout Master of the Durban Suburban Indian Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association) was read. The meeting resolved that a body be and is hereby formed to be called 'The Pietermaritzburg Indian Scouts Association.' The following protem officials were elected:—President: Mr. S. Muthray Secretary, Mr. K. Soobramoney. Committee of five: Messrs. R. Manioun, R. P. Naidoo, S. Rathnam, B. R. Naidoo, G. Beshoon. The protem officials were given full powers to negotiate and co-operate with existing local bodies (non-political), and individual Indians and Europeans who may afford suggestions and advice for the furtherance of the movement. The Officials were asked to report their labours as soon as possible to a meeting to be called for that purpose. Particular thanks were expressed by the Chairman to Mr. K. Soobramoney for his very energetic and kind assistance in matters connected with the meeting.

The Mitra Natak Mandal

The Mitra Natak Mandal of the Hindoo Sungtan of Candella Estate staged a Drama in Hindi entitled "Nilkanthi" written by N. Lalbahadur on Saturday Jan. 5. The play was a huge success. This Mandal is a source of income to the Hindoo Sungtan of Candella Estate, whose aim is to erect a school in the district to impart English and Hindi education to children of Indian parentage; for this purpose a suitable piece of ground has been purchased facing Candella Road. The Mandal is at present in its infancy and the above play was the first attempt by them. The Mandal is to be congratulated on its initial enterprise. The gate takings were £154-14-6. Expenditure £20-17-9. The entire proceeds of this play is to be devoted to the Hindoo Sungtan's school Building fund; operation on which will commence soon. The Mandal intends staging another play shortly and hopes that it will be well supported. The Mandal sincerely thanks the actors and those willing helpers for doing their best to make the play a success, and to the public for their whole-hearted support.

Candella Estate Hindu Sungtan

The above body which was formed in 1931 and owing to unforeseen circumstances was not active was revived in May 1934.

Ferreira Indian Government School

The financial statement of the Ferreira Indian Government School run by the Witwatersrand Central School Board for the period 29th May 1934 to 31st December 1934 shows a balance of £65 in the Savings Bank and £2-7-1 in hand, after defraying the expenses from a collection made of £102-9-9.

Natal Indian Teacher For Rhodesia

Mr. V. S. Naidoo of Tongaat who has been appointed a teacher at the school of Indians and Coloureds in Que Que, (South Rhodesia) was given a hearty farewell reception by the Tongaat Hindu Samarasa Bodha Andhra Association. Mr. G. V. Naidoo, who was in the chair spoke in glowing terms of Mr. Naidoo's services to the Indian community in Tongaat and particularly in the re-organisation of the Tamil and Telugu schools. On behalf of the Association a fountain pen and on behalf of the Orchestra Company an ink stand and clock was presented to Mr. Naidoo in appreciation of his services.

King's Jubilee

It is proposed that the King's Jubilee celebrations in Durban must specifically include Indians, coloureds and natives. Sub-committees are already working to secure the inclusion of the three sections mentioned in the celebration. Councillor W. E. Langton, the Deputy-Mayor, is chairman of the sub-committee for the Indian community, Councillor O. Lea for the coloured community, and Councillor Farrell for the natives. Preliminaries of organisation, it is stated, is now well on the way. Next week the special committee appointed to make recommendations for the Jubilee celebrations will meet under the chairmanship of the Mayor to discuss the reports of its sub-committees.

East London Hindoo Society

The Indian community met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Parbhoo in honour of Mr. L. Harry, secretary of the local Hindoo Society, on the eve of his departure on a visit to India. There was a large gathering of friends over which Mr. D. B. Parbhoo presided. Speeches of farewell were given by Messrs. D. B. Parbhoo, S. Cassoojee, H. Essop, M. Hasson, G. Francis, J. T. Christian, and R. V. Chetty, all of whom in well-chosen words spoke of the good work Mr. Harry had done on behalf of the Hindoo Society and the community in general. Refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Parbhoo, and after a small programme of music the function concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Parbhoo.

Railway Dining Car Incident

A few weeks back it was reported that Pandit Ananda Priya, who headed the Baroda Girl Guides during their recent visit to the Union, was refused entrance in the dining car when Europeans were dining whilst he was travelling from Johannesburg to Durban, we have received a letter from Pandit Ananda Priya in this connection in which he states that it was not he who had entered the dining car as reported but the gentleman who met this refusal was Mr. P. B. Singh of Durban who was appointed by the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha to travel with the party.

Statues to Dead and Titles to Living

In the House of Assembly Dr Hjalmar Reitz, M. P. for Jeppe, asked the Prime Minister whether the Government was prepared to consider the erection of statue on Meinjtes Kop, Pretoria to commemorate the late General Botha at the state expense.

"The question whether, and if so under what circumstances, the erection of monuments or statues in memory of deserving South Africans might be allowed in the grounds of the Union buildings is still receiving the consideration of the Government," replied General Hertzog.

Dr Hjalmer Reitz also raised the question of titles. He asked the Prime Minister whether there were citizens of the Union who deserved to be honoured by his Majesty the King by the bestowal of any title and, if so, whether he would recommend them to his Majesty accordingly.

"I wish to refer the Hon. Member to the resolution passed by the Assembly in 1925, in which his Majesty was requested not to confer titles on South Africans," declared the Prime Minister.

New Commissioners Of Oaths

ACCORDING to a recent Government Gazette Mr Dhanookdarie Sobrun Senior Interpreter in the Indian languages at Durban Magistrates Court has been appointed a Commissioner of Oaths to hold office whilst on the staff of the Magistrate, Durban.

Swami Bhawani Dayal Sannyasi has been appointed a Commissioner of Oaths during the pleasure of His Excellency. This is the first instance in the history of Indians in India as well as South Africa when a Sannyasi holds such an office.

Indian Boys Scouts Return From City

Two hundred and forty boys scouts with twenty Scout-Masters had pitched camp on the grounds of the York Road Government Indian School from December 27 to January 5; the camp was a huge success. The Officials and Members of the Association desire to extend their sincere thanks to all those who have contributed towards the success of the camp and more particularly to Messrs D. Cockburn, V. R. Kain, F. Gareeb and Joe Soobiah for their entertainment during the encampment. The undermentioned firms and persons are thanked for their liberal contributions. Messrs Dalys Ltd, Natal Estates Ltd, Ellis Brown, Five Roses Tea, Khan & Khan, V. N. Naik, K. Baijnath, Govan Manie, Commercial Trading Co., Rice Bazaar, Rahman Khan, N. Bhoola & Sons, Gordhan Poonja, Choonilal Bros, L. J. Gabriel, Dhupelia & Sons, Rice Wholesalers, Lackhart Bros, Omar, Hargobind & Co, Fakrooleen, Victoria Produce Co, V. N. Jooma, A. I. Kajee, Dr. K. M. Seedat, Solwa, Shaik Himed & Sons, Lalla Maharaj, B. Mahabeer, J. Rambran, D N. Maharaj & Bob,

P. B. Maharaj, R. K. Kapitan, Ray Broe, S. M. Jhaveri, E. C. Coovadia, N. H. Desai, A. H. Moosa, A. K. E. Bux, Charlie Nulliah and R. N. Moodly. Daily contributions of Butter, Cheese, Vegetables and Fruits were received from the residents of Maritzburg. The remaining provisions of the Camp were distributed to the Aryan Benevolent House, and Relief Workers of the City.

Sydenham Ward Indian Ratepayers' Association

The Annual General Meeting of the Sydenham Ward Indian Ratepayers' Association was held at the S. H. Y. M. Society Hall on December 9, 1934. A large gathering attended and the following Officials were elected. President: Mr. Lutchman Panday. Joint Secretaries: Messrs. R. Mahabeer, and D. D. Lalla. Treasurer: Mr. J. S. Roopnarain. Committee Members: Messrs. A. P. Singh, W. Baboolall, R. Siripat, M. V. Peter, G. Beharie, Sanyasi Naidoo, T. Raghubar, N. Baboolall, K. Baichjo, B. T. Singh, S. Brijbaal, S. K. Maharaj, S. Brijnath, R. S. Girdharie, G. Cassie, L. Gabriel, G. Satya Deva, S. P. Joseph, M. S. Singh, B. Woodeeb, Francis Ephraim, A. Sookdeo, S. Rajpaul, Sadow Soodyal, L. D. Lalla, and Shaik Hyder.

A Music Teachers' Jaunt

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. A. Seepoy together with their daughter left Durban on a six weeks' tour by car to Transvaal and they have been visiting many places of interest. Mr. Seepoy wishes to thank all these friends in the towns he and his family visited for their kind hospitality.

Wedding

Kumar Krishnadutt Devi Dayal, nephew of Swami Bhawani Dayal Sannyasi, was married to Kumari Padmawati Devi, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Rambharos of Edendale, at Jacobs on Sunday, January 13. The ceremony being officiated by the Swamiji according to vedic rites.

DOINGS AT PORTSHEPSTONE

(From a Correspondent)

Destruction Of Hoppers

MR D. G. PURSAD in the *South Coast Reveille* writes:—It may be of some help to the small growers and petty farmers to know that 'Hoppers' can be affectively destroyed without the use of "Pump and Poison," since the use of the latter follows in the path of destroying the crops.

We all have some fowls at home, and one could affectively turn them into a powerful weapon in the destruction of hoppers. Method: Short ration the chickens in the evening and place them in a receptacle that could be easily carried to the spot infested. Next morning throw a few grains on the patch covered by hoppers and then let the chickens loose. You will be surprised how rapidly the hoppers disappear.

Indian Literary And Debating Society

"Sickness, its causes and cure," was the subject on which Mr. A. J. Consoles delivered a lecture at the last meeting of the Society held at the Indian School. He spoke on the various aspects of the subject, and gave interesting statistics regarding the local district and emphasised the absolute need of cleanliness and the observance of a moral life as the best means of avoiding disease. He further asserted that many did not realise the value of prayer for the relief of sickness. Whatever religion one belonged to, if sincere penitent prayer is made to the Almighty, that prayer will not go unheeded. "It was the duty," Mr. Consoles concluded, "of every educated person to visit the homes of the poor and illiterate section of the community, and enlighten them as to the absolute need of cleanliness as the chief means of preventing disease. The lecturer then answered numerous questions put to him by members, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer. The next meeting of the Society will be held on Feb. 9, when Mr. Ramnath will speak on "The Relative Importance of Wireless and Aviation."

LADYSMITH NOTES

(By S. O. M.)

Weddings

ON Friday January 25th the marriage of Mr. M. N. Naidoo, son of Mr. Moonasamy Naidoo of Durban, with Miss. Ruth Davadas, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. David Davadas of Ladysmith, was solemnised at the Magistrate's Office Ladysmith. Mr. O. M. Naidoo a teacher at the Ladysmith Government Indian School and Miss M. Chetty of the same school were married.

Cricket

The S.A.R.I.C.O. beat the H.E.I.C.O. in the League championship but the match is still in dispute.

Obituary

The aged mother of Mr. Bonaswary of Ladysmith passed away at the old age of 75. Sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

Social And Personal

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Poodhun and family, Messrs. S. Chotal and V. K. Naidoo have all returned from their holidays. Mr. M. K. Naidoo of Durban paid a flying visit to Ladysmith.

Hindu Temple Meeting

The 25th Annual general meeting of Ladysmith Hindoo Thirokootam and Shri Ganser Temple was held recently when the following officials were elected: Trustees: Messrs V. P. Chetty, Narainasamy Naicker and R. A. Pillay; President Mr. S. N. Pillay; Vice President: Mr. M. V. Mudaliar; Hon. Secty. & Treas.: Mr. C. S. Govender; Hon. Assistant Secty.: Mr. P. G. Pillay; Head Committee: Messrs. S. K. Naidoo, A. Reddy, R. A. Pillay, M. V. Mudaliar, M. N. Pillay, K. G. Naidoo and P. G. Pillay; Auditor: Mr. M. N. Pillay. Messrs. R. N. Pillay and S. C. Mudaliar were appointed to collect the monthly fees from all members for the necessary repairs to the building.