

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Land To Be Reserved For Indians

DURBAN Town Council at Monday's meeting decided unanimously that land at Springfield Estate, other than that required for European occupation, together with the Corporation's land at Cato Manor, be reserved for Indian housing purposes.

On June 11 last the Council adopted the following resolution with regard to slum clearance in the Mayville area:—

"That the Town Council declares that it is satisfied that the removal of nuisances existing on premises situate within the area bounded by the Maritzburg Main Road, Randles Road, and Orient Lane at Mayville can be most effectively dealt with under the Slums Act by treating the premises situate within that area as a single set of premises and that in terms of Section 16 of the Act, all the premises situate within that area shall be deemed to constitute a single set of premises, notwithstanding that within that area are included premises upon which no nuisances exist."

Exempted Areas Also In Durban

Johannesburg has required the aid of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act to establish exempted areas for occupation and residence by Indians but the Durban Corporation seems able to achieve that end without the aid of any legislation. Indians who have lived for over a quarter of a century in the Mayville area are now to be thrown out of that area under the Slums Act because the Durban Corporation has its pet scheme of turning the area into a heaven on earth for Europeans. And the Indians thus thrown out will be accommodated on lands exempted for them at Springfield Estates and Cato Manor—the latter we need hardly remind our readers the Corporation had long in mind to turn into an Indian village which the Congress leaders had all along opposed on the ground of segregation. This is perhaps a sign of what the Congress leaders call a changing atmosphere in favour of Indians.

Pious Hopes Of A Bihar Knight

Sir Sultan Ahmed, who returned to Delhi from England, by the Imperial Airways liner, in an interview with the *Associated Press* referring to the Indians

in South Africa said that he was very pleased to have met General Hertzog, Prime Minister of South Africa, and he was certain that with Sir Raza Ali as the Agent and the General as the Premier the position of Indians in that part of the Empire would improve.

Durban Women On War Path Against Asiatics

A paper on "Some Aspects of the Indian Problem in South Africa," was read by Mrs. E. J. Hatton Duff to a representative gathering of the Durban Women's Council on the United Party headquarters on July 17. Mrs. J. Kelly was in the chair and thanked Mrs. Duff. A resolution, urging the Government to put a stop to the acquisition of land in European, urban or rural areas by Indians, was carried unanimously and will be included in the resolution from the United Party Congress in August.

Benoni Location

Mr. G. A. Watt, chairman of the Benoni Town Council's Native Affairs Committee, explained to a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, in reply to enquires made by the latter as to what measures were being adopted to deal with the Asiatic quarter of the Benoni location, that there was only one solution of the Asiatic problem and that was to erect sufficient houses to accommodate the natives who, at present, resided in the Asiatic Bazaar. The Council had to secure legal sanction or the ejection of such natives, but the necessary sanction could not be obtained until housing was provided for those who would be effected. The question of acquiring ground for a native housing scheme, proceeded Mr. Watt, had received the attention of his committee, and the Government was communicated with in the matter at the beginning of the year. The Government's reply was received only last month. The deputation suggested that another means of cleaning up the Asiatic Bazaar might be found in the by-laws. All buildings occupied in the Asiatic section by natives should be inspected and any found not to be in accordance with the building regulations should be condemned and demolished. A further point stressed by the

deputation was the insanitary condition of some of the premises. Mr. Watt assured the deputation that his committee would give careful consideration to both these matters, and would deal with the position to the best of its ability.

Another Native Life Cheaply Disposed Of

A fine of £25 with the alternative of three months imprisonment with hard labour, suspended for eight months on condition that £60 is paid to the dependents of deceased and his driver's licence suspended for two years. This was the sentence passed on a European, Frederick Benerdus van Eyk (46), who was recently found guilty of culpable homicide by Mr. C. H. Poppe in the Magistrate's Court Pretoria. The charge arose out of a fatal collision on the Johannesburg Pretoria road on the afternoon of March 30, when a car driven by van Eyk collided with a native pedal cyclist, the native being killed outright by the alleged reckless and negligent driving of accused. In the course of his judgment Mr. Poppe addressed the accused thus:—

"I have considered the evidence given in this case most carefully, and I am satisfied beyond all doubt that you are guilty of culpable homicide. You killed this person who had as much right on the road as you, and had you taken the most elementary precautions by keeping a proper lookout I have no doubt whatsoever that the accident would not have taken place. The Prosecutor has asked me to give you the option of a fine, pointing out that you are not a 'road hog.' At the same time you took a life due to your own recklessness. However, I have decided that in your case justice will be met by giving you the option of a fine."

The deceased Native leaves behind his widow with six children the eldest being a girl 17 years old. None of her children are working. Before his death her husband earned £1 week. This is again another instance where the punishment does not fit the crime and where the life of the black man is considered far too cheap in comparison with the White man.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JULY 26TH, 1935

Indians In Rhodesia

MR. Charles C. L. FitzWilliams in the course of an electrifying speech at Lusaka, North Rhodesia, is reported to have dwelt "on the question of the growing number of Indians in our midst." He considered it a very serious question. "So serious" he said "that it may jeopardise the whole European settlement in Northern Rhodesia. How many European storekeepers were there left in the native trading sites to-day? Three only, and these had told him that they did not know how much longer they could keep on." He assured his audience that once the Indian had got a hold on the country, with his low standard of living, "you business people will have to shut up shop," and he quoted examples in Kenya and to a certain extent Natal. "We are about to give them back India" continued the speaker "Are you in favour of giving them this country as well? If this country is to be for our children and our children's children, as Cecil Rhodes said, the Indian must be excluded from our midst." According to the Voters Roll, 25 Indians would be on the next issue and he prophesied a day when their elected member might not dare to fight the problem, "that, indeed, we might have to face the prospect of being represented by a coolie! The Indians would, as in Kenya, gain the entire monopoly of the native trade, fill all the lower grades in the railways, "If there are any Indians here to-night, I do not wish them to think that I am merely personal," said Mr. FitzWilliams. "We have just given them back India and we resent them being here! Natal had got them in as labourers, similarly in Kenya. But we have not asked them here at all."

These periodical outbursts from the White man have now ceased to surprise one for the average White man has got a kink in his head, which seems ever to be growing,

that all the land created by the Almighty belongs to him and the non-Whites have no right whatsoever to be on it. Well it will require superhuman power to remove that kink. Mr. FitzWilliams, we fear, has not studied Cecil Rhodes well. For the principle laid down by him was "equal rights for all civilised men" and Rhodesia has hitherto had the proud boast of living up to that principle in the letter and in the spirit. Mr. FitzWilliams again seems to be hopelessly ignorant about the position of India. He gave his audience to understand that India was given back to Indians. If he takes the trouble of looking up the latest records of events he will find that his statement is far from true. If the basis of his contention is that because India has been given back to Indians the Indians should clear out of Rhodesia then Mr. FitzWilliams will be well advised not to let the grass grow under his feet in making an endeavour to set India free, and once that is done he and his followers will perhaps not indulge in loose talks about India and Indians as they now dare to do. British Indians surely have just as much claim to be in Rhodesia as Mr. FitzWilliams has and this we have no doubt will be admitted by all right-thinking Britishers. Men of the type of Mr. FitzWilliams really do little credit to their race. Our advice to our Indian brethren in Rhodesia is that they should live up to their ancient civilisation and traditions and stand united to overpower unrighteousness by righteousness.

Curious Type Of Passive Resistance

MAJOR FRANK ROBERTS, M.P., for Vrededorp (Johannesburg) is conducting a curious type of Passive Resistance. On Wednesday July 17, a batch of 200 unemployed Europeans headed by Major Roberts marched from Johannesburg to Pretoria, covering a dis-

tance of about forty miles, and took possession of the Union Buildings. The authorities handled a very awkward situation with great patience and tact. The offer made by the Government to convey the men to Roberts Heights Military Camp and provide them with a meal and sleeping accommodation was refused by Major Roberts who chose to camp at Meintjes Kop, a hill behind the Union Buildings. The number of marches has increased to about 300. They were all arrested last Tuesday for trespassing, and were marched to the charge office. The leaders threatened to go on hunger strike until they were released. They were eventually released. No doubt further developments will have taken place by the time these lines reach the eyes of the reader. The grievances of these people is that they cannot work on 5s. 6d. a day, which scale of pay has been fixed by Parliament for Europeans unemployed, and that unless they are paid 10s. a day they would remain unemployed and suffer the consequences. The Government has intimated that it is prepared to consider their case if they go back peacefully and has also offered to pay their rail-fare to their destination. It is also argued from the Government side that Major Roberts, who is supposed to be a responsible member of Parliament, raised no protest in Parliament against the scales of pay which were laid down. One point worthy of praise about Major Roberts, is that he has not shown any signs of resistance and has told his followers not to resist arrest and not to indulge in violence. That is sure to attract universal sympathy towards them. But Passive Resistance is a weapon not to be used so lightly. There must be a glaring injustice on the part of those against whom it is used. It loses its value when wrongly used and can then be called obstinacy which is an evil and is totally against the principles of Passive Resistance. In the present instance we hardly think the case of Major Roberts and his followers is so strong as to justify the course they have adopted. For indeed are they not far better off by getting work at 5s. 6d. a day than the thousands for whom no work is provided even at the rate of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a day? Employment at 5s. 6d. a day is, in our opinion, far better than to have to remain unemployed and there is nothing humiliating about it.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND HIS MOVEMENT AS SEEN THROUGH WESTERN EYES

BY

EDITH HUNTER

THE significance of the great movements in India inspired by Mahatma Gandhi is much overlooked by public opinion outside India. The principles underlying those movements and the consequent development of them have the most far-reaching implication for all civilisations. The social and national evils in India have their counterpart in Europe and all over the world.

The principle which Gandhiji is applying in his remedies are not new but the application and the development is new not only in politics but in modern history. The evils in India are much more akin to our troubles in Europe than would appear on the surface. First of all he is striving for national freedom—to be free from racial domination—so are many other peoples everywhere.

In the movement against untouchability, Gandhiji is using all his strength that India may free herself from the evil of caste domination. If we say "class" instead of "caste" and exploitation as well as domination we have something familiar to us all. The third great movement in India is economic it is opening out in a most intensive effort to defy starvation and in the end bring economic security on its simplest lines. This problem too surely belongs to every nation in the world. If we would sum up the whole of this strange programme in India into one comprehensive phrase, we might say that Gandhiji is fighting for the life and liberty of men without recourse to violence.

What are the racial qualities and social conditions for which the Mahatma is striving? Let us look at the moral aims in the movements I have mentioned. First and foremost the national movement implies sloughing off the servile mind and the assumption of natural human dignity. In the second place the abolition of caste-domination implies human equality and the dignity of labour. Thirdly the development of village hand-spinning and the revival of village industries aims at an economic security without which moral and special development is impossible. Here we have a trinity which is entirely practical—dignity equality and security. It does not suggest a revolution but here are the fundamentals of any true revolution.

Let me quote here an enigmatic sentence from the Mahatma where he

says he is aiming at "the development of the capacity for the civil resistance so that there may never be any need for civil disobedience. Disobedience that is solely civil should never provoke retaliation" (*Times* Oct 31st.)

These words are certainly difficult to interpret but I believe that they hold the kernel of his deeply thought-out programme. In the true meaning of the term Gandhiji is leading a revolution. He is the one world-leader who is facing in its entirety the world-problem of violence and war.

There is one great difference between his leadership and all others. He is the one prominent leader who bases his all on spiritual power not only in himself but in his followers. That is to say he stakes everything on the moral force of his trained non-violent, revolutionary army of workers when it can be brought into being. What other leader is there who will say that we shall find most security when men having the means to arm do not arm or having the faith that war is wrong refuse to fight? We are being told today the very reverse of this. We are told that war is wrong but we must have armed security behind us. Our trust in God can only shine with dry powder.

Mahatma's Plan

The Mahatma's plan would seem to be more like this—feed men and make their homes clean—take off their shackles and give them confidence in themselves to be men; lead them in the ways of integrity transmute their lust of pride and war into love of duty and labour and let the truth of God breathe through them and then let them stand!

When Gandhiji has done that for his nation ultimately it will overcome by the sheer weight of moral force the evils of materialistic and military domination. When he has done this for the Depressed Classes and the peasants and thus restored the disinherited to a sense of true manhood, the strongholds even of capitalism will fall

Vast Difference

The vast difference between his outlook and ours is that he really believes in

moral and spiritual power as actual dynamic forces which will do things as really as an electric current will give light and heat.

It may sound nonsense to think of revolution and then set out first to make men good, but the fact remains that any process that man has made whether by revolution or evolution, has been gained and held by people large masses of whom possessed certain qualities and when these qualities have been lacking the effects even of apparently successful revolution have very quickly vanished.

In all countries where liberty has been maintained over long periods there has been a stable population of probably frugal, (but not starving) hard working, moral-living people. In short there must be whole human-beings and not slaves, in the make up of any lasting democracy. If this argument be granted it is easy to see that Gandhiji is only beginning to build by laying a strong foundation. He insists on laying a foundation, better but similar in some respects to the foundation which history has already laid for some Western peoples and which they are not being careful to preserve!

Ultimate Aim

Also his ultimate aim is the admitted aim of our Western religion, namely that strange spiritual faith in spiritual means that will remove mountains. Let there be no mistake, this kind of faith is not sentimental nor akin to the sentimental, it is built first on bread—daily bread and daily labour and then on clean living, on courage, humility, purity and faith.

Why is it that militarism will yield and why will Capitalism break down before these moral qualities. It is because a military empire and the capitalist system have been built up on war and sustained by armed force and both are violent. In both these systems the moral qualities and powers are never put in the first place. The power that depends in the first and in the last resort on armed force is doomed to ultimate failure because it shuts out the most potent dynamic in the universe, namely the non violent spiritual power of God operating through the minds and dominating the actions of men:—
Indian Bulletin.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]
Bombay, July 8. (By Air Mail).

THE QUETTA EARTHQUAKE

THE Quetta earthquake continues to be the chief topic of news.

The work of relief by the Government and the non-official agencies has begun. Babu Rajendra Prasad recently visited Lahore where the Quetta Relief Committee met under his presidency. The Committee framed a constitution for itself to be registered under the Societies Registration Act.

It further appointed sub-committees for Sindh, Punjab and the Frontier as most of the work of relief will have to be carried on in these provinces. These provincial committees have been authorised to collect information and to set up organizations for the distribution of relief.

As regards the lines on which the relief will be administered it was decided that they should undertake support of the widows, orphans and destitute persons. The committee has also decided to help with money those who have lost their stock in trade in the earthquake to restart their business or occupation in a small way, so as not to be a burden on society. The setting up of an Invalids' Home was also considered as a large number of quake victims have become cripples or permanent invalids. The Committee has also decided to undertake the work of helping the sufferers to get employment, to get their claims settled with the Insurance companies and to secure restoration of separated relations particularly children who have been estranged from their parents.

Thus the Committee under the guidance of Babu Rajendra Prasad, who organised the Bihar relief with such singular success, is doing its work in a business like and scientific manner. The work of collections is going apace and the response from the country has been very satisfactory indeed. The following are the totals up to date of the various funds:—

Viceroy's Relief Fund, over 21 lakhs; Bombay Mayor's Relief fund, over 90 thousand; Bombay Citizens Relief Fund (to go to Rajendra Babu's fund) over 66 thousand; Three Papers Fund over 16 thousand.

MORE COLLECTIONS

July 5 was observed by Bombay as the Quetta collections day and batches of male and female volunteers moved about the city collecting money for the Relief fund. About 150 sealed boxes were issued and twenty thousand one rupee coupons are to be sold throughout the week. The Muslim Circle held a charity concert at the Royal Opera House proceeds from which will go to the Quetta Relief Fund. Collections were also made in other cities throughout India.

VICEROY'S REPLY

The Punjab legislators, both Hindus and Muslims, saw the Viceroy at Lahore on July 2 and urged that excavations

work be started in Quetta without any further delay to recover such perishable goods as account books, securities etc. They also pointed out that many people who had accounts in the banks were not being given anything by the banks as they refused payment until they had recovered their books, etc from the debris. The Viceroy gave an assurance that the Government were very anxious about excavations and fully sympathised with those whose all remaining valuables were buried in Quetta. These expressions of sympathy and assurances will, however, do the sufferers no good until they are allowed to recover from the debris whatever is left of their property. But the Government has not yet decided to unseal the devastated city!

ORIGIN OF EARTHQUAKE

That the Chiltran Mountain peak to the west of Quetta seemed to be the source of the terrible shock was the view expressed in a lecture by Captain Tweedy who had a lucky escape at Quetta and who has now been transferred to Allahabad cantonment. The Captain said that the mountains in and near Quetta were comparatively of recent origin and were composed of weak and unsound stuff. Last winter there was excessive rainfall in Quetta and it softened the matter between the rocks making them still more susceptible to the slightest shock. The Chiltran mountain, said the Captain, was covered with dust storm and, he thought, a considerable number of people were killed by the suffocating dust-storm caused by the Chiltran. His view in short seems to be that the earthquake itself was not so severe but that the earth near Quetta was too weak to withstand the shock and hence so many fatalities.

FIRE IN WAKE OF 'QUAKE

Verily ha: it been said that misfortunes and calamities never come alone. They come in battalions. Hardly had people recovered from the shock of the Quetta earthquake disaster that a huge fire was reported from Peshawar. Many people lost their lives and a whole street of houses was burnt down entailing loss of property worth lakhs. This was followed by still another fire at Abbotabad reducing more than half the town to ashes, and then came the terrible mine explosion at Dhanbad in Bihar. It appears that 22 miners were killed and 25 injured as the result of an underground explosion in a coal mine at Dhanbad. Dame Nature seems to be in a terrible wrath!

A QUETTA MIRACLE

Sardar Gianiarjan Singh, a resident of Amritsar it is reported, was extricated alive from under the debris after nineteen days after the Quetta earthquake.

KAMALA NEHRU AT VIENNA

Mrs. Kamala Nehru, wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by her

daughter, Miss Indira Nehru and Dr. Atal, have arrived at Vienna from Trieste. They were given a royal reception at the station by the Indian colony in Vienna, headed by Sjt Subhas Chandra Bose who came out of the sanatorium and proceeded straight to the station for this purpose. Prof. Neumann, who treated Sjt Subhas Bose for some time, was to have examined Mrs. Nehru on June 6. The question whether Mrs. Nehru would have to be operated upon or treated medically would depend on Prof. Neumann's advice. In the latter case she will probably go to Switzerland and in the former case she might go to Berlin. A later message is that the operation was successful.

GUJARATI LADY GRADUATES AT IOWA

Shrimati Kusumben Thakore has taken the B.A. degree of the Iowa State University in the United States. She is the first Gujarati student to obtain the distinction. She intends taking the M. A. degree of the same University with Psychology and Sociology as her special subjects.

MUSLIMS AND CONGRESS

Moulana Abdul Hamid Badaoni, the younger brother of the late Moulana Abdul Qadir Badaoni, during the Prophet's birthday celebrations at Ajmer made a two-hours' speech on the life of the Prophet rebutting all the charges that are levelled against Islam and its founder. The Maulana laid much stress on that part of the teachings of Islam that ordains Muslims to respect other religions with as much respect as they respect their own. The speaker also assured that Muslims were Congressmen as anybody else and were always prepared to be in the forefront in the fight for India's freedom provided that the Congress be completely purged of disguised communalism.

LIBERAL PARTY AND REFORMS

The offer that the Liberals as a Party are prepared to do everything in their power to bring about unity of action among all the Nationalists to meet the danger of the coming Constitution, but that the initiative should come from those who have always seen a sinister motive behind what the Liberals are doing, was made by Pandit Hirdyanath Kunzru, President of the Indian National Liberal Federation, in reply to the suggestion made by members of the Western India National Liberal Association at an "at home" given to him by the latter.

INDIA GOVERNMENT'S OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT

Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., who was deputed to Zanzibar to enquire into recent Anti-Indian Legislation has been appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health, Land and Overseas.

THE PROPHET'S DAY

A NON-MUSLIM'S REFLECTIONS ON A GREAT HERITAGE.

THE history of Islam and how it was established as a world religion is well-known to everybody and needs no repetition. But while Islam has spread and is spreading, there are certain aspects of it which demand the serious attention of every Muslim.

As everyone knows, in the prophet's time conversion to Islam signified a conversion of the heart. And it was because of this that the Muslims of those days though a handful in number could overcome hordes of enemies and bring them round to their ways of thinking and life. And Islam is not a theory. It is a living religion which demands of its follower sincere fulfilment of the various duties imposed by it.

The Muslims of to-day, however, have ceased to be Muslims in spirit and are only priding themselves on their numerical increase and strength. How different is this spirit from that of the Muslims of the Prophet's time!

Spirit of Intolerance

To-day, the majority of the Muslims think that they have done their duty if they say their prayer five times, fast during the month of Ramjan and perform haj. But is that all that is demanded of them? No. One may say one's prayers regularly for a number of years without being the least affected by them, for good or bad. There are many Muslims who say their prayers with a mechanical regularity. They utter the words of the prayers with a mechanical precision without imbibing the spirit therein. This has made them stiff in their religious attitude with a growing spirit of intolerance to either criticism or comment.

These honest impressions of an open mind may shock many susceptible hearts. But need they get shocked by it? To a true Muslim, truth, whether pleasant or unpleasant, must be welcome. It is only by facing truth that one can make any progress either in the spiritual or the material sphere.

But are the Muslims of to-day facing truth? Those who want to know the answer to this should carefully go through the series of lectures delivered at Calcutta by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a leading authority on Islamic matters, published in the leading Urdu journals. In these lectures, the Maulana has thrown the searchlight of truth on the present conditions of Islam and brought out the various weak points prominently to light.

Caste Among Muslims

As every Muslim knows, Islam unlike other religions admits no caste, creed or distinction of any kind in its universal fold. Islam is a religion for all people

By

"NARGIS" In The 'Bombay Chronicle'

of whatever class, colour or society without any discrimination. In Islam, there are cultured men, traders, butchers, robbers, scavengers. All these people do the duties imposed by their various professions and avocations and can sit down together and eat out of one plate. The fact that one man is a scavenger does not make him one whit less a Muslim, but is this spirit present actively in Muslim society of to-day? One must admit it with regret that it does not.

A glaring instance of unIslamic actions of modern Muslims is their intolerance to other religions. If these touchy people would only refer to the life of the Prophet, they would find that the Prophet (peace be on him) was the most tolerant to non-Muslims and was showing the greatest regard and love for them in his behaviour.

A Noble Example

Once, a Christian deputation had come to the prophet and the latter accommodated them for the time in one mosque which is the most respected all the world over—his own mosque. His followers were naturally surprised at this. How could he house the critics of Islam in a place which is most sacred to Muslims? But that surprise was nothing to what they experienced when Sunday came, and the Christians longing to say their Sunday prayers were feeling uncomfortable in the mosque. The prophet when he came to know of their feelings immediately went to them and assured them that the mosque was a place to offer the prayers to God and that he would be only too happy to see them pray in their own way in it. There is another incident from the prophet's life which should teach a great lesson to the Muslims of to-day. Once during a campaign against a neighbouring warring tribe of non-believers the prophet was subjected to a violent attack by the enemies who threw stones and other missiles at him inflicting various injuries on his body. As a result of this attack the prophet was bleeding profusely. If he had chosen, he could have defended himself; and he had followers with him who would have gladly laid down their lives for him. But the

prophet checked them all ordering them not to retaliate and when the attackers were captured, he ordered, to the surprise of everybody, that they should be treated well and housed in the mosque.

Prophet's Answer

Could there be a greater instance of tolerance? His followers, of course, could not understand his behaviour and when they questioned him, he replied, "Let the non-believers live in the mosque and see how the Muslims pray. Let them understand the meaning and significance of the prayers and the ways of Muslims and may be they will give up their sinful ways and become true believers." And the prophet was right. Those non-believers who pelted him with stones became true Muslims when they saw his ways and the ways of other true Muslims.

Another instructive story from the prophet's life is that which teaches Muslims how to behave towards the followers of other religions. Once while Prophet was sitting with all his followers and friends a funeral procession came in sight. The prophet immediately stopped his conversation and stood up. His followers were surprised. "It is only the corpse of a Jew" they said. The reply which the prophet gave to this should be remembered by every Muslim.

"It's not for us weak mortals" he said, "to decide the faith of the Jew. That is for Allah's mercy and his wisdom to decide" and he added: "judge ye not your fellowmen but be true unto yourself."

What a great heritage have the Muslims in the practical teachings of their prophet and what a pity it is that they should not honour in their actions that heritage as it ought to be!

The path of truth and righteousness is through suffering. Muslims will have to be practising self-effacement and tolerance if they want to be true Muslims and follow in the ways of the prophet. Let them not merely say their prayers but show a spirit of their religion in actual life, and there can be no better day than the day of the birth of the Holy Prophet (May God's peace be on him) when they should resolve to be true Muslims, and breed a spirit of love and tolerance to the whole creation of God.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS IN BRIEF

Alleged Slander Of King George

EDWARD Rudolph Roux and Josiah Ngedblane, a native described as a secretary, appeared before Mr. Barrett in the Durban Magistrate's Court on Monday morning charged with the crime of *laesa majestatis* a species of high treason. The case is only the third of its kind in South Africa, the previous cases being in 1881 and 1901. The charge set out that between May 5 and May 18, 1935, accused unlawfully printed and published certain scandalous and dishonouring words against the King and his Government in South Africa whereby their dignity and power was injured. The case was adjourned to July 29.

Johannesburg's New Library

The Governor-General the Earl of Clarendon, will officially open the new public library on Tuesday, August 6, at 3 p.m.

Registered Voters In Natal

According to the official provincial list of the 16 Natal electoral divisions framed in connection with the 1935 biennial registration of votes, there are altogether 87,033 registered voters in this Province of which 283 are non-Whites.

Butcher's Licence Refused

A special meeting of the Marienburg Rural Licensing Board which met on July 17 refused an Indian, Cassim Essop, a butcher's licence at Camperdown. Cassim Essop said that he wanted the licence to supply meat to the Mahomedans in that district. There was no Mahomedan butcher between Pinetown and Marienburg and the Mahomedans were forced to travel long distances for their meat. He

said that all Mahomedans, through their religion, were prohibited from using meat not killed by a Mahomedan. There was a large Mahomedan population in the district. Mr. W. Thrash, who appeared for the objectors, stated that the district was adequately supplied with meat and there was no need for a further shop. The Board held that there was no necessity and dismissed the application.

Appointment of European Nurse

Durban Town Council approved in principle of the appointment of one European nurse for the purpose of home visiting and following up of tuberculosis patients—Europeans, Natives and Indians. It was agreed to put £511 on the draft estimates for next year to cover the cost of this service.

Further Commissioners of Oaths

The following further Indians have been appointed Commissioners of Oaths: Ismail Essop Mia, Rustenburg; Suleman Cassim Vawda, Dannhauser; Harri Kisoona, Umzinto.

Trading Licences On The South Coast

Mr. M. E. Sigamoney of South Coast Junction writes to the *Natal Mercury*:—This area constitutes the business centre for all surrounding districts, and at one time there were about 30 to 40 general dealer businesses. At present there are only eight general dealers, of whom the majority do not carry sufficient stock to meet the requirements of the people. Applications have been consistently refused by the Licensing

Officer, thereby causing much inconvenience to the general public and owners of properties, whose places have remained vacant for a considerable time. These people are called upon to pay rates and find it difficult to do so.

Exchange of Teachers

Mr. A. N. Chinnah of the staff of the Estcourt Government Indian School has been permitted officially to exchange places with Mr. A. Beeram of the staff of Dundee Government Indian School, and will resume duties at the beginning of the next term.

Unlicensed Lodging House

An Indian, Murgan, was found guilty of keeping a lodging house without the necessary licence at 50, Beatrice Street and sentenced by Mr. B. M. Lang to a fine of £2 or 14 days' hard labour.

Quetta and T. B. Funds

The Committee of the Durban Indians' Quetta Earthquake and King George Silver Jubilee T.B. Funds inaugurated by Sir Syed Razed Ali acknowledges with thanks the following further contributions:—D. M. Seedat & Co., £10 10s.; E. G. Paruk, £10 10s.; Kathrada Bros., £10 10s.; M. A. Motala Ltd., £10; N. Bhoola & Sons, Pty., Ltd., £7 7s.; V. N. Naik £6 6s.; Shaikh Hamed & Sons, £6 6s.; A. M. Kathrada (Barma House), £5 5s.; Bassa Limited, £5 5s.; B. M. Patel, £5 5s.; Kapitan's Baluony Tea Room, £5 5s.; E. C. Oovadia & Sons, £5 5s.; M. S. Randeree & Co., £5 5s.; A. M. M. Lokhat, £5 5s.; Kathorian Trading Co., £5 5s.; Victoria Produce Co., £5 5s.; A. M. Omar, £5 5s.; Dr. K. M. Seedat, £5 5s.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

St. AIDAN'S HOSPITAL (DURBAN)

To the Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

THE Matron of St. Aidan's Hospital desires to express her grateful thanks to the Editor of *INDIAN OPINION* for his sympathetic appeal to friends to send donations towards the cost of furniture and equipment for the new Hospital.

Some generous gifts have been received among which are the complete equipment of the children's ward and a gift of seats from the Misses Godfrey. The children's ward bears the name of "Subhan Godfrey" in whose memory it has been built, his daughter bearing

the whole cost. Their gift of equipment too is most generous.

Another most generous gift is that of Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim who has presented the Hospital with crockery to the value of £100.

The collection at the opening ceremony of the Hospital amounted to a little over £33. A further sum of £160 is needed for equipment and furniture.

Those who knew the old Hospital will realise that the equipment was most inadequate. Generous friends in England

have helped a great deal, one of the most useful gifts being 24 new Hospital beds. This, with the 12 beds and cots provided by the Misses Godfrey will furnish 36 beds towards the 50 needed. There are still some private wards to be adopted. For the sum of £75 the name of any donor may be given to a private ward.

The new Hospital will be open to receive patients as from August 1st. As from this date the old Hospital will be closed.

W. H. S.

THINGS IN GENERAL

Italo-Abyssinia Dispute

In a stirring speech to the Parliament of Abyssinian notables the Emperor made the following clarion call to his soldiers:—

"Soldiers, follow the example of your warrior ancestors and young and old, unite to face the invader. Your sovereign will be among you and will not hesitate to shed his blood if necessary for Ethiopia and her independence. It is better to die free than to live as slaves. Should a peaceful solution not be found at the last moment then Ethiopia, stretching out her hands to God, will struggle to the last man." The Emperor asserted that Italy had lasted to conquer Abyssinia for 40 years.

Coloured Man Honoured

A message from London states that a coloured man, Mr. Harold Moody, founder and president of the League of Coloured Peoples, has been elected president of the British Christian Endeavour Union at its 43rd convention held at Bournemouth, Hampshire. He is a well-known Jamaican doctor. It is believed to be the first time that a coloured man has been elected to the presidency of a British white national organisation. In an address Dr. Moody said: "It never occurred to me that my election was at all within the bounds of possibility. My desire is to help to break down wherever they exist those barriers which divide man from man and race from race. Any nation which denies the full benefits of civilisation to any section of its people, or allows any section of its people to become degraded, is a nation without vision, and therefore doomed to perish."

Saturday Closing In Lourenco Marques

Revisions of the law relating to shop hours in Lourenco Marques are published, the general effect of which is to bring about the Saturday half holiday. Some establishments will continue to close on Wednesdays, but they can change to Saturdays at the request of two-thirds of the proprietors concerned. Working hours are limited to 48 and the mid-day break must be of at least two hours.

Jews In Germany

There are 1,000,000 or forty per cent, fewer Jews in Germany today than when Herr Hitler came to power two and a half years ago. These figures were given by Herr Conti, a Prussian State Councillor, in a lecture on racial problems in Berlin. He declared that the actual number of Jews in Germany before the Hitler regime was 2,500,000, and that there were now only 1,500,000. Of this total, he said, about half were full-blooded Jews.

Deadliest In The World

Simultaneously with the announcement that details of the further measures to be taken by the British Government in organising nation-wide precautions against airraids will be issued shortly, comes the news from New York of a "mystery" bombing aeroplane that is claimed to be the deadliest in the world. The plane, which had just been completed at the Boeing Aircraft Factory, Seattle, for the Army Air Corps, will be able to carry six tons of bombs 6,000 miles without refuelling, and its highest speed will be 230 miles an hour.

£525 for Smuggled Stamp

A 12-cent United stamp, dated 1861, has fetched £525 at a London auction. It had been smuggled out of Russia by Prince Oldenburg, who stitched it in the lining of his coat. Apparently he forgot about it, for it lay undiscovered for years. Then the Prince died and his coat was given to a poor Russian. He had it turned—and the stamp was discovered.

Another "Evil" of The Indian

At a meeting of the Gutu-Chatsworth Farmers' Association, (Rhodesia) the chairman reported that Indians were endeavouring to purchase farms in the district. The Association was in communication with the Department of Lands, and had been promised support by the R.A.U., the M.F.A.U., and the Gutu, Felixburg, Eastern Districts and Victoria Associations. It was agreed that they should do everything in their power to combat this "evil," as an immediate drop in land values would be the result. Further, news had been received that an Indian was negotiating for the purchase of a trading site in the Chatsworth township, and it was stated that the commercial community were sending a deputation to Salisbury on the matter.

A Review

A VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA

Pandit Mehta Jaimini, Vedic Missionary who was recently in South Africa has written a book entitled "Dakshin Africa ca Yatra"—Visit to South Africa, and is dedicated to Mr. M. C. Varman who has been instrumental in inviting some of the Vedic preachers from the days of Bhai Parmanand. The book is in Hindi of 171 pages and is illustrated with photos. It records the activities of the Panditji in this part of the world by the reproductions of the local newspaper cuttings. It may be had from 382, Pine Street, Durban.

Obituary

Death of Durban's Oldest Inhabitant

Durban's oldest inhabitant, an Indian named Kramchund, died on his 108th birthday on Wednesday night, July 17, at his residence at 25 Wansbeck Road, Sydenham. Kramchund is survived by five sons and three daughters, 50 grandchildren, 29 great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandson. His wife predeceased him in 1921 at the age of 65. Documentary proof was possessed by Kramchund that he arrived in Durban in 1874, at the age of 47, by the *Ailsa*. He came as an indentured labourer for the sugar estates. He was born in India, and had clear memories of the Mutiny. At that time he was employed to deliver milk, and he delivered it to the British troops. After 1877, when his indentures ended, he became a market gardener, and retired about 40 years ago. For the last three years he was partially bedridden, although he could manage to walk about the house. For many years he never left his grounds. He never had a serious illness, and retained his faculties to the end. Kramchund was cremated at the Clare Estate Cemetery.

The Late T. Mooneesamy Moodley

Mr. T. Mooneesamy Moodley who was known as "Friday" passed away recently at the residence of his eldest son in Gale Street, Durban. Mr. Moodley arrived in Natal in February 1865, by the Indian Immigrant sailing vessel "Regina" with his relatives when he was about six years of age and died in his 76th year. He was educated in the Colony, and commenced work for the Natal Government Railways at the age of 12, subsequently he found employment as Storeman for the Firm of Messrs. E. Snell and Co., and in the year 1883 found a situation in the Office of the Protector of Indian Immigrants. As Indian Interpreter. After his retirement in 1902 he lived on his farm at Malvern spending the evening of his life there. Mr. Moodley first started work on a Friday which accounts for his nickname "Friday". His remains were laid to rest at the Durban Indian Cemetery, the burial ceremony being performed by Messrs. Nayanah Raj and Satya Dev. The late Mr. Moodley leaves three sons and several grand children, a nephew and nieces to mourn their loss. Two of the sons are employed at the Office of the Protector of Indian Immigrants, as Clerks and Interpreters. Their combined services with their father for the Department totals 80 years.

The Sporting World

SOCCKER-

Durban beat P. M. Burg

There was a fair crowd present at Currie's Fountain last Saturday, to witness the senior and junior matches between Durban and P. M. Burg. In the senior division, Durban easily ran out victors by 4-0. The City players were handicapped by weak defence as well as a non-aggressive forward line. The Durban team was superior in all departments and the City forwards found it very difficult to penetrate Durban's stolid defence. On the whole there was little combination, even in the Durban team; and players were more prone merely to kick and run than to use their wits in better combination.

In the Junior division, the City started off well. A few minutes after commencement a goal was registered against Durban. But later developments were all in favour of the home team. Durban scored six goals while Maritzburg scored one more before the final whistle.

After the termination of the matches which were refereed by Messrs. M. B. Iyaloo and B. Mansingh, respectively, the Junior Intertown Cup was presented to the Captain, Barney Padayachee. Mr. Moses Thomas, of Ladysmith and the President of the Natal I. F. A., made the presentation.

The Senior-final will be played at Ladysmith on August 10 when Durban will travel up to meet the Klip River District.

South Africa Beats Combined Services Team

At Kingsmead last Saturday South Africa repeated the score of the first test in Johannesburg of 3-1 against the United Services team of England. The game was even up to a few minutes prior to the termination when South Africa, supported loudly by the large majority of 10,000 spectators, gained the ascendant. South-Africa thus wins the rubber.

A Soccer Jubilee!

Fifty years is a long time in the life of a man to be devoted to sport in all its phases. Such is the record of Mr. J. G. Tyzack who, this year, completed his half-century of service for soccer in South Africa. To mark the occasion Mr. Tyzack was the guest at dinner last week at the Mercantile Club, Durban, of the Natal Football Association, when an illuminated address was presented to him. Mr. Tyzack said his 50 years' services were those of love and he enjoyed every minute of it.

By "Squib"

Bradford beat C. M. T.

By five goals to one Bradford United Indian Football Club beat C. M. T. at Currie's Fountain last Saturday in a friendly Soccer match. Goal scorers for Bradford were P. Vartharaj (1), Pillay (1), Ohandra (1), Ismail (2). The match was refereed by Mr. Dalabntt.

Soccer In Rhodesia

GWELO ROVERS DEFEATED

The Gwelo Rovers travelled to Que Que to participate in a friendly soccer match against the Que Que United on Sunday 14th inst. The game resulted in a decisive victory for the Home team by 5 goals to 2. In the initial stages the home team took the fullest advantage of every opportunity and secured their first goal after 8 minutes play, and the second in another as many minutes. Having scored a lead Que Que led the score 3-0 at interval. In the second half Gwelo made repeated attempts to amend their loss and by forcing the issue secured their first goal. At this stage the game became exciting and both sides by tactful positional play scored a goal each. Just towards close of play Gwelo repeated their attempts but found the opposition solid. One more attempt was made by Que Que forwards and the final goal was netted. Thus bringing the score 5-2.

The following represented Que Que. Amar, Omar Mahomed, E. A. Koshen, E. I. Bahadur, C. James, A. Nogueiro, Lancelot Manuel, R. Thomas, A. Manuel, L. Sayed (Capt) and V. S. Naidoo. The game was in the charge of Mr. Stewart. There was a large crowd of local and visiting spectators. The visiting team was entertained to luncheon and tea by Mr. Moosa and taken for a pleasure trip to the Sebakwe Pool. At the close of the match Mr. V. S. Naidoo of Que Que expressed that the match was of interest since by sheer determination for the first time Que Que had won a Soccer match. He hoped that this spirit of sportsmanship will always be maintained. Mr. S. V. Le Grange on behalf of the Gwelo extended his congratulations and thanked the hosts for their hospitality. Messrs. Hajee Ali Koshen, V. R. Desai of Que Que and G. M. Desai of Gwelo all spoke on the value of sports and appealed to the younger generation to inculcate the true sporting spirit. They expressed their desire for the formation of a Midlands Association and trophies were promised by Messrs. Hajee Ali Koshen of Que Que and G. M. Desai of Gwelo.

I. F. A. of Calcutta

The India Football Association of Calcutta has decided to form a Controlling Body for football for All India.

Rs.10,000 For Quetta Fund

The I. F. A. has donated Rs. 10,000 for the Baluchistan Earthquake Relief Fund. The Western Indian Football Association and the Indian Football League have jointly donated Rs. 1,200 for the same purpose.

The New Scheme

The new scheme propounded by the I. F. A. suggests the formation of an Indian Football Federation, to which all provincial associations should affiliate. Each province would be entitled to send one representative to the Federation, and to have one vote for every fifty clubs affiliated to it. Provincial Associations throughout the country, namely North-Western India, Delhi, United Provinces, Western India Football Association Bangalore, Mysore, Madras, Behar and Orissa, Dacca Sporting Association, Assam, Army Sports Control Board and the Railways have been asked by the I. F. A. authorities to send their representatives to the inaugural meeting to be held at Darbhanga, Behar, in the middle of September next. The reason for holding the meeting at Darbhanga is that the Darbhanga shield competition will be played there about this time where teams from different parts of India have been invited to participate. And the Maharajah who is very keen on the formation of the Federation has promised to bear all the expenses of the representatives and entertain them as his guests during their stay at Darbhanga.

WRESTLING

The Masked Marvel Beaten

The Masked Marvel underwent a gruelling time last Saturday in the Durban Town Hall, at the hands of 'Tigerman' Mamos, who seemed to live up to his name. The latter in the third round tore the referee's shirt. There was only one fall in the fight, so the Masked Marvel again narrowly missed being unmasked. Ali Bey 'The Terrible Turk' has challenged the winner. It is learnt that the Masked Marvel is on the eve of his departure for South America where he will be engaged in a number of bouts.

The Black Panther in Durban

A good deal of mystery, not unmixed with the usual curiosity of getting to know a newcomer to the ring, seems to

have woven itself round the name of the Black Panther, who is at present in Durban. The Black Panther, I am given to understand from one of the joint sponsors of the forthcoming show, Mr. Benny Singh, emanates from a family in Turkey, whose identity he does not wish to disclose. There are no conditions of unmasking attached to his clash with Sonny Moodley of Durban. This fight ought certainly to be one of rare merits; for locally, Sonny Moodley has shown himself to be the best man in his class. Both have a fine list of records behind them, except that the Black Panther has had probably more experience and has travelled more extensively. Still this ought not in the least to daunt the local champion.

BOXING

Gengan Vs. Dixon

The boxing clash between Bud Gengan and Manie Dixon, too, ought to yield much in the way of thrills, for they are undoubtedly the best two fighters in their division in this country. This bout alone, ought to suffice in drawing a record attendance to the Durban Town Hall, on August 10.

This is the second show being staged by Messrs Benny Singh and H. Persad and apart from the interest in the programme itself, they deserve every encouragement from the sporting public in their venture to bring back South African non-European boxing to its pristine glory and popularity.

CRICKET

Young Muslims Make A Start

Although the present soccer season is only just past middle-age, cricket enthusiasm, locally, has already begun to show signs of an awakening. The Young Muslim Cricket Club—Durban league holders and winners last year of the Natal Challenge Shield as well as Peter's Bowl are early astir at practice. A new practice net has been erected for use by members at 88 Queen Street, Durban, in the heart of the town. There was an official opening last Sunday morning by the Club President, Mr. Ismail Ansary.

Springboks Force A Draw

Events in the 3rd Cricket test between the M. C. C. and South Africa, underwent an unexpected change, early last week. After dismissing the M. C. C. for the small figure of 216, and after having set up a fine start with 128 for 1, South Africa collapsed for the small total of 171. England enjoyed Fortune's smiles and it was only stolid defensive batting by Mitchell, Cameron and Wade that prevented the Springbok's first Test defeat this year. The summary scores were:—England (1st innings) 216, South Africa (1st innings) 171, England 2nd innings) 294 for 7 (decl.), South Africa 2nd innings) 194 for 5.

England's 4th Test Team

There are some notable changes in England's team for the 4th Test against South Africa, to be played at Manchester. Conspicuous among the changes are the

return of Maurice Tate, and Duckworth and the absence of Sutcliffe. The following is the team:—R. E. S. Wyatt (Warwickshire), captain, C. Robbins (?), W. R. Hammond (Gloucestershire), M. Leyland (Yorkshire), H. Verity (Yorkshire), Barber (?), A. Mitchell (Yorkshire), W. E. Bowes (Yorkshire), M. Tate (Sussex), G. Duckworth (Lancashire), L. Smith (Derbyshire) and J. Hardstaff (Notts) —12th man.

Natal Indian Congress

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Natal Indian Congress will be held at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140, Queen Street, Durban, on Sunday the 28th day of July 1935 at 2-30 p. m.

All members are requested to attend.

Agenda:— 1. Minutes 2. Secretaries Report 3. Financial Statement 4. Amendment of Rules 5. Election of Officials 9. General.

ASHWIN CHOWDREE

T. N. BHOOLA

Joint Hon. Secretaries.

N. B. Members are requested to pay their subscriptions to entitle them to participate in the Meeting.

CENTRAL INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE

AN APPEAL FOR THE DISTRESSED

38, Cathedral Road, Durban.

Dear Reader,

We appeal for your kind and sympathetic co-operation and assistance in rendering relief to a large number of Indian market gardeners and others who have been left in a state of destitution owing to serious losses caused by recent floods.

Soon after the flood a commencement was made for giving relief to the victims by starting a fund under the auspices of the South Coast Area Indian Advisory Committee.

Rations consisting of foodstuffs such as rice, dholl, potatoes, onions, salt and oil etc., were given in addition to the distribution of blankets, clothing, etc.

The work is now being continued by this Committee which consists of representatives of the South Coast Area Indian Advisory Committee, the Natal Indian Farmers Association, the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association and the Clairwood Indian Social Service Committee.

The Committee is collecting information of losses sustained as a result of the recent flood, and no person is given relief until the Committee is satisfied with the needs of the case.

About a thousand persons are now being provided with rations every week and it would be necessary to continue rationing for the next three months, and it is anticipated that the market gardeners would by that time reap their next crop, which would reinstate them in their normal condition.

Through the assistance of the Protector of Indian Immigrants, free medicine is being provided for those who are laid up with influenza as an after effect of the flood, and through the assistance of Dr. G. M. Naicker, free medical services are also given to deserving cases.

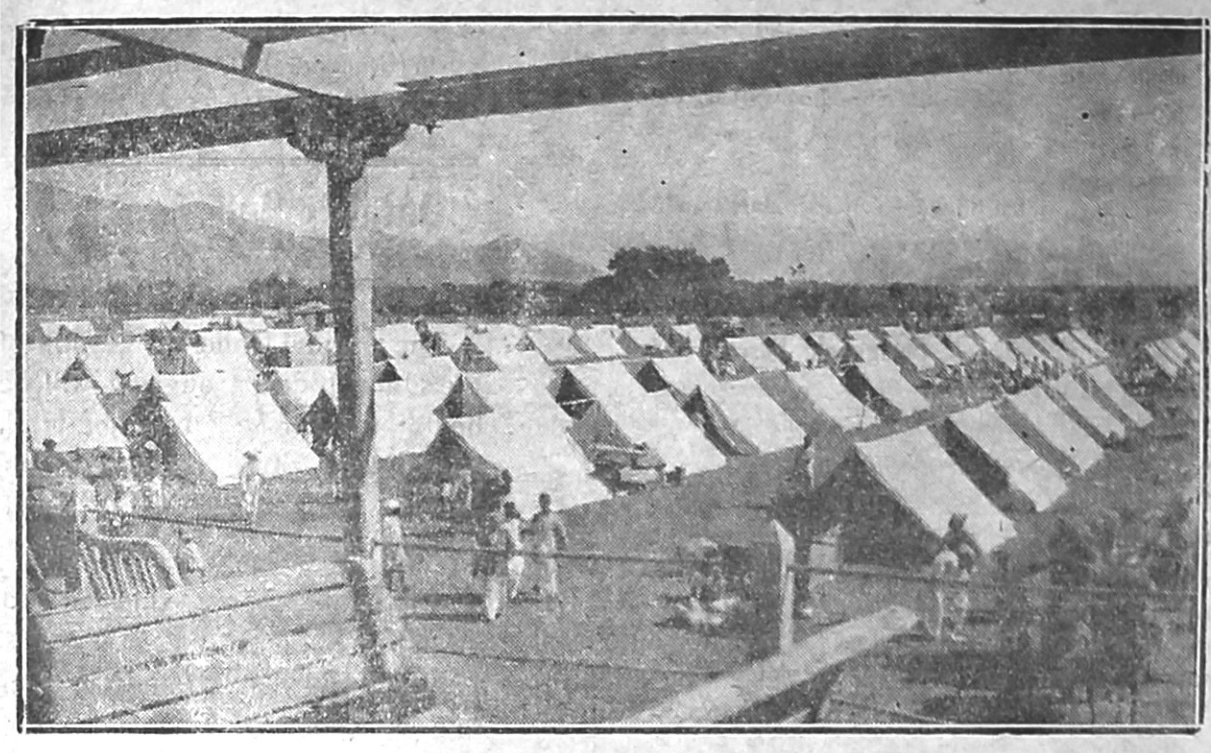
ALL CONTRIBUTIONS IN MONEY OR KIND SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO Mr. E. M. Paruk, Treasurer,
72, COMMERCIAL ROAD, DURBAN, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

M. A. KARIM, Chairman.
ADVOCATE A. CHRISTOPHER,
T. M. NAICKER,
R. P. DAS,
Vice-Chairmen.

E. M. PABUK, Treasurer.
S. R. PATHER,
P. S. AIYAR,
N. P. NAIDOO,
Secretaries

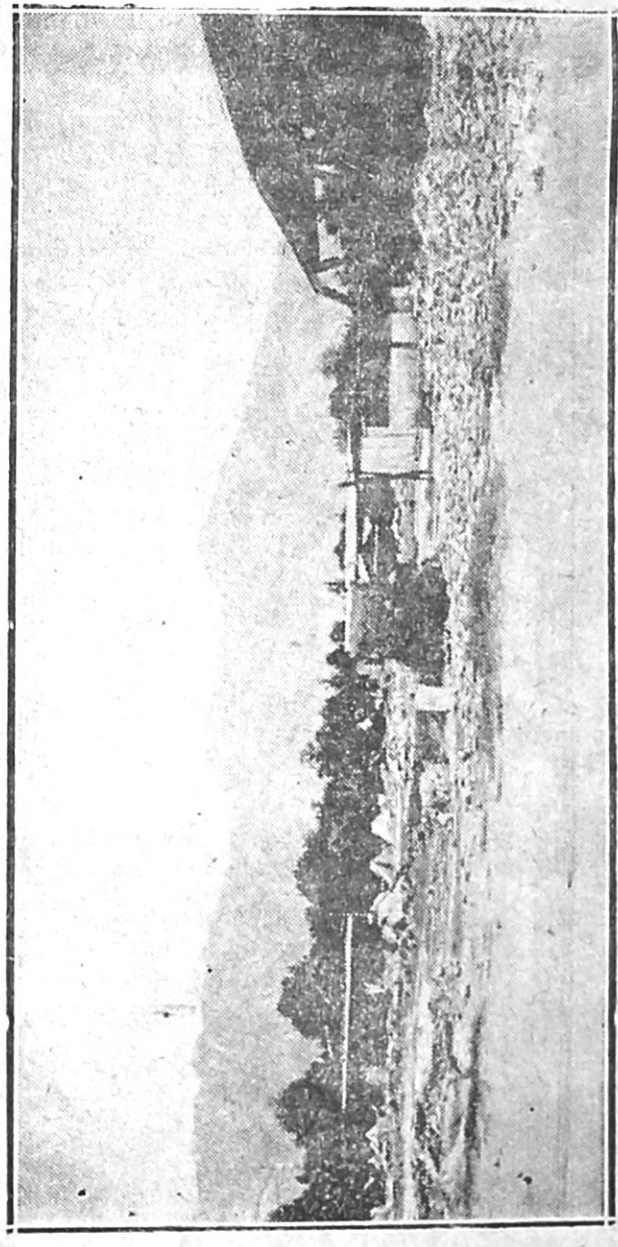
SOME SCENES OF QUETTA EARTHQUAKE

કવેટા ભુકંપના કેટલાંક દ્રશ્યો



Temporary Hospital set up on the Race Course of Quetta for the treatment of those injured during the 'Quake.

કવેટાના રેસકોર્સ પર ભુકંપથી ઘવાએલાઓ ની સારવાર માટે ઉભી કરવામાં આવેલી કામચલાઉ ઇસ્પીતાલ.



THE INDIAN BAZAAR THAT WAS.

Not a single house has been left standing in the Indian Bazaar of Quetta as can be seen from the above picture.

એક વખતની હિંદી બજાર.

આજે ભુકંપ પછી કવેટાની હિંદી બજારમાં એક પણ ઘર ઉભેલું; બેવામાં આવતું નથી.



A portion of the Quetta railway station now in ruins.

ખંડીયર થઈ ગયેલા કવેટાના રેલવે સ્ટેશનનો એક ભાગ.