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Vol. 1.—No. 18 DURBAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1941 PRICE 2d.

Season's Concluding Cricket at Durban

There were no cricket matches last week-end owing to the rain. Two matches are now left to complete the Asmal's Cup competition and the season and the "A" Division League, Ottoman, were successful in winning the Asmal's Cup.

Sparks won the "B" Division League Cup, thus they have secured promotion to the "A" Division next season.

Young Muslims are doing well, having beaten all their opponents so far in the Natal Cup competition, and will meet the Orientals, of Maritzburg, in the final at Durban, tomorrow.

"B" DIVISION LEAGUE LOG

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Sparks	4	3	1	0	11
Stella	4	2	1	1	8
Verulam Temple ...	4		0	0	3
Central	4	1	0	0	3
Bharat	4	1	0	0	2

ASMAL CUP COMPETITION

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Ottoman	20	18	1	1	37
Kismet	20	15	2	3	33
Young Muslims ...	19	15	2	2	32
Central	20	13	5	2	28
Stella	18	11	7	1	23
Sastri College	19	9	9	1	19

The following teams scratched from the competition: Greyville, Stars, Bharat, Sparks and Verulam Temple.

REMAINING FIXTURES

The following matches will conclude the Asmal's Cup competition:
Stella vs. Young Muslims.
Stella vs. Sastri College.

TOMORROW: PANDAY SHIELD FINAL

Young Muslims (Durban) vs. Orientals (Maritzburg).

SASTRI vs. ADAM

Sastri College will play Adam Mission College in their annual match at Durban today.

INDIAN-AFRICAN CRICKET

The following players will represent Durban against the Durban African Cricket Union at Currie's Fountain, Durban, tomorrow, commencing at 9.30 a.m.: A. S. Timol (Ottoman, capt.), G. H. Doorat (Stars), J. Davidson, G. M. Naidoo (Sparks), M. Kisten, M. Subrayah (Stella), E. I. Timol (Ottoman), A. S. Ramdaree, A. H. Coovadia, Roy Haffejee (Kismet), M. C. Reddy (Central). Reserves: K. S. Patel (Bharat), P. Moosa (Greyville).

Knox's Golf Trophy Results

The following are the leading scores in the 18 holes medal competition for the Knox's Floating Trophy played at Currie's Fountain last Sunday: M. Moonsamy, 77—14 63; R. Sam, 69—1 68; M. G. John, 75—5 70; C. M. Muthoo, 75—4 71; G. H. D. Shaikh, 76—4 72; R. Boodhan, 84—12 72; A. M. Cooper, 78—6 72; B. Ramsoolh, 80—8 72; M. N. Pillay, 72+1 73; J. M. Pillay, 74 (scr.) 74; G. H. Patel, 83—9 74; S. B. Singh, 82—8 74; S. D. Mahomed, 86—12 74; N. S. Nair, 88—14 74; J. Nathan, 75 (scr.) 75.

A four-ball best-ball competition will be played at Currie's Fountain on Sunday, April 6. Play commences at 8.30 a.m., immediately after the draw for partners.

Association at Malvern

The first annual meeting of the Malvern and District Indian Association was held at the Malvern Indian School. The following officials were elected for the ensuing year:—

Patrons, Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee, A. B. Naidoo and G. Mungar; president, Mr. S. M. Saib; vice-presidents, Messrs. D. Rajbunsee, M. Hosen, G. Coopsamy Pillay, R. B. Panday, E. Sheikh, P. S. Moodley, R. G. Kidd, M. Ramlucken and R. D. Maharaj; hon. secretary, Mr. S. J. Maharaj; hon. treasurer, Mr. V. M. Naidu; assistant secretary, Mr. J. Gangoo; hon. auditor, Mr. E. Sheikh; committee members, Messrs. M. Beharee, Rungasamy Naidoo, R. K. Naidoo, K. Soman, B. Gareeb, G. S. Moodley, R. J. Maharaj and V. N. Naidoo.

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Transvaal Tennis Team

The trials of the Transvaal Indian Lawn Tennis Association have been completed on last Sunday.

The following players have been selected to represent the Transvaal in the forthcoming inter-provincial tournament to be held in Johannesburg during the coming Easter holidays, commencing on April 11, at the Natal Spruit Tennis Courts, Johannesburg: Messrs. H. Jajbhay (captain), M. Jajbhay, Yusuf Maal, Wesley Thomas and C. Gabriel (reserve).

The President, Mr. H. Khan, and members of the selection committee have a strong side and expect that the M. M. Govender's Trophy will be won by the Transvaal.

May. D.I.F.A. Elects Committees

The following officials were elected on the various committees of the Mayville District Indian Football Association:—

Protest, Misconduct and Inquiry Board: Messrs. S. Rajpaul (chairman), C. Munsamy, R. Reuben (secretary), C. D. Boulton and J. Gengiah.

Executive Committee: Messrs. C. Munsamy, R. Reuben and R. Lutchman.

Fixture Committee: Messrs. C. Munsamy, Charles M. Pillay and R. Lutchman.

Selection Committee: Messrs. C. Munsamy, S. Rajpaul (chairman), J. Raman, C. D. Boulton and J. Gengiah.

Councillors to N.I.F.A.: Messrs. S. Rajpaul, C. Munsamy, J. Raman and V. S. Vadival Pillay.

Delegates to Mayville District Indian Sports Grounds Association: Messrs. H. R. Jithoo, A. S. A. Gany and Charles M. Pillay.

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Mr. M. Y. Amod Seppye writes:

In your issue dated the 22nd inst., I note that the Royals Cricket Club won the match against the Orientals Cricket Club by a narrow margin of one run.

I may point out to you that the Royals Cricket Club not only had a victory by the single run, but the match in question was an outright victory by eight wickets.

Babenia–Stanger Game Drawn

The Stanger United C.C. travelled to Sea View on Sunday last to meet Babenia's XI in a friendly fixture. Owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the home team the match was not commenced until well after lunch time.

Batting first, Stanger declared at 170 for seven. The opening pair, Padayachee and D. E. Moola, carried the score to 46 before a separation was effected; Padayachee, 34. E. V. Mohamed again played a sound innings for 46, while Bux played good cricket to score 40 and D. E. Moola a very slow 17. The wickets were evenly shared.

When Babenia's XI went in to bat the weather was dull. The opening pair added 52, but thereafter wickets fell regularly. With the score at 67 for eight an appeal against the light was upheld and the match ended in a draw.

Natal Tennis Selections

The following players have been selected to represent Natal in the forthcoming inter-provincial tennis tournament to be held in Johannesburg during Easter holidays: I. Bramdaw (capt.), S. S. Maharaj, E. Gany, D. Roopnarain, J. Jeewan, Mr. Harry Jithoo (manager).

The teams will leave Durban on April 8, and will be the guests of the Transvaal Indian Tennis Association.

Umgeni School Old Boys F.C.

The seventh annual meeting of the Umgeni School Old Boys' Football Club was held at the Umgeni Government Indian School on Sunday. The following were elected as officials: Patrons, Messrs. T. M. Naicker, V. M. Maistry, S. Rampersadh, R. R. Alfred; president, Mr. D. S. Chetty; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. D. Pillay, Gafoor Khan, S. Somers, B. B. Singh; hon. secretary, Mr. M. L. Pillay; hon. treasurer, Mr. S. H. Somers; captain, Mr. B. S. Chetty; vice-captain, Mr. M. L. Pillay.

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MISS NEHRU NON-CO-OPERATES

INVITATIONS FROM PRO-WAR BODIES DECLINED

Reception From Non-European Front

Miss Indra Nehru, the 18-year-old daughter and only child of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, three times president of the All-India National Congress, who is in Durban now en route to India, will have nothing to do with the Indian public bodies which have supported the war.

She has declined all invitations, either public or even to private social engagements, coming from Durban Indian public men, belonging to the Natal Indian Association or the Natal Indian Congress.

While the majority of the group of thirty students have been entertained by "pro-war" Indians in Durban, Miss Nehru and her party have refrained from attending these engagements.

The only public invitation that she had accepted was that held under the auspices of the non-European United Front and allied bodies, at the Avalon Theatre, on Wednesday evening.

Miss Nehru has tried to learn something of the Indian conditions in Durban and district. She has visited the Indian barracks, seen the conditions of Indian labourers in the sugar cane estates on the North Coast but she has carried out her observations, under other directions than the Natal Indian Association or the Natal Indian Congress. She non-co-operates with these bodies, because of their outlook on the war.

At one of the biggest public meetings held at the Avalon Theatre, where she was garlanded, Miss Nehru said that while she had not been long in Durban she had seen the humiliating conditions under which Indians were compelled to live. This should unite them all against Imperialism.

Today a war was being waged for democracy and freedom, but to them it meant a negation of those principles. The Indian National Congress had declared this war as a war for Imperialism. The only thing that they should do with that power was to break it. One of your leaders, Dr. Dadoo, she went on, was in prison, convicted of the greatest of all crimes —telling the truth.

The workers of all countries had to bear the brunt of Imperialism, and she felt proud that they had rallied together—both Indians and Africans—and were to act together. They also had allies in the working classes in other countries.

"Our enemy," she said in conclusion, "is weakened. Let us unite and strike the last blow."

She was supported by two other speakers from among the students, namely, Mr. Rai and Mr. Chandra.

Mr. H. A. Naidoo, who presided, in welcoming Miss Nehru, said that she was the daughter of one of the greatest sons of India and fighter for India's freedom.

Mr. M. M. Gandhi remarked that if this war had done anything it had brought to this country Miss Nehru, who otherwise would never have visited this land, where human beings were despised for their colour and race.

"We feel that they are despised as in no other part of the world," he added.

Mr. I. C. Meer, president of the Liberal Study Group, as a student, welcomed the visiting students, who were representative of the world's progressive ideas.

An African to join in the welcome was Mr. C. R. Dhalala.

Other speakers were Messrs. A. I. Kajee, Mrs. M. M. Gandhi and Mr. D. A. Seedat.

A CHALK AND CHEESE DIFFERENCE

AGENCY AND THE NEW POST

Mr. Tyson Explains in Assembly

THE change in the designation of the Government of India's representative in the Union of South Africa arose from an agreement between the Government of India and the Union Government that the former should have in South Africa a sole representative through whom all communications should pass, said Mr. Tyson, Education Secretary, replying to Mr. Govind Deshmukh in the Central Assembly in mail week.

Mr. Joshi: What is the difference between the status and functions of the High Commissioner and those of the Agent-General?

Mr. Tyson: There is a definite diplomatic status accorded to the High Commissioner and this is regarded as a raising of the status of the post. As regards functions, he will be the sole channel of communication in all matters of common interest between the Union and the Government of India.

Mr. Aney: What additional duties will the High Commissioner perform which could not be performed by the Agent-General?

Mr. Tyson said that the Agents-General was appointed to implement the Cape Town Agreement and his duties were confined to matters arising from the Agreement, matters affecting the uplift of Indians in South Africa. The High Commissioner would have the right to make representation on behalf of the Government of India and the right to deal with matters pertaining to other departments of the Government of India.

Mr. Aney: Is there any difference in salary?

Mr. Tyson: No.

INDIA'S UNIQUE SCHEME

EVEN the bride and bridegroom are adding to the "shots" at Herr Hitler and all that he represents, for in India, instead of the single wedding, mass marriages, to obviate expenses and the surplus handed over to the Viceroy's War Fund, are taking place.

This new method of raising money is probably unique in the Empire, and it is an indication of the Indian people's desire to see the destruction of Hitlerism.

A report from Rampura, Sundi State, states that 26 couples were married in a common pandal to save individual expenses.

This was in response to an appeal made by His Holiness Swami Kaivalyanand Maharaj, head of the Vaishnavas, in the course of his presidential address at the Bryana conference of All-India Sat-Sanghis.

The funds should benefit considerably for Indian marriages, whether Muslim or Hindu, are well known to be costly affairs.

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DEATH OF LUTCHMAN RAJKOOMAR

The death occurred, after a brief period of illness, of Lutchman Rajkoomar, of Verulam, at the age of 45, on March 25, at the St. Aidan's Indian Hospital, Durban.

The deceased was a business man, highly respected by all those who came in contact with him. He was a public worker, having held prominent official positions in several institutions. He was a director of International Burial Society, Ltd.; trustee of Shri Gopallall Temple (Verulam); vice-president of Indian Benevolent Society (Durban); treasurer of Colonial-born Indian Association; assistant treasurer of Indian Hospital's Dental and Optical Society; committee member of Child Welfare Society, Verulam Cricket Club, Indian Young Men's Society and Verulam Ratepayers' Association; chairman of Newlands Indian School Board. He was also prominently associated with the Natal Indian Congress and Natal Indian Association.

He was of benevolent and charitable disposition and readily assisted financially all movements among the Indian community. The deceased was in good health until recently, and his death came as a surprise to a wide circle of friends and admirers.

The interment took place in the Queen Street Indian Cemetery and the funeral was attended by a large concourse of people representing all sections and shades of opinion in the Indian community.

He leaves behind his mother, wife and three daughters to mourn their irreparable loss.

The following forwarded floral wreaths: Wife, Mother and Children; Staff of the late Rajkoomar; Central Factory Indian Mill Group; Director and Members of International Burial Society, Ltd.; Officials and Members, Natal Indian Association (Durban and Verulam Branches); Officials and Members, Durban Hindu Temple; Officials and Members, Shri Siva Soobramoney Temple; Members of Newlands Indian School Board; Officials and Members of Indian Social Service Committee; Officials and Members, Shri Gopallal Hindu Temple; Headmaster and Staff, Hindu Tamil Institute; Directors and Staff, McCarthy Rodway, Ltd.; Head Teacher and Staff, Isipingo Indian School; Advocate Mr. S. R. Pather and family; Mr. M. M. Gandhi and family; Mr. T. C. W. Imeson, Inspector, General Cemetery; Mr. J. J. Nicholls, Keeper, General Cemetery; Sirdar Peter and Indian Staff, Indian General Cemetery; Regina Art Florist; Mr. and Mrs. Tom Murugan Bros.; B. Sookdev Singh and family; S. L. Singh and family; Messrs. Jalbhoy and Sorabjee Rustomjee; Dr. G. M. Naicker; Dr. and Mrs. K. M. Seedat; Dr. and Mrs. M. G. Naidoo; Mr. P. G. Naicker; Mr. R. K. Karetan; Proprietor of Durban Printing Works; Springfield Stick, Silk Club & Co.; Messrs. Hans Maghrajh & Co.; Mr. A. P. Naidoo and family; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Naidoo; Messrs. A. Mersamy Bros.; Messrs. Choonilall Bros. and family; Messrs. Ben & Co. Flower Stall; Mr. K. Soobramoney; Messrs. Raibully Bros.; Mr. D. Sookhayee & Sons; Mr. S. P. Maharaj and family; Mr. R. Pather; Rob Dawee and family; Mr. J. K. Singh; Mr. Ramdeen and family; Mr. Bichoo Singh & Bros.; Messrs. J. Bharath Ram Bros. and family; Mr. R. D. Maharaj and family; Mr. R. Dick; Mr. and Mrs. R. Seepersadh; Mr. and Mrs. T. Munsamy and family; Mr. Lutchman Makoley; Mr. and Mrs. L. Ganesh and family; Mr. and Mrs. Ramkumar; Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Maharaj and family; Mr. I. A. Kathrada; Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Nair and family; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Moodley and family; Mr. M. G. [illegible]; Mr. S. R. Maharaj; Mr. Ramdeen Sancho; Mr. R. Ruchbeer; Mr. and Mrs. Sookun Peter; Mr. and Mrs. Rooplall; Messrs. Kissoo Bros.; Messrs. M. Ram Bros.; Mr. H. H. Desai; Messrs. R. K. Pather & Sons; Mr. and Mrs. Marimuthoo and family; Mr. R. Pooder Singh; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred; Mr. S. T. Chetty; Mr. and Mrs. G. Parsons; Mr. R. Bodasing and family; Mr. Sitahoo and family; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and family; Mr. and Mrs. Khedoo; Mr. Saeed Fakroodeen and family; Mr. A. P. Parsooraman and family; Mr. Seemangal [illegible] family; Messrs. J. Orie Bros.; Mr. J. Ramaman and family; Mr. Ramdhani and family; Mr. and Mrs. T. Hemraj; Mr. Dhanie and family; Mr. D. K. Patel; Supervisors and Sirdars, Magazine Barracks; Messrs. Mahabeer Bros.; Messrs. P. Chetty Bros.; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and family; Mr. P. M. Harry; Mr. [illegible] Jeena and family.

THE WOMEN'S WORLD

Mainly About People

Mr. M. D. Moolla and Mr. D. Lazarus, of Dannhauser, spent last weekend in Durban.

The marriage took place of Mr. Rajagopaul (Jervis) Pillay on Sunday last to Miss Amravathee Naidoo, both of Newcastle. The bridegroom is a well known football player of the Northern Districts.

Mr. D. Pachai, well known business man of Newcastle, was suddenly removed to hospital last week believed to be suffering from appendicitis. His condition is improving.

Mr. S. Nowbath, of Newcastle, who spent four days in the Transvaal, returned home on Monday night. He travelled by car in the company of Mr. Chamberlain, of the Newcastle Creamery, and, amongst other places, visited Roberts' Heights and Sonderwater.

Mr. M. N. Naicker, secretary of the Glencoe Football Association and captain of the Northern Natal football team, took ill suddenly and is now lying in Betania Hospital, Dundee. His condition is not serious.

Mr. I. M. Ayob, captain of the Dundee tennis club, is leaving on a short visit for Lourenco Marques and will not be back till June.

The marriage of Mr. K. Soobramoney, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Kullan Kannee, of Maritzburg, to Miss M. Kanniammall, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Moonsamy, of Inanda, will take place at the Mayville Theatre Hall tomorrow, between 10.30 a.m. and 11.45 a.m.

Messrs. M. Bolly Guptar and Guru B. Maree have returned to their homes in Port Shepstone after a visit to friends and relatives at Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Richmond.

Tea Time Cakes

LEMON BISCUITS

Two oz. sugar, 1oz. butter, 6oz. flour, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon baking powder, lemon flavouring or grated lemon peel.

Mix dry ingredients, rub in butter and mix to paste with beaten egg and flavouring. Roll out about ¼ inch thick. Cut into fancy shapes and bake in buttered tins about 10 to 15 minutes. They should not be too brown.

COCONUT PUFFS

Mix 2 cups desiccated coconut with 1 cup powdered sugar, beaten whites of 3 eggs and 2 tablespoons flour. Drop on buttered tins and bake quickly.

SPICE COOKIES

Cream together a cup of sugar and one beaten egg, work 2oz. butter till soft and mix with egg and sugar. Add 1 gill milk, a little grated nutmeg, and powdered cinnamon, and a pinch of salt. Mix a teaspoon baking powder into 1lb. flour. Add the other ingredients and mix into stiff paste. Roll out about 1 inch thick; cut into shapes and bake on floured tin in hot oven till cooked through.

The Newport Social Club held their annual picnic at the Avoca ... on Easter recently. The members, ... party, spent a really enjoyable day swimming and fishing.

Teach Your Boy to Love his Bath

A baby usually loves his bath; he enjoys splashing about in warm water, and lets his mother wash and dry him without protest, yet when he is a few years older, what a trouble there is about washing his face and hands!

The average small boy loves dirt, and he does not seem happy unless his face and hands and knees are thoroughly grimy! A boy knows he must wash, but leave him to wash as he likes, and there will be a few clean spots visible.

From their earliest days children should be shown how to wash themselves, and told that it is a grown-up thing to do.

Many mothers make the mistake of washing their children when they are quite old enough to do little things like this for themselves.

If the habits of washing all over in the morning, of always washing the hands before meals, and of a bath before bedtime are begun when children are quite young, and they are given clearly to understand that they must wash themselves in this way, then these habits of cleanliness will persist throughout life.

Children must have good examples to copy, of course, and it will not do for a parent to be the least bit careless or slack. Everything that makes washing pleasanter and easier is a help, such as hot water, handy, nice, coloured soap—children love scent and colour—and the child's own towel.

Small boys love to be thought grown-up and will do anything, even wash, to attain such a desirable state. Praise any special effort a child makes in this direction.

Where Women Pay no Fees

Women students pay no tuition fees in the medical colleges—Madras Medical College, Stanley Medical College and Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam of Madras.

Madras is the only province in India at which such education, covering a course of at least five and a half years, is given to women students free of costs.

Figures below shows the number of women and men students who applied for admission and who were admitted in the last three years:—

	No. of applicants Women	Men	No. admitted Women	Men
1938	54	302	54	186
1939	66	308	54	171
1940	70	319	58	168

Never Bully Child

Children who are bullied into doing things they don't want to do will rebel. Storming at them is equally futile; children, being naturally imitative, are likely to consider such uncontrolled behaviour dramatic and hence storm back. Or else they become cowed and spiritless, and furtive. Even if you succeed in forcing the child to do whatever you think good for him, you do it at the cost of his character.

There are no set rules for child training; each child is a human being and an individualist, and deserves patient study. There are always methods of enforcing discipline without destroying character and individuality. Above all, set an example of control and humour. Your own behaviour is a key to that of your child.

Consider eating habits. Many bad habits arise from forcing a child to eat when he is not hungry. If he has no appetite, give him water and fruit juice and let him wait till the next meal time. It won't hurt him; his absence of appetite for a short period is probably an indication that for some reason his system is better off without food. But if you force him, he may be so impressed with the scene he is creating that he will continue to refuse just to attract attention.

Naicker—Reddy Wedding

The marriage took place at 63 Delhi Avenue, Mayville, on Sunday, of Rajoo, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Govindsamy Naicker, and Amoorthummal (Baby), eldest daughter of the late Mr. Iyaloo Reddy and granddaughter of Mrs. Mooniee Reddy, of 431 Boom Street, Maritzburg.

A large gathering of friends and relatives were present. Mr. I. D. Naicker officiated and musical items were rendered by the Young Men's Vedic Society.

The bride and bridegroom received several valuable presents. The couple spent their honeymoon in Maritzburg.

Unclassified

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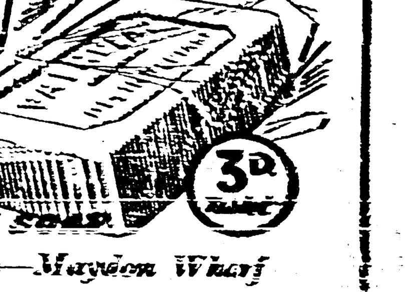
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SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1941

Facts Will Decide

THE investigations of the Indian Penetration Commission are such as to exercise the attention of every student of social conditions. At Thursday's sitting at Durban the Commission was engaged in taking evidence dealing with the attitude of the Durban City Council towards the Indian housing problem. The duties of the Commission include the discovery of answers to two questions: one, whether there has been Indian penetration into European areas since 1927; and two, the extent of that penetration. It is very clear that these questions are part of others, and that they can only be answered to the satisfaction of intelligent people by a consideration of such things as social planning and population increases. It is, of course, possible to answer the first question by a straightforward Yes or No—there has been penetration since 1927 or there has not been penetration since 1927. But each of these answers carries us nowhere. Before any fruitful recommendations can be made the answer must be qualified. It has already been qualified in the minds of many Europeans who say that there has been penetration, and that it is due to a deliberate design of the Indian community or some section of it. This is too easy an answer to merit protracted attention. It ignores very vital factors, some of which were put before the Commission by the Natal Indian Association and have been previously endorsed by the Natal Indian Congress.

Among them none is of greater importance than the relation between increase of population and the City Council's attitude towards Indian housing. It is a useless exercise to attempt to apportion blame for the absence of properly demarcated areas in 1927. All we can do is to accept the fact that in the past only arbitrary frontiers were known. On the edge of these frontiers no decree of restriction could possibly prevent some sort of overlapping from both sides. There never was a frontier that did not experience a degree of this. No one would call it penetration. If he did he would have to admit it for both sections of the people and that would be to demolish his own case at once. Some of us, who have followed the argument about the social consequences of the past, are persuaded that the Commission might have been more fruitfully employed had it been called a Commission to investigate the extent of European penetration into predominantly Indian areas.

Without pressing that point, however, every impartial observer of this matter will accord some merit to the argument that with an increasing population of Europeans and Indians there was bound to be "overlapping." Concede that and we pass automatically to the manner in which the City Council, a European body, has ordered its policy. Persuaded by the Union Government to feel that they are citizens of South Africa the Indians might legitimately expect some consideration in housing and territorial areas. He would be a bold protagonist of the European's case that would assert that the City Council had devised a policy consonant with community needs. He would be nearer the truth if he admitted at once that the policy has been to ignore amenities for Indians. In every town in the province a man knows where the European quarter ends and the Indian quarter begins by the absence of proper lighting, proper kerbing and proper street making.

These things are not debatable. But they have to be stated again and again; for the fact is that the Durban City Council has put the Indian community in a strait-jacket—not a strait-jacket of argument and fact, social justice and rectitude, but a strait-jacket of racial discrimination. In effect the City Council refuses to provide building sites and territory for Indians, and then, with that quaint naivete which is intended to disarm criticism and destroy reason, it comes along and says there has been penetration and it must stop. In other words, it says practise birth control (which its church frowns upon), stifle your ambitions and aspirations, your social creative energies and your desire to grow in grace; kill, in fact, any idea of reaching out to right citizenship. Either that or live in greater congestion than before. Where one family lived in a house let there be two families and so on progressively. These are the alternatives offered the Indians. They are discouraging to us and no credit to Durban.

But one thing we Indians can still rely upon with confidence. The Commission now sitting is searching for facts. The facts will speak for themselves and they will be interpreted with justice and once again prove the case we continue to argue. When the Commission presents its report we believe that we shall find it substantially in accord with previous inquiries. Then, perhaps, Natal, the self-appointed defender of British democratic institutions in South Africa, and Durban in particular, will give heed to the demands for such social reconstruction as befits its professions, seeking to give form to the needs of the community in housing and social necessities.

OUR READERS SPEAK

HINDU CASTE SYSTEM

If Mr. R. B. Maharaj's opponents only knew what is the essence of the Hindu religion and all religions, their vehement opposition would not have been necessary. Had only every man known religion and could have conscientiously followed it, the world would have been an eternal heaven, but it is sad indeed, how few there are that really have the truest conception of religion.

Allow me, sir, to quote a paragraph from a religious book that I have just been reading. Here it is: "A selfish religion is the most poisonous and deadly sin the world knows: it is worse than impurity, for it not only shuts you off from God, but it gives you a false god and a bad one—yourself. Any ordinary sin is like a squint, which prevents you seeing straight; but this one is like having your eyes turned back to front, so that you can only look into your own head, although you think you are looking out on the world. Religion is social and sociable and brotherly. The first law is "Love God" and the second is "Love Man," and you cannot do one without the other."

Thus religion is based on universal brotherhood of humanity. Allow me, a person of limited knowledge and education, to try and outline a few of the fundamental principles of religion:

1. Love God and thus you love man.
2. Practise universal brotherhood of humanity.
3. Eradicate all hatred, jealousy, malice, envy and ill-will.
4. Indiscrimination and unselfishness.
5. Give alms to the poor and help the weak disregarding caste, colour or creed.

A practice of these few commandments will enrich one's soul to such an extent that you will feel a new being in a new world. Your whole being will vibrate with love, kindness, sympathy and good will. Thus you will find the true meaning of life, and its only pattern and life will be worth while living.

Isipingo. M. H. CAREEM.

I shall esteem it a great favour if you will kindly give publicity to this article of mine. In this twentieth century of enlightenment it is regrettable that individuals, imbibed with the spirit of divine rights and of claiming birth preponderance, are destroying the feelings of humanity. No one can be blind that birth is not worth while but worth is worth, and every human being living under the sun is entitled to gain the highest knowledge and talent without the least prejudice to any individual of any class or creed.

On these principals of my personal contentions, Mr. Shivrathan has my congratulations, and Mr. R. B. Maharaj has opened the eyes of those whose minds had been forced from ages by the dignatories of the so-called high caste.

Arise! awake! and stop not till your goal is reached, by throwing off the shackles of inferiority among human beings.

R. WOODEETH.

I do not pose as an authority but I must congratulate Mr. R. B. Maharaj for officiating and thereby raising and giving the status of "Pundit" to a Hindu brother-in-faith at Mount Partridge. All others responsible for this initiation have our congratulations as well!

Those that know Mr. Maharaj are satisfied that he practises what he preaches. I am sure even a competent body like the Aryan Representative Assembly of Natal would endorse the action of Mr. Maharaj.

A person is known according to his merit consonant with his character and station in life and not merely by birth. This is in conformity with our laws of Karma, which stands the tests of logic. Those that belong to the conservative school of thought, seem to believe on birth alone and all other qualifications are of secondary importance to them. Good! But what are their objections, if we belong to the progressive school of thought? As such, haven't we the right to advance and raise ourselves. I wonder!

In India great men have devoted their lives towards the eradication of the caste system, which has been a curse to the progressive followers of Hinduism, and which at times has made us the laughing stock of other religions. These great reformers have brought about a change in the unchanging East. Modern India is indebted to them. Swami Dayanand was one of them and Mahatma Gandhi is a living personality of such reformers in our times!

AYODHIA P. JHAGROO.
Harden Heights.

I have carefully followed up the arguments since the conversion of Shivrathan Guthar to Brahminhood. In much as I hate to contribute an article for or against Mr. R. B. Maharaj's action, I cannot help expressing my opinion as a Hindu youth.

It is a pity that you are giving so much prominence to these articles through your journal. Both in India and in South Africa we are doing everything possible to preach and practise brotherhood in the Hindu community in particular.

Though the brahmins claim to belong to the highest rank, they have done very little in the interests of our community, especially in South Africa, either religiously, educationally, politically, socially or any other sphere of life, and history has proved beyond doubt the folly of their argument.

I really deplore the convening of a meeting at Maritzburg so as to debate the question of this conversion. The meeting, I feel, will do very little good, but will tend to bring more hate and ill-feeling in the different sections of our community, which under any circumstances we should try and avoid.

Meetings of this type will make the ordinary low-typed brahmin and other Hindu tin-gods feel that they belong to a high order and as such look down upon other sections of the community.

The only effective method of getting rid of these selfish "gentlemen" is to ignore them and carry on the good work in the best interests of our community and the Indian community in general.

"A DURBAN HINDU YOUTH"

I hope you will allow me to convey a piece of advice to my Hindu brethren through the medium of your paper.

Little do we realise that it's through the caste system that we Indians have lost our rights and even our glorious Motherland, India.

I earnestly ask upon the Hindus belonging to the kshatriya, vaishya, vyahas and sudra class to have no idea of caste amongst yourselves.

Have intermarriages amongst yourselves. Wait upon no brahmin to perform your wedding or ceremonies. Today we have pundits of our own classes. But out the brahmins, they are the ones who have introduced the caste system and keep themselves going with our poor classes' contributions (Dhashna). Soon they will be left far behind times and we Hindus will be far ahead of them.

Through careful study of Indian history we discover that Indians were among the first civilised nations in ancient times, but all was lost as the brahmins introduced the caste system.

Great is our debtedness to Mr. [illegible] Maharaj, who has converted a [illegible] into a pundit.

If we had all the Hindu brethren like him, today we Indians should be the greatest nation in the world.

So unite, you low classes (as the brahmins call us) and be one of the greatest.

J.A.K.

Much comment and criticism has been made in The Leader in connection with the conversion of one Mr. Guthar Shivarathan, of Mount P[illegible]

(CONTINUED ON PAGE [illegible])

THE FREEDOM OF INDIA

A Woman Points the Way

"Freedom cannot be achieved by begging and we do not want independence in charity," said Mr. Asaf Ali, prior to her, in the course of a message to Delhi Congress workers. "We have to prove to other nations the worthlessness of violence and how the unarmed people of this country will achieve freedom without violence."

Maritzburg Mosque Collection

The secretaries of the Pietermaritzburg Musjid and Islamia School Trust beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations in cash from Messrs Abbas Bayat, £2 10s.; Chowan & Sons, £3 3s.; A. Khan, 5s; M. Abdoola, 10s; C. Hoosen, £5; K. Essack & Sons, £7 10s.; Ismail Mamoojee & Sons, £5; M. E. Lakhi £5 5s.; Lillah, 10s.; E. G. Timol, 10s. 6d.; Amod Abdoorahim, Ltd., £5 5s.; Adam Mahomed & Sons, £10 10s.; Amodabdoorahim (Kranskop), £5 5s.; S. M. Lakhi, £2 2s.; M. D. Desai, £1 1s.; Sulleman Essop, £15; D. M. Simjee, £1 1s.; Lillah, £1 1s.; S. M. Paruk, £4; K. M. Ismail, £5; M. E. Asmall, £10; Ixopo Trading Co., £1 1s.; Noor Din, £1 1s.; Moosa Bux, £1 1s.; A. D. Barmania, £1 1s.; Harding Trading Co., £1 1s.; M. E. Gangat, £2 2s.; M. A. Kajee, £2 2s.; M. Rawat, £1; Ismail Fakir, 10s.; Amod Kaloo, 5s.; Moosa Sadar, 2s. 6d.; I. D. Mia, £1 1s.; Darnall Trading Co., £3 3s.; E. M. Moosa, £1 1s.; M. Hassam, £1 1s.; A. S. Patel, £2 2s.; Amod Suleman, £2 2s.; Amod Jeeva, £1 10s.; A. C. Paruk, 10s.; E. C. Paruk, £1 1s.; A. I. Paruk, £2 2s.; M. M. Tayob, £3 3s.; Amod Mitha, £5 5s.; M. S. Kajee, £3 3s.; Adam Ebrahim, 5s.; Bhanayat's Steam Bakery, £2 2s.; Bhai Iyasha, £2 2s.; A. E. Kolia, £1 1s.; A. G. Mather, £1 1s.; Amod Mahomed & Co., £1 1s.; Joosa, 5s; Amod Ebrahim, 5s.; Thargeswar Trading Co., £2 2s.; M. E. Patel, £1 10s.; M. E. Noorgat, 5s.; Badsha, 5s.; O. Chon, 10s. 6d.

Veda Dharma Sabha Donations

The following donations have been received per Mr. J. B. Singh, for the Pietermaritzburg Veda Dharma Sabha: Messrs. M. E. Lakhi, Ltd., £2 2s.; W. Dunn & Co., Durban, £1 1s.; Fred Emery (Pty.), Ltd., Durban, £1 1s.; Risley & Co., Pietermaritzburg, £1 1s.; Moosa Bux, Ixopo, £1 1s.; Sevenoaks Trading Co., £1 1s.; I. M. Kolia, Lidgetton, £1 1s.; Adam Mahomed & Sons, Ahrens, £1 1s.; Ahmed Seedat, Richmond, 5s.; Bombay House, Richmond, 5s.; Amod Essop, Howick, 5s.; P. N. Naidoo, Pietermaritzburg, £1; J. B. Sing's Agency, £1 1s.; E. S. Cassimjee, £1 1s.; Hyder Khan, £1 1s.; Dumisa Trading Co., Dumisa, 10s.; Kissoon, Umzinto, £1 1s.; M. Govender, Umzinto, 5s. 3d.; total, £17 9s. 9d.

Indian folk songs in thirty-five different languages totalling many thousands in number, have been collected by Mr. Devendra Satyarthi in fifteen years of travel all over India in search of these songs.

A general meeting of the Estcourt branch of the Natal Indian Congress will take place in the Victoria Hall, Estcourt, tomorrow (Sunday, April 6), at 2.30 p.m. Officials from headquarters will attend.

REMOVING CASTE BARRIERS

For Brahmin and Non-Brahmin

The Railway Board of the Government of India is removing caste barriers, which have been observed in railway dining rooms in the Madras presidency. The order came into operation on February 8, abolishing separate dining rooms for brahmins and non-brahmins and providing a common mess room.

The brahmins have regarded the removal as a great inconvenience to passengers who do not desire to mix up with people of other castes while dining.

In welcoming the move the Leader of the Justice Party, Mr. E. V. Ramaswami, in a Press statement, states:—

I am deeply grateful to the Railway Board of the Government of India for considering favourably my Party's representations in regard to the observance of caste distinctions in Railway Hindu Refreshment Rooms and issuing instructions for the abolition of the same.

I am glad that the instructions of the Railway Board were given effect to promptly by the M.S.M. Railway authorities, but I understand that the S.I. Railway authorities have raised objections to giving effect to the instructions of the Railway Board on grounds which are not based on facts.

It appears that the S.I. Railway authorities have represented that their income would be affected, because orthodox pilgrims would abandon pilgrimage on this account. The fact is that really orthodox brahmins do not eat in public hotels, and orthodox non-brahmins have been taking their meals in the common non-brahmin mess.

The majority of Hindu pilgrims are non-brahmins, the brahmin pilgrims form less than three per cent., of whom not even one per cent. can be considered really orthodox. It is, therefore, not possible to understand how the railway income would be affected by the abolition of caste distinctions, and I do not think the position of contractors of refreshment rooms would be in any way affected.

I hope the Railway Board would not be misled by such representations, and would see that their instructions are carried out in the S.I. Railway also.

Indian School at Mooi River

A deputation representing the Estcourt branch of the Natal Indian Congress met members of the Mooi River Town Board and the Inspector of Indian Schools, Mr. McLeod, at Mooi River with a view of establishing an Indian school in that village.

Mr. James Augustine, who led the deputation, submitted that there are 65 Indian children of school-going age in Mooi River of which only five attended schools in Lidgetton and Estcourt.

Mr. T. C. Jamieson, chairman of the Town Board, said that he recognised the necessity for an Indian school in Mooi River but regretted that there was no suitable site which the Town Board could make available to the Indian community for the erection of a school.

A certain site was, however, inspected by the Board members and the deputation but it was felt that being in a flood area it will not be suitable for a school.

The Congress is now negotiating with prominent business men of Mooi River for a site and it is hoped that some finality will be reached within a short while.

Mr. I. C. Meer, under the auspices of the Liberal Study Group, will speak on "The Parting of the Way," by Pandit Jawarhalal Nehru, at the Group Hall tomorrow at 2 p.m. He will review this important booklet.

TAMIL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

The Association's Silver Jubilee was celebrated at the school hall on Sunday, March 23. There was a good gathering, members and delegates of various institutions were fully represented, amongst those present were Messrs. R. N. Moodley, G. R. Singh, R. Bunwaree, N. P. Reddy, G. Naidoo, S. Viswanathan, M. S. Williams, C. K. Moodley, A. G. Pillay, K. N. Naidoo, S. R. Naidoo, M. P. Padayachee, S. S. Moodley, J. M. David, R. Moothall Pillay, Freddy Pillay, V. G. Padayachee, R. N. Naidoo, C. R. Naidoo, C. O. Naidoo, Sadiappa Govender, M. Coopusamy, G. T. Reddy, M. C. John, Soobiah Naidoo, R. Dookran and many others.

The chairman, Mr. T. M. B. Pillay, after welcoming the audience, outlined the progress of the Association for the past 25 years. To commemorate the Silver Jubilee an official and group photograph was taken.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Association was held on Sunday last in the school hall. There was a large attendance of members. The secretaries in their report for the year pointed out that the membership of the Association was 28 and 34 non-members, and through whose good work and cooperation lay the success of the Association.

The Association's school register showed an average attendance of 120 children. The school is being managed by one paid teacher and monitors.

The treasurer's report showed a balance brought forward from the previous year of £15 1s. 2d. and that an amount of £55 18s. 1d. had been collected during the year making a total of £70 19s. 3d.

The expenditure being £43 10s. 10d. for the year left a cash balance of £26 18s. 5d. and property valued at £425. In his report the treasurer pointed out that the Association's thanks are due to Dr. M. R. Peters and Mr. S. D. Chetty for their subscription towards the teacher's wages.

The following officials were elected for the ensuing year:—

Patrons, Messrs. S. D. Chetty, S. R. Naidoo, and Dr. M. R. Peters; hon. life vice presidents, Messrs. R. N. Moodly, T. M. B. Pillay and Moothall Pillay; president, Mr. Moonsamy Chetty (M. C. John); vice-presidents, Messrs. V. R. Govender, A. R. Naidoo, Sadiappa Govender, C. Raman, G. T. Reddy, Simon David and Frank Moonsamy; secretaries, Messrs. C. K. Moodley and K. N. Naidoo; treasurer, Mr. A. G. Pillay; delegate, Mr. A. N. Maree Pillay; manager, Mr. G. T. Reddy; auditor, Mr. R. N. Moodley; inspector, Mr. T. M. B. Pillay; trustees, Messrs. Koopie Murrill, S. D. Chetty and Soobiah Naidoo; committee, Messrs. V. K. David, M. Coopusamy, Gopaul Pather and Peter Dorasamy; emergency committee, president, secretary, treasurer and Mr. Sadiappa Govender.

WOMEN TO FULFIL NEW ROLES

Whether in peace or in war women, like men, if they are to fulfil adequately their roles in the larger sphere of activities now open to them, require discipline of both body and mind and training and development of their faculties, observed H.E. Sir Henry Craik, Governor of Punjab, presiding at the meeting of the Provincial Council of the Punjab Girl Guides' Association, at Government House.

His Excellency added that Guiding was one of the means to this end and for women in India at this time there could be few more useful tasks than to carry on consistently the Guide movement.

Messrs. C. B. Singh, S. M. Singh, C. Manikum and Pillay, all of Durban, will be spending the Easter holidays in Johannesburg.

HOUSE OF COMMONS VOTE FOR SITE

Islamic Cultural Centre in London

On a token vote in the House of Commons "for the purchase of a site in connection with the building of a mosque and Islamic cultural centre in London," Sir Stanley Reed said that it would give immense satisfaction and meet with widespread approval.

The Labourite Creech Jones and the Liberal Grahame White also expressed appreciation of the Government's action and the vote was agreed to.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

The following letter has been received by the Secretary of Maritzburg and District Muslim Service League, from the Secretary of State, Turkey:

"I acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 6, 1940, and the enclosed of £105 10s. od. draft and postal orders. This money is sent to the Red Crescent Relief Fund (Kizilay) and the receipt of it is enclosed.

"My warmest thanks to Maritzburg and District Muslims and to you for being so kind to those who suffered from the recent earthquake.

"I may be allowed to express the wish that their sympathy and help have been greatly appreciated. I am sure when I express those sentiments of gratitude to the Muslim community, I am expressing the real feelings of the average Turkish men women and, especially of those who suffered from the earthquake disaster.

Hindu Women's Right to Property

A resolution recording satisfaction that the Government of India have appointed a committee to examine the question of revising Hindu Law relating to Hindu women's right of property, was passed at the annual conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

The conference also expressed the opinion that a representative committee should be appointed by the Government for considering the whole question of revision of the present Hindu Law relating to marriage, divorce and guardianship.

The resolution urged the Government to appoint one or more representative women on the committee or authorise the committee to co-opt.

Desai School Prize Distribution

The eighth prize distribution ceremony and annual meeting of the Desai Gujarati School was held at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall on Sunday. There was a large attendance of parents and students. Mr. S. J. Randeria presided.

In submitting his report of the school, the principal, Mr. N. N. Desai, stated that the average of successful pupils showed 87 per cent. which was very satisfactory.

The pupils of the school presented a pleasant programme of 18 items consisting of songs, dialogues and musical drills, which was greatly appreciated by the audience.

In addressing the parents, Mr. Randeria said: "Teach your children English, teach them Afrikaans, but do not forget to teach them the vernacular. The value of vernacular is recognised in almost all important countries throughout the world. Vernacular is the foundation of religious and all other teachings."

INDIANS IN DASHING ACTIONS IN THE SUDAN

The fighting qualities and spirit of Indian troops in the Middle East have again received warm commendation. Since here India are at present taking part in a series of dashing actions, according to dispatches from the Sudan. In that theatre harassing operations against the enemy are daily increasing in intensity along the frontiers of Eritrea and Abyssinia.

THE Indian forces have already evacuated Kassala and are also experiencing intense difficulty in the Gallabat-Metemma area, 200 miles to the south. In Abyssinia, to the south-east of Metemma, the followers of the Abyssinian Emperor are reported to be in full revolt.

On the afternoon of January 10 and the early morning of January 12 large raids by our forces east of Gallabat resulted in severe casualties to the enemy, at very slight cost to our own forces.

On January 10, following concentrated fire by our artillery, a lightning attack was carried out. Taken completely by surprise, the enemy resisted for ten minutes with machine-guns and grenades, and then broke and ran in the utmost disorder.

Heavy casualties were inflicted by our machine-gunners. Our troops advanced through exceedingly difficult scrub country, under heavy fire, and forced the enemy to retire behind Metemma leaving many dead.

Our troops then withdrew successfully after carrying out the raid with "superb skill and dash." It was not possible to estimate the number of enemy wounded who escaped, but much material was destroyed.

POSITIONS STORMED

In bright moonlight, at 2 a.m. on January 12, another terrific barrage was laid down by our artillery, under cover of which our troops again advanced. The destructive effect of the artillery fire could not be seen and the enemy resisted the advance with heavy machine-gun fire. Our troops, however, continued to move forward, and stormed the Italian positions with fixed bayonets. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting ensued, and in several enemy trenches all the occupants were killed by hand grenades. An officer counted numerous enemy dead, who had gone down either under the heavy artillery barrage which lasted for over an hour, or in the hand-to-hand fighting.

Troops engaged in these operations have received special congratulations from the General Officer Commanding in the Sudan for an action "which was particularly well planned and was executed with commendable dash and spirit."

One sepoy who was wounded through the chest and right arm, and is now in hospital, is described as being "quite amazingly cheerful." In an action on January 12 he was wounded in the arm by a hand grenade. He insisted on carrying on the attack, and proceeded to kill two of the enemy with his bayonet before being himself struck down by another grenade. Giving no thought to himself, his first enquiry was "How are the others?"

Similar instances of individual initiative and gallantry occurred during a recent action to the north-east of Kassala, when the Italians were making a last desperate attempt to check the persistent penetration by our patrols around that town. During an action, airways newly opened, our Indian troops and the other ranks were taken prisoner at the cost to our forces of two slightly wounded.

An Indian infantry company co-operating with Indian cavalry, attacked an enemy battalion which had taken up positions round some impregnable wells in an attempt to screen the lines of communication behind Kassala. Having scaled some difficult but convenient heights, and reached the wells in one morning, our troops attacked an enemy convoy attempting to come through an adjacent valley on the following day.

Slowly but surely they advanced, evicting the defenders from positions held on a rocky ridge. Eventually the enemy were forced into the valley, whence they could not escape, and suddenly started creeping out to surrender. In the words of an officer, "They came from everywhere, the top of the ridge, behind the rocks they were in an area of over 300 yards. It was amazing."

Many were found to be in possession of rifles of an old type, and each carried more than 500 rounds of ammunition and six bombs.

WILLING PRISONERS

Owing to the entire company being in action there was only the Officer Commanding and his orderly at head quarters when a first batch of 110 prisoners arrived. The prisoners meekly put their rifles, ammunition and bombs into different piles and squatted near by until they could be sent back.

"When the Libyans saw us coming with our bayonets," said a sepoy whose home is in Jaipur, "they just put up their hands. Either they are not a fighting race as we, or, for some reason, they find no heart for the fight."

During the first phase of the attack a Sikh machine-gunner spotted an enemy machine-gun post. The burst wiped the post out.

During the second phase a sepoy spotted a white camel on a rock. This sepoy, who was in a forward section, in face of considerable fire stepped out from behind a rock, got hold of the camel's head-rope, and marched it off. "What are you going to do with it?" asked the officer.

The sepoy grinned and replied, "I am going to give it to the cavalry as a present!"

Another sepoy came up to the officer dragging a wretched looking prisoner and in an indignant voice said "Look what this man has done to me." He pointed to his face which was pitted with bomb fragments. The sepoy added that the prisoner had thrown a bomb and immediately surrendered. This sepoy would not "go sick" and bandage in the next action a few days later, when he was wounded in the leg.

A Tragic Death

The death of Mr. S. R. Singh (Eulloo) at the age of 19 years occurred under tragic circumstances, being involved in a motor accident on the main road Estcourt-Newcastle, near Wasbkbank, on Saturday last. He died instantly.

Mr. Singh was a promising youth and his death is a great loss to his people and his friends at Estcourt.

His popularity was evident by the very large gathering at the funeral, people from all over Natal being present. His remains were laid to rest at the Indian cemetery, Ladysmith.

OUR READERS SPEAK

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR)

ridge, into the Order of Brahmanhood.

From the recent criticisms which appeared in your issue on the Hindu caste system, I feel some to believe that the Varnas form the much abused caste system prevalent in Hindu society. This caste system has been responsible for the unprogressive state of our community. The intricate space of caste system existing throughout Hindu society at the present day is quite unknown to the Vedas.

Rishi Dayanand and Lord Buddha have referred in this connection to the story of Matanga, who, though born in a chandal family, became a Rishi. Similarly we learn in ancient Hindu history many Shudras by sheer force of their meritorious deeds got into the folds of Brahmans and were recognised as such by Hindu society of those days and even by posterity. Amongst such were Vasishtt, Vishwamitra, Vyas, Jaimini and host of others.

All these examples refer to the glorious ancient Hindu civilisation of India. Therefore every person has the freedom by the virtue of his actions to develop himself to become perfect morally and spiritually and thus obtain the heavenly bliss. In this modern civilisation a person cannot be suppressed, trodden and refrained from acquiring ideals of the Vedas, wisdom of Hinduism and from obtaining the divine spiritual knowledge.

The Vedic doctrines indicate every individual the path to acquire the knowledge of self-realisation and the relationship subsisting between God soul and the world, no matter of what caste or creed they belong.

Mr Shivarathan should be congratulated for his achievements to perform the Sanskara (ritual ceremonies of the Hindus). Let us look forward for many more who will endeavour to learn and perform the Sankras and thus bring about great reforms in the Hindu community.

Let us insure those who had been deprived of learning the divine knowledge and thus be compassionate and charitable to all. We should purify our hearts and raise the spirit of unselfish love for others for the good of humanity.

R. RAMBHORIY

COLOURED IN INDIAN SCHOOLS

Apropos of the report which appeared in your valuable journal in which the Indian community of Richmond objected to the admission of a few coloured children to their school, I would like the courtesy of a little space to make a few observations.

In many of our Natal Indian schools some coloured children were admitted because in that particular district no separate facilities exist for their education. The particular children from Dalpa referred to in your report probably had no school which they could attend and the Indian community's refusal to accept them means that these children will have to go without education.

From another angle I am curious to know whether the Indian community there would raise the same objection if they were asked to admit a few European children to their school, or vice versa. The case is hypothetical of course, but the Indian's reaction would be interesting.

Conditions in this country being what they are the lot of the non-European generally is extremely difficult and it seems to me to be passing strange that fellows in a common sound work themselves into a panic for no sound reason. It is to be hoped that this new brand of phobia is entirely spasmodic. I am aware that the Government is responsible for having started systems discriminating in the educational system of South Africa, but I submit that the Indian's heart is much larger in matters of this kind and as a rule we as a people are, if anything, charitable to our fellow men. Even Richmond is bound to agree with me on this point.

I have many great friends among the Indian community of Richmond, but on this one occasion I must beg to be allowed to differ with their views. Why drag in the "moral grounds" to back the objection? It would be wise to ponder that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

Yours truly,
WM. SILAS SEETHAL

A HINDU SCHOOL AT ROOIKOPJES

I notice from a circular published by the Shri Krishna Temple Committee, Rooikopjes, Westville, informant, the general public that a Hindu school has been established in the district since September 2, 1940. Further the committee appeals to parents to send their children to these classes.

I, as one residing in the district for a number of years, wish to inform the public through the medium of your paper that as far as I know, at the moment, there is no such school existing. The true position is that a Hindi school was opened in September, 1940, and over 50 children attended the classes in the day and about 10 in the evenings. The school carried on for about four months and then suddenly closed down, for reasons best known to the responsible officials.

Up till now no explanation has been given to the residents as to the closing down of the patshala. The necessity of such a school is proved beyond doubt by the number of children that attended the classes.

Requests have been made to this society to call up a general meeting, but up till now, unfortunately, nothing has come to light.

A RESIDENT

COMING OF THE INDIANS

I have been a regular reader of The Leader and I have one complaint to make.

Instead of publishing weekly articles on the doings of the women of India, you will be doing a great service to the younger generation of the Indian community if you will publish articles on the "Coming of the Indians to South Africa."

When we, schoolboys, learn at school about the coming of the Huguenots and 1820 Settlers we feel ashamed that we do not know much about our brave forefathers who came to this country.

We have no books to tell us the story of these men and it is here that The Leader can play a useful part.

I am sure these articles will be welcomed by hundreds of school children and the Indian folks in South Africa, especially now that in schools we have to learn about the "Coming of the Indians to this country."

Trusting that this suggestion will not go unanswered.

FOLLOW MY LEADER

CORRESPONDENTS MUST BE BRIEF

While we are prepared to give publication to all points of view, correspondents are requested to be brief. There is no point in repeating facts the arguments used by previous writers and correspondents must try to add something new to the discussion but without going to inordinate lengths.—Editor, The Leader.

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Relatives and Friends and Family,
on the occasion of the marriage of their eldest son.
Kumar RAMRUNG (Fairley)
to
Kumari PONMATHEE DEVI
eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Balmitir Singh, of 235 Randles Road, Sydenham, Durban, on
SUNDAY, 6th APRIL, 1941,
at 10 a.m.,
at the Bride's Residence.
The Bridegroom's Party will leave Clendale by Cars at 8 a.m.
You are also invited to the Tilak Ceremony, which will take place at our Residence at GLENDALE on SATURDAY, the 5th APRIL, 1941, at 7 p.m.

S.A. Cricket Tourney

Preliminary arrangements by the S.A.C. Union are almost complete. Final matters will be decided at this afternoon's executive meeting of the union.

Various applications for entertainments by kindred associations for the visiting teams will be considered.

An official welcome reception will be held at the M. K. Gandhi Library Hall, Queen Street, Durban, on the evening of Thursday, April 10.

Shamrocks F.C.

At the tenth annual meeting of the Shamrocks F.C. which was held recently the following officials were elected for the ensuing season: Patron: A. S. Pillay, S. M. Pillay and L. Naidoo, Messrs. A. Fayers, P. M. Pillay, Roop Bunsee; president, Mr. C. M. Naidoo; vice-presidents: Messrs. P. Dhanasamy, M. K. Naidoo, A. T. Pillay and Roop Bunsee; president, Mr. C. M. Naidoo; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. S. Naidoo, T. P. James, S. M. Naidoo, S. M. Pillay, A. Akburally, G. Pather, G. S. Naidoo, S. Mahomed, N. P. Naidoo, R. K. Naidoo, K. Daya, A. Ambiroo, G. Venkiah, M. G. Naidoo, K. T. Moodley, C. P. Moodley, R. Naidoo and I. B. Vythilingum, secretary, Mr. D. V. Naidoo; hon. asst. secretary, Mr. P. Govender; treasurer, Mr. C. Dorrie; delegates to D.D.I.F.A., Messrs D. V. Naidoo and C. M. Nair; captain, Mr. C. T. Naidoo, vice-captain, Mr Samuel Coopen; manager and trainer, Mr. Adam Fayers.

The following officials were elected for the current year, of the Durban Indian Golf Club: Patron, Messrs. M. V. G. Naidoo, M. V. Harry and A. S. Knox; life vice-president, Mr R. L. Boulham; vice-presidents, Messrs. D. Gangaram, M. Malarlie, G. H. Whyte, C. Sowduth, A. Christopher and S. L. Singh; captain, Mr. J. M. Maharaj; vice-captain, Mr. A. M. Cooper; president, Mr. N. S. Nair; vice-presidents, Messrs. T. D. Naidoo, M. N. Pillay, R. L. Boulham, K. S. Frank and M. P. Pillay; hon. secretary, Mr. M. N. Pillay; hon treasurer, Mr. D. E. Ally; hon. auditor, Mr. M. R. Dhalla.

Committee: Messrs. J. M. Pillay, R. Boulham, J. Nathan, C. M. Mathoo, H. Gokool, A. M. Cooper, K. H. Chetty, F. M. Alassin, H. Allalin, A. M. Bux and K. M. Peter, with Messrs. T. D. Naidoo and N. S. Nair delegates to the Durban Indian Sports Council Association.

A lecture on the "Life of Lord Rama" will be delivered by Pundit Ramodam Singh and Mr. Sadanand Maharaj at the Shri Vishnu Temple, Mayfairburg, tomorrow afternoon at 3.30, the occasion being the Chait Sud Nauamee celebration.

The opening ceremony of the newly built Hawan Kund will take place in the morning at 11. The priest in charge of the ceremony is Mr. Ramdaw Maharaj.

BRITAIN'S FAILURE TO RECONCILE INDIA

Spiritual Humanism is What We Most Need Today

By Sir S. Radhakrishnan

IT is nothing short of a tragedy that India is still mainly unreconciled. If freedom of all people is the aim of this war, as it should be, then those who were conquered in the past must be set free. To win the war will not mean much if it does not remove the great wrongs of the present world. We must demonstrate to the enemy that we reverence the ideals of justice and freedom which we condemn him for rejecting. British statesmen do not seem to realise sufficiently that new forces are at work which require a new outlook and interpretation. We need not doubt that the present Government contains in it a average of ability as was ever found in a British Cabinet. Its members, however, are fitted more to carry on traditional administration than appreciate new factors or initiate new policies. The Prime Minister, who is bending all his indisputable genius and prodigious energies to the supreme task of winning the war, has, in spite of his boldness and vision, become a specialist; and is studiously reticent on the Indian question. The other members belong to an era that has passed.

The position of Britain in the world has radically changed, and the old policy of other compromises and fine adjustment is out of date. New, strange, inconsequent forces are at work upsetting the old calculations. Statesmen cast in the old form with their servility to established institutions are not adequate to the new conditions. Those who are in charge of India have the traditional virtues of dignity, honour, efficiency and even selflessness. They are the most competent members of traditional governments, but are too firmly set in the old ways to be useful in the new world. They are immensely intelligent but highly insensitive. Otherwise it is impossible to understand a policy which does not countenance the secret treatment of a popular government, which does not trust the leaders of the people with the task of building up the neglected defences of India, and organising internal and shipbuilding industries in the country. The sands are running out. Will British statesmen take courage and give consent to the noble phrases they utter, and weld together in a great democratic federation, India and Britain for mutual service and the service of the world?

If the new spirit has not captured the imagination of the British people, if they persist in their old policies, this war will be a sheer disaster to mankind. History reveals to us how wars cannot be avoided so long as justice is not practised by man to man, by State to State, unless we accept the principle that the weak have rights against the strong. Of this war the end will be the beginning. If we are not to drift into another disastrous display of brute force, moral principles must inspire the peacemakers.

If the war is to be won on the battlefields, the peace must be defended in Universities and seats of learning, by priests, prophets and philosophers, we must train men's minds for a new world where the doctrine of non violence is not the impracticable dream that it is supposed to be. It is through the Universities that we have to maintain and develop community of thought, feeling and practice. There are today disturbing signs of the gradual disintegration of our culture, which is the synthetic outcome of the contributions of the various races, religions and communities which have made India their home. India is not merely a geographical unity but a psychological one now. Whatever creeds we may profess, almost all of us are socially and psychologically one. Respect for parental authority, the joint family system, arranged marriages and castes as trade guilds are some of the things found alike among the Hindus and the Muslims. In art and architecture, music and literature, the interaction of the two communities is manifest. Foreign invasions have not disturbed this psychological homogeneity. The masses of the people are unaffected by the squabbles for posts and power in which the aspirants for office of different communities engage. University men can check the spread of the disintegrating tendencies which thwart India's cultural unity and political integrity.

Our anxiety for freedom is natural. In seeking for it we must also acquire the capacity for it, the discipline—personal and social—without which freedom is a myth. It is in the Universities that we are expected to acquire habits of discipline, critical reflection and judgment. There is so much material poured on us through the cheap Press and radio that we must learn to discriminate between information and knowledge. We must try to look beneath the surface of things. Educated people are acquiring a mob mentality. A few of their leaders, by alternate doses of cajoling and bullying, make the large numbers sweep opinions which are more extreme than representative. Instead of thinking for themselves they merely follow the lead of others. A vast mass of emotional unreason has invaded the student world. They are false to the education they have received in the free and tolerant atmosphere of a University if they believe only in regimented opinion and blind faith in the leader. Students must be helped to develop healthy public opinion, which fortifies the individual against the herd. He is truly educated who is poor in spirit, humble but true to his convictions.

ADDED AREAS' COMPLAINT

Deplorable Conditions Exist

"While being grateful for any improvements that have been made in the past, we are not hesitant in mentioning the fact that circumstances as they exist today force us to live under the most deplorable conditions which could be substantiated by a tour of the areas by the city authorities," says the South Coast Junction Area Indian Ratepayers' Association, in the course of a memorandum, signed by Messrs. A. R. Ramith, P. M. Pillay, R. R. Moodley and S. Gopal, to the Town Clerk, Durban.

"While large sums of money," the memorandum proceeds, "are expended on developments of the European areas, our roads, lightings, drainage, sewerage system and other civic amenities, so long overdue in the aided areas, have been sorely neglected.

"The main thoroughfares are daily proving very dangerous to pedestrians and footpaths are urgently needed to avoid the number of accidents that occur.

"The inadequacy of street lightings have at times proved fatal to residents who have to make use of these roads during nights and sometimes becoming victims at the hands of night marauders. The life and safety of the individual is thus placed under continuous despair. We respectfully desire that provisions be made for all roads to be street lighted.

"We have no doubt that you realise the necessity of the drainage system being applied in the area, especially in view of the fact that being a low-lying land the affected area is occasionally subjected to waterlogging even after slight rains. A move towards this direction will prove a boon to the residents and humbly pray that it will not escape the attention of the city authorities.

"At present a great deal of inconvenience is caused by the system now practised in other areas of the removal of night soil. This removal commencing at 6 a.m. calls for immediate attention of the City Council to the basic fact that the sewerage system will prove an essential factor in eradicating once and for all the nauseating smell and other complaints, if applied to the area.

"We can only express surprise at the very small measure of facilities afforded us by the city authorities, not to mention the fact that thousands of pounds are voted annually for the European-occupied areas and it is with this end in view that we make this earnest appeal to you not to disregard our requests which as you know are justified.

"There are other matters such as recreation grounds for the hundreds of children that are going to school, having been denied the opportunity of possessing recreational facilities. The Council, we are confident, will make provisions to meet the demands of the future generation."

Artist: I'll give you ten rupees if you'll let me paint you.

Obese Inhabitant: I dunno.

A.: Come on, it's easy money.

O. I.: Yes, but how am I to scrape it off afterwards?

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Vol. I.—No. 19 DURBAN, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1941 PRICE 2d.

PANDAY SHIELD FINAL AT DURBAN

The final for the Panday's Shield competition was played on Sunday last between the Young Muslims (Durban) and Orientals (P.M.B.).

Play commenced at 11.15 a.m. owing to the pitch being damp through the previous night's heavy downpour.

The Orientals won the toss and elected to field. Muslims opened with S. Hendricks and D. Paruk; the partnership did not last too long as Paruk was out when the score was 2 and Hendricks at 23. C. Mahomed and E. V. Mahomed filled the vacancies, and two quick wickets fell at 34 and 43. I. Bux and C. Mahomed saved the situation, and added 44, when Mahomed was run out having scored 50. The whole side was out for 123.

Orientals opened with Y. S. Cassimjee and A. H. Rawat; this pair batted very slowly with 20 being registered within one hour's play. The first wicket fell at 31 and the second at 32 (Cassimjee 13, and A. H. Rawat 17) and A. Rawat 14 not out, were the only batsmen to reach double figures. The game was very interesting at the closing stages, as wickets fell fast. With the score at 64 for 8, Gonaul and Rawat kept their ends up without bothering to score. At 5 p.m., half an hour before time, the umpire drew stumps owing to bad light.

The replay will be arranged by the Natal Cricket Union.

A CORRECTION

The log given in the last issue for the Aamal's Cup should read:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Young Muslims	20	15	2	3	33

Bantus played Indians (Dbn.) on Sunday on the adjoining grounds, Indians going in to bat scored 233 for 8 wickets and declared; A. S. Ramlaree 51 (retired), M. C. Reddy 51, Roy Haffejee 50, K. S. Patel 20 not out, M. Kisten 12.

The Bantu replied with 10 in the first innings and 12 in the second.

The Bantu side will make a tour of East Pondoland during Easter and this match was a trial one.

Stella Win Inter-District Final

Stella having beaten the Sea View the previous week by 179 runs on the first innings, met the Clairwood School Old Boys in the final of the Shell Cup fixture.

The Old Boys won the toss and elected to bat. The first wicket fell at 13 and as M. Abrahams found a spot the whole side was out for 34 runs, M. Abrahams taking 5 wickets for 6 runs and B. Thumbadoo 3 for 16 runs.

Stella did not do very well in their innings but reached a total of 84. Those scoring double figures were A. C. Thumbadoo 10, Easop Hoosen 14 and B. R. Thumbadoo 11.

In their second innings the Old Boys went to hit up a huge score and although the first wicket put on 29 runs, the whole side went out for 64 runs. K. L. Ganesh with 13, A. V. Pillay 13 and K. Seedat 12 reached double figures.

Stella knocked up the necessary 15 runs without loss and thus won the Shell Cup.

The Stella Cricket Club are also the League champions of the Mayville District Cricket Union, and have brought the season to a successful close with having won both the trophies.

Mr. R. P. Naicker, secretary of the Inter-District Indian Cricket Union, presented the cup to the winners in the absence of the president, Mr. R. Mahabeer.

WEENEN SOCCER LEAGUE

No Clubs Affiliate This Season

The annual meeting of the Weenen County Indian Football League, which was set down for last week, did not take place owing to there being no applications for affiliation from clubs this season.

It will be recalled that during the last soccer season a dispute arose between two of the three affiliated clubs and the League, as a result of which one club withdrew its affiliation.

In previous years Estcourt identified itself in nearly all branches of sport but at the present tennis seems to be the only recreation enjoyed by only a handful of local sportsmen.

The Estcourt Municipality has alienated a four-acre sports ground to the Indian community. It is possible that if full use is not made of these playing fields the municipality may put the grounds to some other use.

Ladysmith Soccer Officials

The 12th annual meeting of Shamrocks Football Club was held at the Electric Hairdressing Saloon, at which the following officials were elected for the ensuing season: Patrons, Messrs. H. P. Humphries, T. Riga, Vithal Lalla and G. H. Sardiwalla; life vice presidents, Messrs. H. R. Singh, K. A. Pillay, L. Sewgolam, S. K. Naidoo, S. Munguwe; president, Mr. M. Govinder; vice presidents, Messrs. A. Harribhai, S. Budhal, K. R. Singh, M. S. Achary, O. S. Mohamed, D. Vithal, and N. S. Rai; captain, Mr. A. H. K. Moola; vice captain, Mr. P. Parag; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. L. K. Naidoo; assistant secretary, Mr. G. Samuel; auditor, Mr. H. R. Singh; delegates to K.R.D.I.F.A., Messrs. M. Govinder, K. R. Singh, and Mr. S. Achary.

Selection committee, Messrs. L. K. Naidoo, A. H. K. Moola and P. Parag; executive committee, Messrs. M. Govinder, L. K. Naidoo, A. H. K. Moola, P. Parag, K. R. Singh, M. S. Achary and O. S. Mohamed.

Mr. M. Govinder has been nominated as vice president for K.R.D.I.F.A.

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DURBAN

Schools' Sports Meeting

The fifth annual meeting of the Pinetown and Suburban Indian Schools Sports' Association was held at the Alencon Indian School, Ridley Park Road, Malvern. The following schools were represented: Pinetown, Malvern, Alencon, Chatsworth and Welgedacht.

The following officials were elected: Patrons, Capt. Lewis Byron, Messrs. K. R. Nair, V. Naicker; president, Mr. P. Pulchun; vice-presidents, Headmasters of all schools' affiliated; hon. secretary, Mr. R. J. Maharaj; assistant secretary, Mr. J. Gangoo; hon. treasurer, Mr. K. R. Padayachee; record clerk, Mr. S. M. Moodley; hon. auditor, Mr. E. Shaik.

The schools affiliated to the above Association were Pinetown, Rossburgh, St. Thomas, Malvern, Chatsworth, Alencon and Welbedacht.

The head quarters for the year 1941/1942 is at Welbedacht Indian School, P.O. Cavendish.

Mr. P. R. Singh will deliver a lecture on "Eastern Dress" at the Depot Road School Old Boys' Club, Sastri Road tomorrow at 7 p.m. All welcome. Mr. P. R. A. Reddy will preside.

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Krishna Band Officials

The third annual meeting of the Krishna Band also known as Krishna Gaana Sabha, was held at the Band's music room, 4 Lakhani's Buildings, Durban, on Sunday.

The secretary, Mr. V. S. Manickam Pillai, submitted his annual report which reflected a year's progress.

During the year under review the band rendered musical entertainment on various occasions, particularly at weddings.

The Band has an asset of musical instruments to the value of £70 and was the first one of its kind to own a microphone and loudspeaker equipment.

The following were elected office bearers for the year 1941: Patron, Mr. D. K. M. Moodliar; president, Mr. M. R. Moodley; secretary, Mr. V. S. M. Pillai; treasurer, Mr. V. G. Pillay; manager, Mr. V. S. Govender; conductor, Mr. A. S. Govender; asst. conductor, Mr. V. Nadas Pillay; executives, Messrs. M. R. Moodley, V. S. Pillai and V. G. Pillay.

Victorians F.C.

At the third annual meeting of the Young Victorians Football Club (Sunday section friendly) the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. O. S. Mohamed; captain, Mr. S. R. Singh; vice captain, Mr. G. H. Chunty; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. I. A. Moola; selection committee, Messrs. O. S. Mohamed, S. R. Singh, S. Ramdeen, I. A. Moola and Bobby Chetty.

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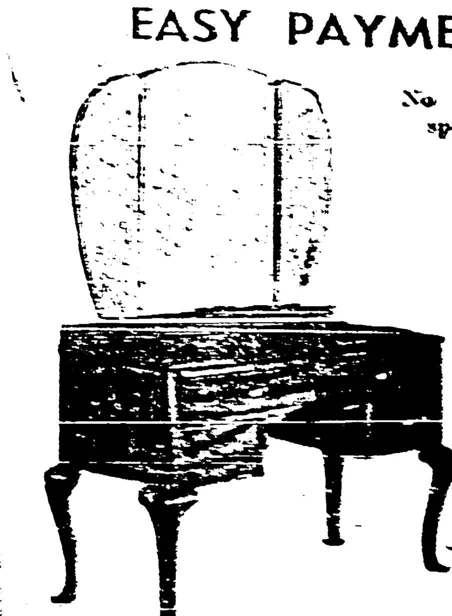
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"Hats Off" Orders to Indians

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER'S COMPLAINT

Stanger Revenue Office Imposes Racial Barrier

The operation of the colour bar at the Stanger Magisterial Offices has brought forth a protest from Dr. V. T. Williams, an Indian medical practitioner, in that district.

Since the matter was taken up by the Stanger branch of the Natal Indian Association, Messrs. E. M. Moolla, A. P. Naidoo and A. G. Bux, who interviewed the magistrate, there has been a relaxation of the order and Indians will not be told to go to the non-European counter.

Another question that has not been settled is that Indians are ordered to take off their hats in the general offices of the Receiver of Revenue. Indians are complaining that while they are made to take off their hats, this rule does not apply to anyone else.

"A dirty bywoner can go into the offices with his hat on but we, who can be the biggest cane planters in the district and contributors to income and even super taxes, are required to take off our hats," said one of the men who was asked to take his hat off.

It is learnt that the magisterial attitude is that by Indians entering the office without their hats they are showing respect to the magistrate, under whose jurisdiction the office is, and to the woman who is behind the counter.

This explanation, it seems, has satisfied the officials of the Association, who have withdrawn their letter, which appears below.

Dr. V. T. Williams wrote to the Association:—

"I beg to submit for your information and attention an incident that occurred at the local Magistrate's Court today and shall be obliged if your Association will be good enough to take the matter up with the local authorities.

"I was today requested to appear at court to give evidence at an inquest, and after tendering my professional evidence was handed a note to collect my fees from the office.

"On my arrival at the office I was told, 'Go there' by a young lady in charge. I next presented a slip to the gentleman behind the counter, who abruptly told me to go to the other side, indicating by shaking his head that he meant me to go to the other side of the counter.

"I asked him the reason why he shouted at me, emphasising each word in a rude and uncalled for manner that 'You are not a European.'

"I placed the slip on the counter and asked him to keep it. He again shouted at me, 'You cannot do a thing like that.' I was just about leaving the office when he again shouted at me, 'You couldn't throw the slip at me.' I next left the office.

"In all my experience as a professional man in this country I have never been subjected to such humiliating treatment at the hands of any Government official.

"Might I state that the magistrate has always treated me with courtesy and kindness, and I do feel it is up to his subordinates to emulate the very noble standard of civility exercised by him.

"I trust that your Association will take such steps to prevent a recurrence of this nature."

In forwarding this complaint to the magistrate the Association made the following observation:—

"Our Association very much grieves at this state of affairs, and looks upon you, as head of its people, to help in the creation of better understanding and a spirit of tolerance towards better relationship.

"It further submits that your magisterial district is one consisting of a vast majority of Indians, and feels that the educated and more advanced class of Indians should be allowed the privilege of receiving attention at the Court without any discrimination as to his colour or creed."

Another letter, which was sent in to the Association and subsequently withdrawn, was signed by Messrs. S. D. Singh, J. Bodasing and P. R. Singh. They wrote:—

"We beg to submit for your attention an incident that has occurred at the office of the Receiver of Revenue on the 4th instant.

"We called at the office of the Receiver of Revenue to pay our motor car licences when the young lady behind the counter requested us to remove our hats.

"We submit that this request was based on racial discrimination, as Europeans, who were also at the office on a side demarcated for them, also had their hats on and no request was made to them to take their hats off.

"We feel that your Association should make representation on this matter, for the counter is really a public office and it is not a practice or procedure in any Government office, to our knowledge, where Indians are expected or requested to remove their hats in public offices."

T.B. MENACE TO INDIANS

The menace of tuberculosis to Indians in Durban is so serious that Dr. May, speaking at the annual meeting of the Natal Tuberculosis Association, said that:—

"If they (the Indians) do not look after the T.B. problem, in another 15 years there will be no Indians to form a problem.

"The disease is particularly prevalent among the Indian community. It is time that wealthy Indians took an interest in the matter."

Dr. May referred to the deplorable conditions at the Corporation Magazine Barracks for Indians and said: "The Council should be pilloried throughout the country. The non-Europeans have a lot of reason to be up against the Corporation for the way in which they are treating their problems."

Tuberculosis was, he said, a preventible disease, and those medical men who were working with the disease, and knowing that it could be prevented, considered that "it is scandalous that nothing is done about it."

Dr. May said it was wrong that all efforts on the part of the association should be made in the face of opposition from the municipal health department.

Mr. C. E. James, chairman of the association, said there were cases of Indians residing in the Magazine Barracks who were suffering from tuberculosis married to women who were similarly afflicted. Some of their children died, while others had to be kept under observation. While in Cape Town he said he had seen Press posters reading: "Revolting conditions in Durban" and a report describing the Magazine Barracks as "one of the most condemnatory ever to be introduced into a council by one of its members."

It was not pleasant, he added, for a Durban citizen to see such criticism of his city, but in this case it was justified.

"It is high time the council did something about it. We have had many promises."

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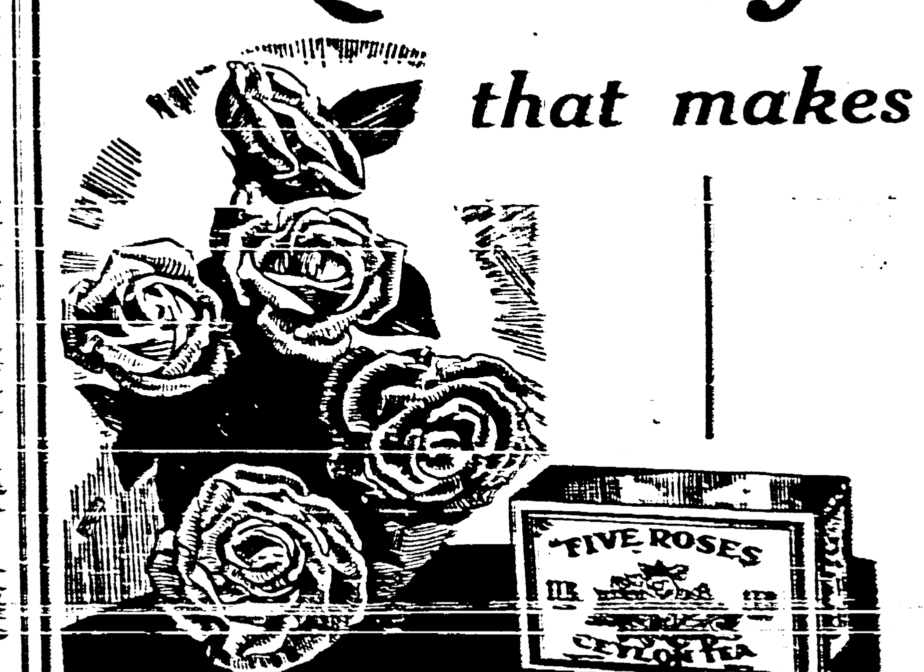

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THE PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

Moslems throughout the Union celebrated the birthday of the Holy Prophet Mohammed on Thursday. The celebrations commenced everywhere on the night before and continued on the following day.

On the invitation of the Muslim Service League, of Durban, Moulana Ebrahim Jeenkai, formerly of Rangoon and now of Klerksdorp, delivered an inspiring address on the life of the Prophet at the Jumma Musjid, Grey Street, Durban.

The mosque was crowded with worshippers and special accommodation for women to take part in the service was provided in the Madressa School, where loud-speakers were installed to relay the service.

NATAL INDIAN CANE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

(Registered under the Companies Act of 1926)

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held at the Stanger Picture Palace, Stanger, on Sunday, the 20th of April, 1941, at 1 p.m.

All members are kindly requested to attend.

AGENDA: 1, Minutes; 2, Presidential Address; 3, Secretary's Report; 4, Balance Sheet; 5, Remuneration to Officials; 6, Budget; 7, Resolutions; 8, Election; 9, General.

D. D. LALLA, Secretary.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

BUT UNION GRANT DECREASED

The secretary of the Maritzburg Indian Technical Institute, Mr. Dhee Sarawan, in his annual report presented to the annual meeting, stated, according to our Maritzburg correspondent, that as in the first year of existence the Institute had encountered difficulties last year, but had managed to surmount them.

In the commercial section there was a total enrolment of 52 students with an average attendance of 35, while the general education classes showed an enrolment of 31 with an average attendance of 22.

With the greater number of students now attending it was found that 4 hours a week allotted for the teaching of commercial subjects was inadequate. A suggestion was made that if funds permitted an extra two hours a week tuition be given.

The Union Education Department grant, which had been £240 for the first year, had been reduced to £150 last year. This despite the fact that enrolments and attendances had increased.

A grant of £17 had been received from the City Council. In addition to a grant made previously the Carnegie Corporation had made a further grant of £75 for the purchase of additional furniture and equipment.

TOILING ASSISTANTS

As most of the students were factory assistants and earned a very low wage fees had been reduced from 5/- for two subjects to 3/6 for two subjects. This was considerably lower than that charged by the Durban Indian Technical Institute.

The formation of a students' society was mentioned. This society was very helpful in getting new students to enrol, and did good propaganda work for the Institute.

In speaking on the work of the chairman, Mr. S. R. Naidoo, the secretary said that the Indian community should be proud of him. His untiring and unselfish work for Indian education, and for the Institute in particular would always be remembered.

All officials were re-elected with the addition of Mr. A. L. Michau and two representatives from the Natal Indian Association.

U.S. DISTINCTION FOR INDIAN

The Franklyn Institute, Philadelphia, has awarded Sir C. V. Raman the Franklyn Medal of Merit, its highest award for scientific research, in recognition of his scientific researches and of the lead given by him in the cause of scientific research in India, thereby advancing the cause of science the world over.

Sir C. V. Raman was formerly the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and is a winner of the Nobel Prize in physics.

THE WOMEN'S WORLD

Mainly About People

Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Asmall, of Maritzburg, with Mrs. E. M. Kajee, have left by car for the Transvaal on a ten days' holiday.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. S. Mathray, born at Gray's Hospital, Maritzburg. Both well.

Miss Vidyawati Maharaj, who has been on the staff of the Glencoe Government-aided Indian School since 1932, will be married on April 12. In 1931 Miss Maharaj started a private school at home with about eight children. By the end of the same year the number of children increased to 60.

In 1932 the Glencoe school officials gave her the use of school buildings. After running the private school for about a year the school got a Government grant in November, 1932. Miss Maharaj had the honour to be the first Hindustani girl to take up the teaching profession in Northern Natal.

The marriage will take place of Mr. S. Chandrasen, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Aiyar, Durban, to Miss R. Balammal, daughter of Mr. and the late Ramlingum Pillay, at the Surat Hindu Association school hall tomorrow (Sunday) morning.

Mr. Mahomed Hatia, a popular figure of Greytown, visited Waschbank with his friends. They left by car for Greytown on Monday after a week's stay.

Messrs. A. C. Meer, E. M. Meer (Durban), Subedar and Asaf Khan (Johannesburg), who were in Waschbank on a brief visit, returned to their respective homes on Friday by car.

Mr. M. V. Naidoo, Indian interpreter of Ladysmith, and Mrs. Naidoo will spend their well-earned leave in Durban for the next three weeks.

Mr. E. M. Moola, a director of M. M. Amod & Co. (Pty.), Ltd., Ladysmith, is on holiday in the Transvaal. His address will be c/o Mr. S. M. Nana, 12b Kort Street, Johannesburg.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Maharaj, of Malvern, on April 5. Mother and daughter both well.

The engagement is announced of Mr. C. K. Moodley, secretary of the Natal Indian Association (Chaka's Kraal and district branch), etc., fourth son of Mrs. and the late Mr. K. Moodley, to the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Moodley, of Seaview, and sister of Mr. Mannikum Moodley, B.A.

Mr. Premduit T. Rai, Mrs. Faith Elizabeth Rai, Vijay Rai (David), Randheer Rai (Stanley), Aleck Dieraj and Jeremiah have returned to their homes in Durban after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Rai at Umzinto. The party travelled by car.

A CREAM SUBSTITUTE

As a substitute for cream an excellent mock cream may be made as follows:—

Boil a pint of milk; dissolve half an ounce of cornflour in a little cold milk; pour the boiling milk on; stir rapidly; return to the saucepan, and boil for five minutes, stirring all the time.

Remove from the stove, add a teaspoonful of castor sugar and a few drops of any flavouring preferred, stir well, and add (in tiny bits, and very slowly) one ounce of butter, stirring in each piece before adding the next.

Serve when quite cold with fruit, jellies, fruit tarts, etc.

• • •

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Don't throw away used tea leaves as they are useful. Sprinkle some on a dusty floor, and you can sweep without raising the dust.

• • •

WHEN YOU PEEL ONIONS

The easiest way to peel onions is to hold them immersed in a bowl of cold water.

This not only prevents the eyes watering, but keeps the smell from lingering in the kitchen.

A MOULVI GETS MARRIED

The wedding of Al Haj Maulana Muhammad Haniff and Miss Badrudin was solemnised at the East Street Mosque last Sunday before a large gathering of Muslims from all parts of the Union.

Maulana A. R. Ansarie initiated the ceremony with a lecture from the Holy Quran followed by Maulana Ahmed Sabat, of Glencoe, who recently arrived from India. The Maulana at length spoke of the beautiful religion of Islam and advised its many followers to adhere to its tenets and principles.

After the termination of the lectures, Maulana M. I. Seepye, of New Hanover, performed the Nikah ceremony. Many letters and telegrams of congratulations were read and two beautiful illuminated addresses were presented to the bridegroom by the Nizamia Muslim Society, followed by many other presents from other societies and individuals.

At the conclusion of the function Maulana A. Ansarie, on behalf of Maulana Muhammad Haniff, cordially extended his heartiest gratitude to the guests who attended the wedding. Tables were laid for over a thousand guests.

Among the many who were seen were: Messrs. S. M. Bushu, A. K. E. Bux, C. N. M. Khan, I. A. Haffejee, A. R. Ally, Adam Ismail, Adam Fariest, M. Jawodeen, M. Haffejee, M. D. Motala, Shaik Ismail, A. G. Beai, Suleman Fakir, Hajee I. G. H. Bassa, Shaikjee Bros., Hajee I. Hafeejee, Shaik Ally, Omar Osman, A. Khoobee, A. Ansarie, A. I. Cassimjee, S. Ganie & Bro. Dada, I. S. Cassimjee, S. I. Rawat, Cassim Adam, G. H. I. Rawat, Wally Ismail, S. M. Osman, Suleman Haffejee, A. M. Omar, E. D. Motala, I. Mahomed, M. Camroodeen, I. A. Moosa, A. Cassimjee, I. Parak, D. Asmal, K. M. Kajee, Gora Minjee, R. Deenmahomed, G. H. A. Bayat, Yacoob Fakir, Mahomed Sayed, I. Moola, Hassen Khan, Dawood Ismail, Adam Patel, G. H. M. Tajoodeen, N. Coovadia, M. Osman, Ganie Adam, I. A. Parak, Hafis Sayed Hajee D. Asmall, A. Lockhart, Ahmed Khan Moolla, M. Ms. and others.

Preserved Tomatoes

By MISS G. S. NAIDOO

SOME RECIPES

Tomatoes are plentiful just now, so why not bottle some for use when they are scarce. If you do much bottling it's better to have a steriliser pan.

Always be sure of the absolute cleanliness of your utensils and when using a saucepan, if you haven't a steriliser, place slats of plank under the bottles to prevent them from cracking. Sterilise the bottles (small ones are best for tomatoes) by putting them into cold water and bringing the water slowly to boiling point.

Wash the tomatoes, and if large quarter them; if small, put them in whole, having pricked them in several places. Pack the tomatoes tightly in the bottles, half fill with cold water, and sprinkle with salt. Put on lids taking care not to screw down tightly. Place the bottles on the plank in the pan, cover with cold water, and when the water has boiled, allow it to boil gently for another 10 minutes. Then take out bottles, fit on new bottle rings while hot, and screw down at once. These tomatoes keep for months and are just as good as fresh tomatoes.

TOMATO JAM

Or else why not try making some tomato jam. Here is an old tested recipe.

Take 6 lb. small ripe tomatoes and prick them with a steel needle. Dissolve ½ cup of lime in 3 quarts of water, let stand for a few hours, then drain the water. Into this water put the tomatoes and let stand overnight. The next day wash clean and having oiled the preserving pan (or an aluminium pan will do), put in the tomatoes together with 6 lbs. of sugar and ½ oz. of dried ginger smashed and tied in a muslin bag. Let it simmer slowly keeping the lid on till the sugar has melted. Then boil faster for an hour till the tomatoes are clear. Let cool and remove ginger before bottling them.

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MR. SASTRI AND THE AGENCY

At a meeting held a few weeks ago in Madras the Hon. Srinivasa Sastri made some remarks on the position of South African Indians and their relations with the Agent-General. It is true as he said of South African Indians, as, indeed, of India herself, that though we cry for unity much of our energy is devoted to disunity. In regretting that Indians in South Africa are split into two great groups he pleaded for a recognition of the valuable service and an appreciation of the position of the Agent-General. Now that the status of India's representative in this country has been raised some doubt has been voiced in various quarters about the ability of the holder of the office to advance the cause of South African Indians. Unfortunately and largely as a result of the manner in which the doubts have been expressed a view has gained widespread credence that the Indians of South Africa object to the principle implied in the Agency-General and in the High Commissionership.

It would be regrettable if this impression were to take firm root and the assumption grow into a fixed belief. We hasten therefore to correct it on behalf of the vast majority of Indians domiciled here. At its inception, as a result of the Cape Town agreement, there was unanimous approval of the idea of having in this country a representative of India and his lady. Immeasurable benefits accrued from it. For the first time the Europeans of South Africa began to know of another India, a new nation, cultured and responsible. Succeeding Agents generally reflected the liberal mind of this new India, and wherever they went they represented to the people of South Africa something of the maturity of the Motherland.

It would be callous disregard of the able statesmanship of Sastri if we did not continue to pay tribute to these things. Indeed, it is in the remembrance of his devotion to the Indian cause that those who have watched the working of the principle referred to have become a little concerned as to the change in status. There has been a tendency to give the position of Agent-General the character of a civil service appointment. Some able civil servants have thus come to South Africa and we should be the last to doubt their talents or abilities and to disparage the work they have done. The civil servant, however, by the nature of his training and the tradition of the service, possesses limitations which the public man does not possess. There is a fairly well-defined outlook in any departmental service, and the civil service is apt to produce men with ability but with certain fixed attitudes. They may be and often are deeply concerned for reforms. They may and often do chafe under the disabilities suffered by Indians in South Africa. But their very professional status forbids them a freedom which their zeal would demand. It is admittedly difficult to represent the Indian Government and at the same time defend and advance the cause of Indians in South Africa, for that cause cuts right across the official attitude of the Union Government. Yet that in effect is what the Agent-General is expected to do and it is what the Indians will expect from the High Commissioner. The difficulty is such that we should like to think that the representative of India in South Africa will be chosen from the ranks of public men who have the freedom and elasticity of outlook which the civil service seems to deny.

At the same time there rests upon Indians in South Africa, as Mr. Sastri implies, a responsibility that cannot be shirked. Whoever represents India deserves all the help that we can give him. He finds us divided when he should find us united, and not always are our divisions an expression of fundamental principle—sometimes they are the result of pettifogging details; sometimes of personal grudges and quarrels. The work of any Agent-General or of any High Commissioner is seriously hampered by these divisions. He finds it difficult to help us and we find it difficult to help him so long as disunity prevails.

THE PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED

Services to Humanity Recalled

Every Muslim home, every Muslim village, every Muslim town—every nook and corner of the world where the faithful reside—celebrated this week the anniversary of the birthday of the Holy Prophet, a bringer of glad tidings and the Messenger of God, as a great and eventful day when the Muslims offer their sincere and respectful homages to their great Guide.

These homages take a variety of forms to colour and enliven the world . . . the recital of his unique biography which is truly the teachings of the Holy Quran, the word of God translated into action; the feeding of the poor; the holding of lectures on the Prophet's life in various languages so that "the most maligned" and the most misunderstood, by non-Muslims, of the great of all ages may be shown in his true, noble and holy garb to all men for whose guidance he toiled so incessantly and so hard, for whose uplift he gave his all, and for whose salvation he suffered and dedicated all his life.

The biographies of almost all of the great teachers of the world are shrouded in mystery, and history finds it hard to admit them as indisputable and undeniable facts. But it is not so with the biography of the great Prophet of Arabia: every detail of his life from his infancy up to his death, every word he taught—nay, even the minutest particulars of his features and dress—are absolute historical facts carefully and faithfully recorded alike by non-Muslims and Muslims.

Mohammed (on whom be peace) was born in an age which presented a most gloomy spectacle, the whole civilised world standing on the verge of chaos. "Was there any emotional culture that could be brought in to gather mankind once more into unity and to save civilisation? This culture must be something of a new type, for the old sanctions and ceremonials were dead, and to build up others of the same kind would be the work of centuries."

Did there come any such culture? Mr. Dennison himself says "Yes." It came through the Holy Prophet Mohammed (on whom be peace) in the form of Islam.

The Prophet found the world in utter spiritual bankruptcy but at the end of the brief space of a score and three years of his prophetic mission he left it with advanced spiritual life thoroughly infused into it.

Says Stanley Lane-Poole: "He was an enthusiast in that noblest sense when enthusiasm becomes the salt of the earth, the one thing that keeps men from rotting whilst they live; enthusiasm is often used despitefully because it is joined to an unworthy cause, or falls upon barren ground and bears no fruit. But it was not so with Mohammed. He was an enthusiast when enthusiasm was the one thing needed to set the world aflame, and his enthusiasm was for a noble cause. He was the messenger of the one God; and never to his life's end did he forget who he was, or the message which was the marrow of his being."

His whole life is on record and has been on record and, as one would expect, a bitter attack was launched on it by clever manipulators. What effect have these attacks had on the serene beauty of Islam, which only preached absolute soul service to one incomprehensible God and indicated how the service should be assiduously practised by daily prayers at stated times, rigorous fasting, dedication of a portion of one's income for the poor, and a dreary pilgrimage once a lifetime, dreary unless, of course, the pilgrim is buoyed up by spiritual love? Further Islam is not antagonistic to any other religion, because the Quran insists on a belief that prophets and warners have been sent by God to every nation from time to time, and yet there are these attacks.

The reason is to be found in the Quran itself. One passage in Chapter Yasin says:—

"And we have made a barrier before them and a barrier behind them, then we have covered them over so that they do not see. And it is alike to them whether you warn them or warn them not."

The following extract from Paul Brunton's "A Search in Secret Egypt," a book which should be read by all Muslims, sums up the life of the Prophet. "Mohammed's marked difference from most Oriental prophets was that he opposed the tendency to withdraw from the social and public duties of life which usually accompanies extreme religious devotion; he made it clear that monks and monasteries were undesirable in Islam and he expressed no approval to monkish doctrines involving the death of human affections. It is a matter of regret that so little is known of the Islamic faith by the average Westerner; even that little is usually partly erroneous, if not wholly incorrect. Mohammed taught men not to be ashamed to kneel and worship this Invisible King, to go down on their knees in the open street.

"It is time we got rid of some of these misconceptions of this great man Mohammed, and of his great religion, Islam, which becloud our minds. It is time that we understood why the magic of his name is such that millions, comprising nearly one-seventh of the human race, from the western shores of Africa to the eastern shores of China, call down daily blessings upon him. It is time we recognised the reality of the fervour of these men, the Muslims, and why the quickly uttered 'Allah' of European pronunciation is a pitiful caricature of the fervent, long-drawn, heartfelt, two-syllabled 'Allah' of the Oriental, who devoutly prolongs the second syllable.

"Night had opened her eyes, twinkling with thousands of starry jewels as her adornment, when I stood again in the street outside El-Azhar, gazing absentmindedly at nothing in particular. The crescent moon shone through the mist surrounded by indigo-blue sky. Then, the strong tenor voice of the mosque's muezzin rang out upon the air resonantly proclaiming, from his high turret, the oneness of God. Now throughout this city of curved gateways, fretted geometrical arches and tiled courtyards, watched over by Allah and His angels, men were falling on their knees, with faces turned towards Mecca and repeating those simple words, 'God is most great.'"

(Supplied to the Press on the occasion of the celebrations of the birthday of the Holy Prophet Mohammed (on whom be peace) by Mohammed Makki, of the Publicity Committee of the Muslim Service League, of 98-100 Brickfield Road, Durban.)

The Golden Jubilee of the Calcutta University Institute will be celebrated in August. The Institute, which is a student organisation, is one of the oldest cultural institutions of Bengal. It was founded in 1891 by Sir Charles Elliot, Rev. Pratap Chandra Majumdar, Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee, Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh and others.

MR. SASTRI'S SUPPORT OF THE AGENCY

Dr. Goonam Speaks on Some Aspects of S.A. Indian Life

Presiding over a public meeting, held under the auspices of the Y.M.I.A., at the Gokhale Hall, Madras, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri referred to the growing feeling amongst Indians in South Africa that the presence of the Indian Agent there was a handicap and said that our community was sadly mistaken in this matter. He added that "our community stand to gain by the existence of the Agency and that they would be well advised to line up behind the Agent and strengthen his hands in all possible ways."

Dr. (Miss) K. Goonam, who had come from South Africa, addressed the gathering on "some aspects of Indian life in South Africa."

The chairman, reports The Hindu, in introducing the speaker, observed that he had known her as a schoolgirl when he was in South Africa. Her parents were very kind to him and he had enjoyed their hospitality many a time. She had now come away to the Motherland and he would wish her a prosperous career wherever she might choose to settle and carry on her healing profession.

At the outset Dr. Goonam wished to clear a misapprehension some people had in India to the effect that Indians in South Africa were no more Indians, that a change had come over them and that they could not be assimilated in their society in India. She would point out that people like Mr. Sastri would be able to testify to the good conduct of Indians there. The Indian, wherever he was, continued to be Indian and would never lose his traditions, but, on the other hand, guard them zealously.

Proceeding, Dr. Goonam observed that the South African Indian had met with various vicissitudes during his life there. She related some of the hardships undergone, the passive resistance campaign launched by Mahatma Gandhi and the subsequent events. She also pointed out that for a long time Indians suffered for want of educational facilities for their children. Later primary schools were started; but it was not until the Rt. Hon. Sastri came there as Agent-General that the community secured facilities for higher education. In this connection she referred to the starting of the Sastri College and said that this institution provided training up to the matriculation standard.

Today, Dr. Goonam said, things were not peaceful at all. They were suffering from many restrictions—social, economic and political. Their boys, who had matriculated, suffered from unemployment. Economic depression had reduced three-quarters of the Indian population to abject poverty. The White-Black problem had become acute and there was seething discontent everywhere. During the Agency of Mr. Sastri things were slightly better. But nothing could be done by his successors in office. The Agency itself had proved a failure.

FROM BAD TO WORSE

Now a Commission had been set up to inquire into the penetration of Indians into the European areas and to suggest legislation for preventing Indians from residing in such areas. Things were going from bad to worse. She hoped some miracle would happen to relieve the sufferings of the Indian population in South Africa. They hoped and prayed that something would come as a result of the present war and that Indians in South Africa would get their due share in the citizenship of that country.

In the course of his remarks, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri said that the "trouble that has come to our people in South Africa is a long-standing one and is particularly acute today. But that trouble, it is worth while remembering, has come upon our people in nearly all parts of the British Empire and not alone from the Whites, who have prejudices against the coloured people, but from our own people, our own kinsmen. When we, therefore, arraign the White people in South Africa, it is worth while remembering that the conditions in which we live abroad have in them certain elements which go to make us unwelcome and unpopular even in lands where our own kinsmen live.

"Before we seek a remedy," he continued, "we ought to understand the nature of the ailment. That is why I wish to make it clear that in the Dominions—South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand—we now stand excluded completely. No new Indian can land there. Only those Indians that were there before a certain period can go and come. In the Dominions no coloured person is allowed to settle down and add to the alien population.

"You may ask why we agreed to that. I may tell you that it was not left to our choice at all. Many years ago it was recognised by the laws of the British Empire that each self-governing Dominion could, by law, determine whom they would include and whom they would exclude. Well, all the Dominions decided against us. Mahatma Gandhi tried to fight against it for a time. But he was obliged, owing to tremendous pressure of circumstances, to yield on this matter.

"My master, Gokhale, who went there to help him, found that it was necessary to agree to that principle, however much it violated our sense of self-respect and our belief that all over the British Empire, where the Union Jack flew, it was open to the British citizen to go about as he pleased."

Mr. Sastri pointed out that this and other notions remained in textbooks. In actual practice they were subjected to great many exceptions, and this was one. It was accepted by all as part of our policy to submit to this exclusion from the Dominions. That was where the matter stood today.

They would observe, Mr. Sastri continued, that if we yielded on one point, the enemy gained strength and pressed us hard on other points. That was Hitlerian tactics. "Having excluded Indians from all chance of settling in those Dominions, the Dominions went back upon the promise they made as a condition precedent to this agreement. That precedent condition was that, while no new Indian was to be admitted, the Indians already resident in the countries should be treated with every consideration and given all the rights of citizenship.

"This promise was not kept at all, so that, now we have been excluded altogether and the resident Indian population, too, is being subjected to intolerable indignities and hardships. That is what you have got to remember. That exclusion operates but the precedent condition has not yet begun to operate. On the other hand, conditions are being stiffened at every turn against our people."

Dr. Goonam was right in saying, Mr. Sastri continued, that things were getting from bad to worse. We are blaming the White man as being specially responsible for this anti-Indian policy which not only kept us out but put the screw continually upon us while we were still there. The facts, however, were still more hard to bear. He would like to remind them of what was happening in Ceylon.

"In Ceylon," he said, "the dominant people—I do not call them so—are the Sinhalese. They went there from Bengal. They are our own kith and kin, men who owe everything to us. The slight culture they have, the slight civilisation they have, the slight claim to refinement that they have, all these things they owe to us. Today you have the Ceylon State Council and the Ceylon Executive Council, composed largely of Sinhalese, asserting their rights, both to exclude us and drive us out. They want to have the power to restrict our emigration there. They want power of discrimination between their own people—we are their own people but they disclaim it for some reason—and put more disabilities on Indians. That condition has already come into existence more or less."

Mr. Sastri added that when people migrated from one land to another all sorts of difficult problems were created which, even in course of time, did not seem to yield to the arts of statesmen. Time only aggravated them. When material interests clashed the fight was not only between the White and the Black but between cousins, the Black and the Black also. That was the point he wished to drive home today.

A LONGER NAME

Proceeding, Mr. Sastri said that the next thing he wished to say about South Africa was the trouble that had arisen recently and that related to the Agency which had been established or which was now called the High Commissionership. It was the same old thing but only the name was longer. People were making too much of the difference, but he thought we need not bother about it.

From the time the speaker went over there, there had been a feeling among a section of our own community that the Agency brought no good to them, that it sat like a handicap upon their political growth and that without the Agency they could press their case to greater advantage. He was able to control that feeling but his successors had not been equally fortunate and at the present moment the Agency had fallen into special disfavour with our community, and powerful representations had been made to the Government of India to withdraw the Agent, the idea being that, for contending with the Union Government, the Government of India must address them direct. That dislike of the Agency was now very pronounced.

"My own opinion is," Mr. Sastri said, "that our community is sadly mistaken in this matter, that they stand to gain by the existence of the Agency and that they would be well advised to line up behind the Agent and strengthen his hands in all possible ways. That is my considered opinion. I think our community is doing themselves great harm by pressing this matter on the attention at this moment on the Government of India."

Mr. Sastri next dealt with the relation of Indians with the indigenous race in South Africa. The Bantus, as they were called, he said, were in many ways under greater disadvantages than the Indians. It had been frequently asked why the Bantus and the Indians should not come together and make one non-European League. Those who favoured this idea argued that, by so doing, they might hit upon common modes of getting their grievances redressed and that the South African Government would find it harder when they were combined than when they had to deal with them separately. And this was one of the bones of contention between two rival sections of our population.

HOPELESS DIVISION

"Our community there," Mr. Sastri said, "lies under the same curse as their parents and grandparents here. Just as we are divided hopelessly, every man saying we must unite but doing what he can to disunite, so in South Africa, the general cry is unity but all their actions are just the other way." There were two powerful factions within the Indian community and the poor Agent-General, who tried to reconcile them, got knocks from one party and curses from the other.

"I believe," Mr. Sastri added, "we should be stronger in getting redress if we fight our own battle, for our causes are not exactly identical with those of the Black. Their status is greatly inferior to our and by making common cause with them; I am fully persuaded, our community will be only disabling themselves in the very severe combat that has fallen to their own lot."

In conclusion, Mr. Sastri thanked Dr. Goonam for putting the case of the South African Indians as modestly as possible.

[We refer to Mr. Sastri's remarks in our editorial columns.—Editor, The Leader.]

Miss Indra Nehru, the only child of Mr. Jowaharlal Nehru, who was in Durban last week.

WELCOME FOR OVERSEA INDIAN VISITORS

The Indian students, who were in Durban last week, from England en route to India were an interesting group to meet. There were all types among them, doctors, lawyers, engineers, an air officer, technicians, a musician, and a few odd ones. There were pro-war and anti-war. The latter body was led by Miss Indra Nehru, who refused to have anything to do with those holding divergent views on the war.

Mr. C. L. Tandan, the pilot officer, had something to tell of his English experience, writes the special correspondent of The Leader. He was one of the band of selected airmen, who had left India with Mr. Manmohan Singh for England last year. After an intensive training the others have been absorbed in the R.A.F., doing their duty, with the bombing expeditions to Germany. He himself has is return to India where he will be an instructor pilot at the Karachi aerodrome.

Dr. S. M. Telang, who is a woman medical practitioner in Bombay and has completed a post-graduate course in Edinburgh, was another among the visitors. She was pro-war; India, she felt, must do her bit. There could be no halfmeasures, the war must be won. She was a very good representative of the new womanhood of India, who were working side by side with men for the betterment of the medical conditions of the country.

While the medical side was being developed India could not fail to ignore the cultural. This aspect of Indian life had a charming interpreter in Miss Shanti Sehlon. She secured a Tata scholarship in music, a little over five years ago. She graduated from the Royal School of Music, with a teaching degree, is also a fellow of the Trinity College, London; a Licentiate and an Associate of the Royal School of Music. She took part in concerts in England and she is an able and accomplished pianist She has a touch that those who have seen her will not forget her playing.

She did not think that the time was ripe yet for the fusion of Eastern and Western music, not until there were more people who were able to appreciate the two systems more fully.

Another was Mr. G. V. Menon, B. Sc. (Eng.), A.C.G.I., B. Sc. (Phys.) a telecommunication engineer from Travancore, etc. He took his engineering course at the City and Guilds College in London and practical training at the Standard Telephones and Cables, London. When in London he was one of those who worked on the South African orders for phones to Durban and other cities in the Union.

Mr. T. S. Hudson, an Englishman, also belonged to the party. He is an engineer on the gold mines of Mysore. He could not understand the colour bar of South Africa and was quite at a loss to explain it. He has become practically one with the other Indian students.

There was also Mr. and Mrs. Singh. Mr. Singh is an electrical engineer, having spent five years in Birmingham.

Others of the party were Mr. H. B. Dass, F. H. Chinoy, M. S. Kamra, M. M. Wagle, P. N. Caul, Mr. Watson, a bomb maker, and his wife.

Altogether there were 30 members.

In welcoming the students at a luncheon, Mr. Jamshed Rustomjee said he regretted the fact that he could not entertain all those who were at present here belonging to Mother India. It was indeed a pity that differences on public issues prevented them all meeting socially.

Mr. Rustomjee said that he had invited Miss Nehru and her friends but the invitation has been declined because of his attitude on the war.

Mr. A. Christopher welcomed the visitors as brothers and sisters. "We represent the outposts of India, and whatever the differences in these outposts are we are true to our nationality. Unfortunately a great many of us follow the shadow for the substance. What counts is the social relation between man and man, not the differences of views. We trust that you will carry the conviction that we are of you and belong to you, as you are of us and belong to us.

"It is not possible for us to do anything much in your struggle for independence, which we pray that you will achieve some day. There is one thing that we should like you to remember that we stand for India or will fall with India."

"We rejoice in your companionship. The rulers of this country show no human feeling for us but, well, this is our trouble," said Mr. A. E. Shaikh.

Mr. P. B. Singh said that South African Indians looked to men and women of their, (the students') calibre to understand the problem, and when they went to India they would be able to speak with some authority.

Mr. A. S. Kajee said that the war had brought some good to them by the visit of their kinsmen from abroad.

"We in South Africa have no communal differences between Hindus and Muslims as you have in India. We go to the temples and the Hindus come to our mosques," added Mr. Kajee.

In replying on behalf of the guests, Mr. M. M. Wagle said, in referring to the colour conditions of this country, he could not have believed half of the things if he was told about them. But he wanted Indians to realise that this colour bar should not put up our people against the English. The white people do not represent the English. He had stayed for over two years in England where there was no colour bar.

Miss S. Sehlon said that whenever they had an opportunity in India they would show them the position of Indians in this country.

"You must remember that nobody among us knew the position of South Africa until we came here," she remarked.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Bodasing were the hosts to a large group of the students to dinner at their spacious home in Cato Road. There was also a representative gathering of locals.

Mr. Bodasing, in welcoming the guests, wished the visitors a very pleasant time in this country. Supporting speeches were made by Mr. A. I. Kajee and J. W. Godfrey. Mr. H. B. Dass, Dr. S. M. Telang, Mr. T. S. Hudson and Mr. Watson replied.

Eisteddfod at Glencoe

The second opening session of the Indian Eisteddfod in Northern Natal, under the distinguished patronage of His Honour the Administrator of Natal, Mr. H. Gordon Watson, by His Worship the Mayor of Glencoe, Cr. J. L. Botha, will take place at the Glencoe Indian School Hall, Glencoe, this afternoon at 2.30.

BETROTHAL OF PANDIT JUGMOHAN SINGH

Miss K. Satyapal the Bride-to-Be

The betrothal of Pandit Jugmohan Singh to Miss Krishnavathee Satyapal, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Satyapal, of East Street, Maritzburg, took place at the home of Mr. Satyapal on the afternoon of Saturday last.

Pandit Jugmohan Singh, who recently returned from a course of study in India, is head teacher of the V.D.S. Hindi School, whilst Miss K. Satyapal is the energetic and able secretary of the Indian Women's Association, Maritzburg.

The following guests were present for the occasion: Messrs. S. R. Naidoo, D. Bramdaw, E. G. David, D. S. Vather, Dhew Sarawan, I. Bhoola, R. Maharaj, Ghela Dayaram, G. S. Maharaj, S. Muthray, S. Dookran and D. Bandhoo.

PROPOSED SALARY SCALE FOR AIDED-SCHOOL

TEACHERS REJECT PROPOSALS

The following is the proposed new salary scale in Government-aided Indian schools:—

I. THIRD CLASS POSTS

Professionally unqualified, temporary:

(a) Below University Junior Certificates, £48 per annum.

(b) University Junior Certificate (or National Junior Certificate passed at one sitting), £60 per annum.

Professionally qualified:

(c) Indian Teacher's Junior Certificate, £60—6—£66.

(d) T.5. Certificate (Indian Teachers' Senior Certificate), £60—6—£72.

(e) T.4. Certificate and T.3.B. Certificate £60—6—£78.

II. SECOND CLASS POSTS

(a) T.5. Certificate or Indian Teachers' Senior Certificate, £78—6—£114.

(b) T.4. Certificate and T.3.B. Certificate, £84—9—£120.

III. FIRST CLASS POSTS

(a) Indian Teachers' Senior Certificate (Men) £120—9—£156; Women £120—6—£144.

(b) T.4. Certificate (Men) £120—9—£165; Women £120—6—£150.

(c) T.4. Certificate with Matric and T.3.B. Certificate. (Men) £120—9—£174; Women £120—6—£156, or with qualifications higher than T.3.B. plus Matric: £120—6—£174.

Existing Scale: First Class Post: £120, rising by annual increments of £12 to £156; second class post: £78, rising by annual increments of £12 to £114; third class post: £60, fixed.

At the special general meeting of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society the proposed scale was rejected and reference was made to the lack of interest displayed by Indian teachers in Government schools, who were conspicuous by their absence at this meeting.

As the matter is one affecting Aided school teachers only Government school teachers have thought it fit to absent themselves instead of giving us their support," said a speaker.

Of the 71 teachers present at the meeting 69 were from aided schools. The non-attendance of Government teachers and life vice-presidents was a clear indication, it was stated, of the apathy displayed towards aided school teachers' demands.

The teachers were informed that the salary scale sent by the Education Department together with a covering letter showed that the amount of £2,224 was to be spent on 582 school teachers over a period of at least six years, and not one year as was thought at first. Nor was this sum an annual grant. The maximum increase per teacher after 6 years was £2 2s. 1d.

Several teachers spoke on the revision and said that it was scandalous. It was then unanimously decided to write to the Education Department rejecting the proposed salary scale.

The attention of members was drawn to the fact that Indian teachers in Government schools were to receive a war bonus. Members speaking on this said that the Aided school teachers suffered during war time in the same way as Government school teachers. They felt that a bonus should be given to them for the duration. It was decided that the Education Department be written to asking that bonuses be paid to Aided school teachers as well.

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OUR READERS SPEAK

BLOOD SACRIFICE

I would have liked to dismiss the letter of Hassan Khan appearing in your last issue with the contempt it deserves, but on second thoughts I have decided to reply, otherwise he will swell and eventually burst himself with pride and self-importance similar to the proverbial frog in Aesop's Fable!

May I stress the point that there are no ceremonial rites or sacred teachings in Islam that cannot be discussed in a respectable newspaper. Hassan Khan is invited to pursue any religious papers published in India or Egypt and he will be convinced of the truth of my statement.

Hassan Khan is impelled through pure ignorance and conceit in writing that the Maritzburg Musjid Trust will never perform anything that is not sanctioned by religion. In spite of this they have performed several things that come under the category of prohibited and unlawful articles, especially among these is the heinous crime of slaughtering and offering blood sacrifice on the erection of a building. Such practices, according to the Holy Quran, automatically convert the performer and participants into kafirs and polytheists, vide Commentary of the Holy Quaran, the Tafsir Azizi, the Holy Quran, chapter 2 and 5, The Durrul Mukhtar, volume 4, page 179; The Vikaya Noorul Hidaya, volume 4, page 555; Nawwawi Shafeyi's Commentary of Muslim Sharif, Chapter on Sadqa, these references, I may state alludes directly on the subject in plain words, leaving no loopholes for misconstruing or drawing one's own conclusions, for instance we read in the Kifayetul Islam and the Nesaabul Ihtesaab (printed in Egypt) that the Holy Prophet Muhammad declares that God has prohibited upon my Ummati (followers) the offering of cow, goat and other animals and sacrificing their blood on the erection of a building, whether mosque or otherwise, on proceeding to or returning from journeys, purchasing property, etc., further the Holy Quran clearly states that "flowing blood" or blood that poured forth from slaughtered animal is absolutely unlawful and its use is similar to the use of pigs' blood (vide Holy Quran, chapter 4, verse 146).

With reference to the last paragraph of Hassan Khan's letter, where he says that "He is not a true follower of the Muslim faith who causes sacred tenets to be made a subject of newspaper discussion, I have no hesitation in saying that this statement is manufactured to suppress truth.

After all what does this poor deluded person—who seems to be still in the embryo stage—know as to what constitutes a "true follower."

For a more and fuller detail readers of this journay may apply for a free copy of the pamphlet Tahiqiq-i-Haque or In Search of Truth, which deals fully on the subject and contain the Fatwa or Decree issued by the Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Transvaal, published in Urdu, Gujrati and English and obtainable from the Secretary, Nizamia Muslim Society, 456 Greyling Street, Maritzburg.

SAYED MUHAMMAD.

456 Greyling Street, Maritzburg.

THE BLOOD SACRIFICE

I read both Shaik Ahmed Mukuddum and Hassan Khan's articles which appeared in The Leader, with great amusement.

I discover that none of the above two writers has replied to Sayed Muhammed's query. I like to draw the attention to Hassan Khan's article, that Sayed Muhammed has not asked the working of the Pietermaritzburg Trust about donations and support, that is entirely out of the question and does not concern the "Blood Sacrifice." Does it — ask yourself? (Hassan Khan).

I would like to say without fear, favour or prejudice, that (Hassan Khan) you are those, who continually beset his path, and try to divert his mind from the truth. If your brain be very clear, calm and eager, then I should say you might be able to answer Sayed Muhammed, then be discursive the same thing like your friend Shaik Ahmed Mukuddum.

By the look of things I figure that you have failed completely to answer, whether it is lawful to sacrifice blood. I think now the Moulvi Shaeb, the new apostle of "Blood Sacrifice," should clear up the matter.

Be a muslim, come out, and prove to the Muslims in general that it is either right or wrong; why hide, if it is rightly done?

S. ZANUL-ABOODEEN.

THE BLOOD SACRIFICE

May I crave your indulgence to be allowed space in your widely read paper to solve the above problem after having read various articles published in The Leader regarding the Blood Sacrifice.

Mr. M. I. Seepye and Mr. Sayed Muhammed are misleading the Muslim community by stating that the blood was used at the laying of the foundation stone of the Maritzburg Musjid and Islamia School Trust by Molvi Sayed Mohamed Loot.

This foundation-laying ceremony was held on Sunday February 2, 1941, by the Maritzburg Musjid and Islamia School Trust in the presence of a large gathering of Muslims from all parts of Natal who participated in this ceremony. What actually happened was that a sheep was slaughtered and the meat distributed among indigent Muslim families. This was in accordance with the Muslim rites. The distribution was done to mark the erection of a new mosque which had come about after a long struggle.

HELD OVER

Owing to pressure on space several letters have been held over.

Thereafter the sheep was slaughtered on Sunday at 11 a.m. and then the meat was distributed to the poor Muslim families by the officials of Maritzburg Musjid and Islamia School Trust and the foundation was laid in the afternoon at 2.30 by Molvi Sayed Mahomed Loot. After the foundation was laid speeches were delivered by Molvi Loot and many others stating that they were wishing the officials every success in completing this building of a new mosque as they had struggled for two years to erect.

When the above ceremony was performed were Mr. M. I. Seepye and Sayed Mahomed asleep as they should have been present as no Muslims were prohibited at this ceremony and all were invited, also leaflets were sent them which were distributed by the officials of the new mosque. Then they sit at home and publish such queries when not present on such occasions. With this matter and fully exposing the mischievous anti-Islamic propaganda to deface the fair name of the Maritzburg Musjid and Islamia School Trust in this country.

Owing to these articles appearing in The Leader, Mr. M. I. Seepye and Sayed Mahomed are causing disunity amongst the Muslim community, therefore I suggest that the editor should close this matter now and let the members of the Muslim community convene a meeting to bring this problem of the Blood Sacrifice to a conclusion.

I. S. Mahamed.

THAT BLOOD SACRIFICE

It is true a sheep was slaughtered and not a goat, which took place on Sunday morning in the presence of prominent Muslims, after which the foundation was laid a couple of days later.

I presume this affair has a motive behind it.

As Mr. M. I. Seepye, being a student of Muslim theology and Moulvi, should never bet on such matters as Moulvis are forbidden from such acts. This is the first occasion I have heard of a Moulvi's challenge with a bet as mentioned in The Leader of March 29 by Mr. M. I. Seepye.

Therefore I wait upon the result of the debate so boldly challenged by Mr. Seepye and congratulate the true Islam.

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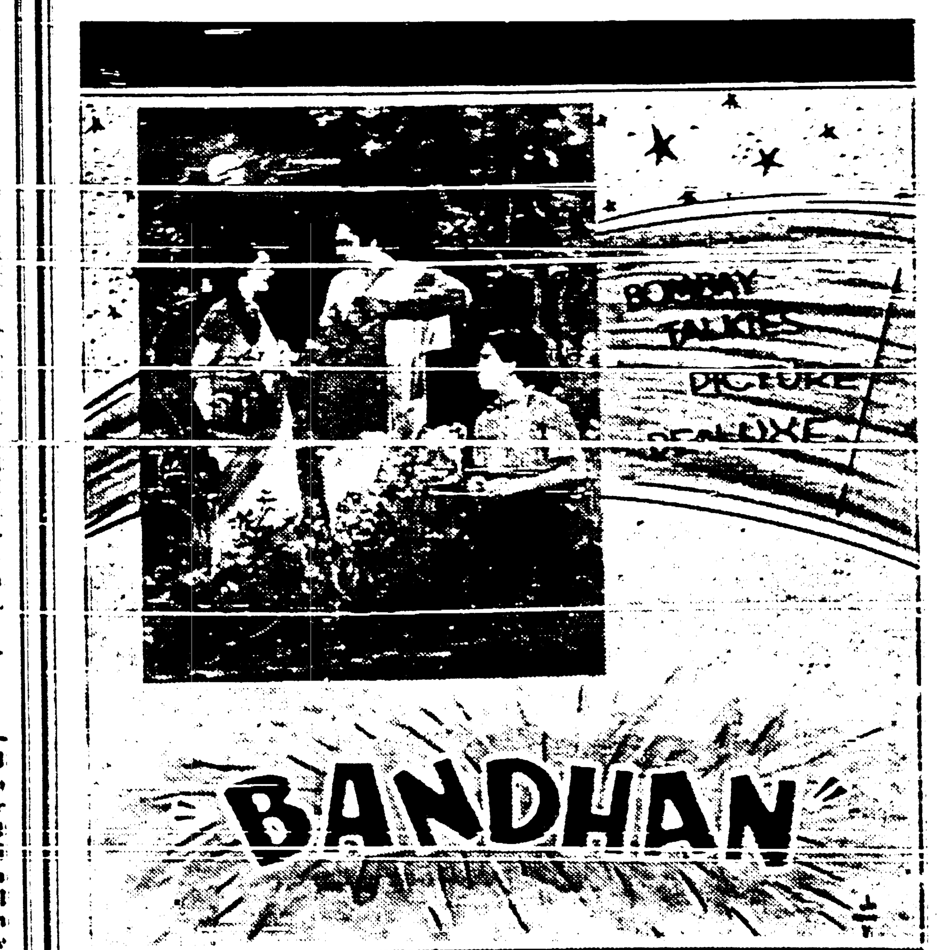

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Bandhan at the Avalon

"Bandhan," which is one of the finest Indian pictures of the year, will be screened at the Avalon for the whole of next week, April 14—19. The cast includes Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar.

The story is:

Beena, the charming young daughter of a village Zamindar, quarrels with her younger brother Ram over the youthful new headmaster of the village school. Ram, like all his schoolmates, is a great admirer of his headmaster, but his sister develops an unreasonable dislike for him.

The Zamindar is a victim of gout. He receives assistance in the management of the zamindari from his old friend Gokul who has his own reasons for appearing helpful. Gokul's only son Suresh comes back from England. He is a Barrister-at-law. Beena is sent to receive Suresh at the railway station.

It is many years since Beena had seen Suresh, therefore, on finding a nice young man coming out of the station, she mistakes him for Suresh and offers him a seat in her carriage.

The real Suresh, an arrogant young man in English clothes and with "bara-sahib" manners appears on the scene and duly displaces him. Beena is evidently sorry to part company with the stranger. She has taken an instant liking for him, not knowing that he is Nirmal, the headmaster, whom she dislikes. In accordance with the last wish of the Zamindar's wife, Suresh is to become his son-in-law. To begin with, he gives Suresh the management of the zamindari. In characteristic fashion, Suresh sets about uprooting established customs, nullifying amenities and stopping old grants. He goes to the extent of prohibiting the "Saraswati Puja" at the school after the boys have made all arrangements for this eagerly awaited annual celebration. Nirmal goes to the Zamindar's house in the hope of having the ban lifted. At the porch he meets Beena, who recognises him as the attractive stranger, and greets him without suspecting his real identity.

And the story deepens . . . Love—Hate—Jealousy—Craftiness — Falsity and Villainy. Will villainy win the natural prize of truth and happiness? What follows should best be seen on the Avalon screen.

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Vol. I.—No. 20 DURBAN, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1941 PRICE 2d.

Strictures on Soccer

"Rad-io" writes:—

The King of Sports among Indians has got into its stride again. But how many of us show interest in the game? Few. Why? Football, as it is played among Indians, is a "dirty" game—rightly so. I would not be wrong if I should say that it is no longer played for the sake of pleasure. It is played for honour—yes, HONOUR. No wonder, then, it ends in fights, jealousy and hatred.

Why do so many Indians prefer to pay 6d. and go to Kingsmead rather than pay 3d. and go to Curries Fountain. Indians flood Kingsmead in thousands. Why? I have been to see European football for the last 7 or 8 years. Did I ever see a fight or a team losing a match by protest? Yet among our Indians—well, our state of affairs is obvious.

I have been with one Association—leading one at that, in Durban—for the last 3 years. Conditions here are such that it compels me to make some observations. I hope the different football associations do something to foster football on a different course in future. Here are my observations:—

(a) **Associations:** Officials please be impartial. Have nothing to do with any club in your association. Favouritism should not be tolerated. Do not back date any registration form.

(b) **Officials of Clubs:** Why get players from outside your association area and register them as residents of the area? Why buy players? Why do you try to cripple another team? Why do you offer shoes, stockings, etc., to your players?

Go to the assistance of your players if they are attacked outside the field.

(c) **Players:** Strange, the better you play the more trouble you give; the more you want to be begged. Don't expect to be brought to the ground in a car or to be provided with complete football outfit. You are not a professional but you play the game for the love of it. Settle all grievances on the field and not outside.

To the spectators I say: "Do not storm the field when there is something to be settled between the referee and the players." Remember, the referee runs a great risk in handling an Indian football match. Many times they have been roughly handled—poor beings!

Dannhauser Juniors F.C.

The following were elected officials of the Dannhauser Juniors Indian Football Club for the ensuing year: Patrons, Messrs. T. G. Campbell, Kadar Hoosen and Dr. I. Friedman; president, Mr. R. Loganathan; vice-presidents, Messrs. R. Patak, D. R. Mistrey and S. L. Adam; secretary, Mr. V. R. Ellary; assistant secretary, Mr. A. S. Allie Kuttie; joint treasurers, Messrs. Goolam Hoosen Mia and Ahmed Mia; committee, Messrs. Abdool Gaffoor and S. Bhawanie; captain, Mr. Osman Moola; vice-captain, Mr. Ahmed Essop; manager and trainer, Mr. Ahmed Moola.

This club is affiliated this year with the Burnside Juniors Football Club Association. The club during the last season played six matches, of which four were outright wins and two drawn. The club won three trophies.

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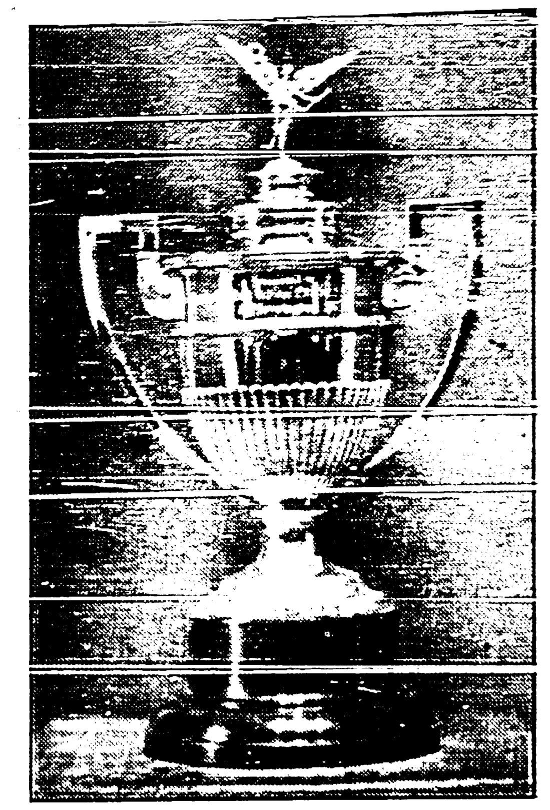

A photo of the Christopher Cup, presented by Mr. A. Christopher to the S.A. Indian Cricket Union, for the All-Union tournament, which commenced in Durban yesterday.

S.A. TENNIS TOURNEY

Opening Today at Johannesburg

The interprovincial tennis competition for the Govender Trophy will take place at the Natal Spruit Indian sports grounds, Johannesburg, during Easter holidays, commencing from April 11.

The Transvaal Indian Lawn Tennis Association will be in charge of the arrangements. The visiting teams will be welcomed by Mr. Hindad Khan, president of the South African Indian Tennis Union, on their arrival in Johannesburg.

South African singles and doubles championships will commence today and will continue on Sunday, and the finals for the championships will be played on Easter Monday.

The two well-known Provincial champions, Hoosen Jajbhay and S. S. Maharaj, will compete in interesting singles and doubles.

The Transvaal team will be represented by Hoosen Jajbhay (captain), Wesley Thomas, Mahomed Jajbhay, Yussof Moal and C. Gabriel (reserve), Mr. H. Khan (manager).

Natal will be represented by E. I. Bramdaw (captain), R. Doolnath, E. Gani, S. S. Maharaj and J. Jeevan (reserve), Mr. H. Jithoo (manager).

For the convenience of the country visitors the competition will commence from 9.30 a.m. each day.

REFEREES ELECT OFFICIALS

The second annual meeting of the County Indian Referees' Board was held at Harry's Hall, Railway Road, Sea View, on Wednesday last. After the completion of other business the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing season: Chairman, Mr. P. S. Reddy; Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. Naidoo; Committee Members, Messrs. G. D. Rabenis, V. Moodley and S. C. Chetty; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. M. K. Naidoo; Referees' Board Nominee to the County Indian Football Association, Mr. M. P. Joe.

PANDAY SHIELD FINAL

Match at Maritzburg Postponed

Indian cricket fans were sorely disappointed at the vagaries of the weather clerk in Maritzburg on Sunday last. The rain which came down spoilt the thrills which they were eagerly anticipating.

The event being the final match for the Panday Shield between the Orientals C.C. (Maritzburg) and the Muslims C.C. (Durban). Both teams are well matched in all respects and the anticipation of a keenly-contested match right up to close of play was eagerly awaited.

The new date for the match to be played will be announced shortly.

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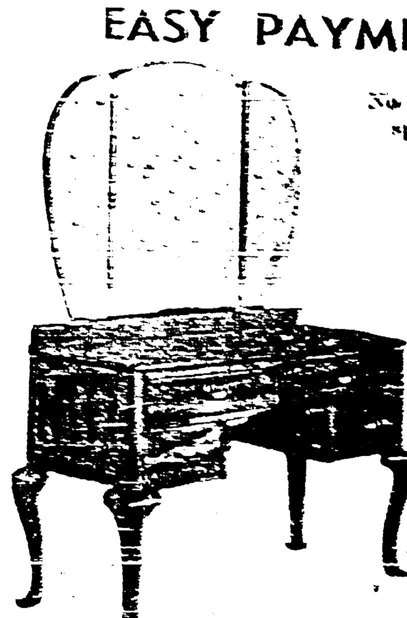

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Indians Bracketted with Dogs

A MARITZBURG MUNICIPAL BUS NOTICE

> **NON-EUROPEANS**
> Are Requested to Occupy
> **REAR SEATS**
> **DOGS NOT PERMITTED**

This notice appears, writes our Maritzburg correspondent, in the municipal buses of Maritzburg.

The Maritzburg Municipality's estimation of the non-European on a par with dogs is reflected in several ways.

All the best seats in the parks and public gardens are for

Europeans Only,

proceeds our correspondent.

Swings in the Market Square children's playground are for

Europeans Only.

Indian ratepayers—it does not matter what amount they pay, even thousands of pounds a year—must line themselves up with the kitchen boy sent by a European householder to pay the electric account.

Indians must not see the birds at the Sanctuary (the Mayor of Maritzburg's special creation), for they, too, are reserved for the sight of

Europeans Only.

As far as it is possible the Maritzburg Municipality—which prides itself as representing one of the most British cities in the Union—has left no stone unturned in erecting colour barriers between man and man.

It cares nothing how it operates. An Indian can be the most cultured man in Maritzburg, trained in one of the most famous of the British universities, whose names are only known to the city fathers of this supposedly British borough, is just "black trash."

HEAVENS HAVEN'T FALLEN

There is a Councillor of the Municipality of Cape Town—the mother city of South Africa—in Durban. He is a non-European and wears a fez. He takes a pride in showing that he belongs to the coloured race of South Africa. He is a chemist by profession, having received his training in England. He has been a member of the Corporation for the last four years. His name is Sallie Dollie.

The heavens haven't fallen yet, although the Europeans of Durban would expect that if an Indian was elected to the Council of Durban, he smilingly said in the course of an interview to a special correspondent of The Leader.

In fact the non-European Councillors have been very useful to Cape Town, said Mr. Dollie. They have—there are three of them in the Council—been able to see that the Council fairly distributes the amenities which all ratepayers, irrespective of colour, who pay taxation for running the city, are entitled to receive.

They have at times compromised and usually an amicable settlement had been reached.

"My experience of four years in the Council," he said, "is that the mere presence of a non-European in the Council is a check on those who are inclined to tamper and interfere with the rights of the non-European."

The Durban City Council would save a lot of time in receiving deputations and reconsidering matters if there were Indian Councillors. They would be able to convey the Indian point of view so that a proper appreciation of the various matters dealing with the Indians would be made.

To do this the Indians must be given the municipal vote.

Mr. Dollie is also a member of the Divisional Council of the Cape and the Cape Hospital Board.

MAHATMA GHANDI

BY J. BODASING

In the Golden East there lives
The world's most greatest sage
All his life for us he gives
And never minds his age.

Fighting for his motherland
The land he loves so well
Hoping the hour's soon at hand
When India will be just swell.

Behind the prison's strong bars
At times the aged saint fasts
Thinking of the world wars
And all the various castes.

For freedom and peace he slaves
But some good day we hope
To be free as the sea waves
And wash away the rope.

Countrymen! forget not this sage
And the day when you're free
Sing from out of the old, old cage
"Long live Mahatma Gandhi."

The Aryan Benevolent Society's collection on Good Friday in Maritzburg realised £16.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Nair and H. R. Singh Bros., of Ladysmith, wish to express their very sincere thanks to all relatives and friends for their kind help, thoughts, telegrams and letters of sympathy, and for the beautiful floral tributes received in their sudden and sad bereavement which occurred under tragic circumstances.

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Syphilis was unknown in India before it was introduced by the sailors of Vasco da Gama in Calicut (1498). The Hindu writer, Bhava Misra, who lived in the 16th century notices it in his medical treatise under the name of Phirangha Roga (Portuguese disease).

The grandest railway journey in the world is the one from Siliguri to Darjeeling. The railway is only two feet wide but it doubles on itself repeatedly, describes the letter S and the letter Z, and the figure 8. Glorious snow-clad peaks, deep valleys with luxuriant ferns, swift-flowing streams and silvery waterfalls present a variety of scenes probably unsurpassed in the world.

RECOGNITION OF SERVICES

Address Presented to Mr. R. B. Maharaj

"Your long years of untiring and unselfish work for the Indian community, and more particularly the Hindu section, will always be remembered." Thus said Mr. P. N. R. Naidoo, acting chairman at a meeting of the Arya Samaj, Maritzburg, held at the Samaj Hall on Sunday last. The meeting was called for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. R. B. Maharaj, who has been president of the Arya Samaj from the time it was founded till its amalgamation with the Veda Dharma Sabha.

Amongst the speakers who offered their well wishes and thanks to Mr. Maharaj for his services were Messrs. E. G. David, Dhew Sarawan, B. Sampaul, A. R. Maharaj, Sadanand Maharaj and Pandit Juumohan Singh.

Several of the speakers referred to the work done by Mr. Maharaj in the social, political and religious spheres. During Mr. Maharaj's period of office the Samaj had purchased with funds contributed by members and the public the property in Longmarket Street, valued at £1,000. He was also one of those responsible for the formation of the Hindu United Service League. This body, which consisted of representatives from all Hindu institutions of Maritzburg, had done good work during its period of existence.

Mr. R. B. Maharaj, in replying, said he was overwhelmed with the many kind words. He was honoured to be the recipient of such a fine presentation in the shape of an address from the Samaj, and would keep it as a treasured possession. He gave a brief history of the Samaj and said that at one time he was against any move to amalgamate, but times and circumstances now having changed he had wholeheartedly supported the move.

He felt that the two bodies having similar aims and objects could work better jointly than as separate units. In answering the question as to whether he would retire from public activity, Mr. Maharaj said that he would continue to serve the community as he had done in the past.

Arts and Crafts at Michaelhouse

On Saturday last the Rector of Michaelhouse kindly lent the school hall to the Indian community of Michaelhouse, who held a show of vegetables, flowers, cooking, sewing and arts and crafts. The afternoon programme consisted of sports followed by tea, which was served in the hall.

Mr. Webster and Miss Jaffray acted as judges to the exhibits of vegetables and flowers, while Mr. K. Nobin, headmaster of the Kningetton Indian School, and Mr. D. R. Singh, headmaster of the St. Silas Indian School, Maritzburg, judged the exhibits of cooking and arts and crafts respectively.

An opening speech at the prize-giving was given by the Rector of Michaelhouse, after which Mrs. Sidebottom kindly presented the prizes to the winners. Speeches were given by Mrs. Sidebottom, Mr. Chapman, Mr. D. R. Singh and John Pillay, who thanked the school on behalf of the Indian community.

Collection per J. B. Singh: Previously acknowledged, £17 8s. 9d.; Dawood Ismail, Maritzburg, £1 1s.; Ebrahim, Port Shepstone, 10s. 6d.; M. E. Chohan, Port Shepstone, 10s. 6d.; V. Appiraju & Sons, Port Shepstone, 10s. 6d.; F. R. Khan, Umzinto, 10s. 6d.; R. Ramsaur, Umzinto, 5s. 6d.; L. M. Asmail, Howick, £1 1s.; Balgowan Trading Co., Balgowan, 10s. 6d.; S. Butcher & Sons, Durban, £1 1s.; Ismail Mahomed, Ladysmith, £1 1s.; total, £24 11s. 3d.

THE WOMEN'S WORLD

Mainly About People

SIR Rama Rau, the High Commissioner for India, is now in Durban. He leaves for India next week, doing part of the journey by plane.

Mr. Leo Christopher, a nephew of Mr Albert Christopher and younger brother of Mr. O. J. Christopher, of Newcastle, has passed the final medical examination of Glasgow University. Intimation of his success was received this week.

Mr. I. M. Bobat and Mr. M. A. H. Moosa (Moses to his friends) have left for Cape Town on a holiday.

Mr. M. A. H. Moosa, of Simplex, and Mrs. Moosa, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Agee, and Mrs. Mall, of Waschbank, have now returned after their holiday.

Mr. R. Bodasing visited Vereeniging on business this week.

Mr. Harry G. Thathiah, of Victoria Furniture Mart, is spending a fortnight's holiday in Northern Natal.

Messrs. R. L. Beharee and G. H. Bux, hon. secretary and vice-captain of the Verulam Temple Cricket Team respectively, who recently toured the Union, have now arrived home.

Mrs. G. S. Maharaj, of Maritzburg, is spending a holiday with her brother, Mr. J. R. Maharaj, of Carolina, Eastern Transvaal.

Messrs. A. Jina, J. J. Maharaj and E. Pochee, of Carolina, spent the Easter week-end on the Rand. They also visited Vaaldam at Vereeniging.

Mr. James Augustine, secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, Estcourt branch, spent a few days in Durban during the week. He was the guest of Mr. A. I. Kajee.

Mr. Dawood Kumar, a well-known Maritzburg actor and comedian, who is leaving for India shortly, will act with Charlie at the Ranjit Film Studios, Bombay.

Mr. Hassam Sacoor, of Maritzburg, who spent his Easter holidays at Durban, has now returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Chetty and baby daughter, of Ladysmith, spent the Easter with relatives and friends in Newcastle.

Mr. H. D. Seedat and Mr. D. Lockhat, of Durban, and Mr. M. Bhorat, of Ahrens, spent the Easter holidays in Newcastle.

Mr. N. P. (Puckree) Naidoo, of Newcastle, was married to Miss Yoganbal Naicker, of Umbilo, Durban, at the St. Aidan's Hall, Durban, last Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Salikram (proprietor of Jacobs Furniture Factory), Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Mayaram Ping, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lutchman and family (proprietor, Sydenham Furniture Factory, Durban) visited Northern Natal by car during Easter holidays. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rughunandan (Newcastle) and Mr. and Mrs. Sewgulam Lalla (Estcourt).

Mahomed Ahmod Dhau, who appeared on a charge of contravening the National Security Regulations, arising from the break-up of the meeting of the Natal Indian Association at Durban on March 2, was found guilty and was sentenced to a fine of £5 or 14 days' hard labour.

MARRIAGE OF POPULAR SOCIAL WORKER

The marriage of Mr. K. Soobramoney, the fifth and youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Kullan Kannee, of Hathorn's Hill, Retief Street Extension, Maritzburg to Miss M. Kannimah, the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Moonsamy, of Inanda, and niece of Messrs. A. Moonsamy Bros., and granddaughter of Messrs. Tom Murugan Bros. of Glasgow, took place at the Mayville Theatre Hall, Mayville, Durban, in the presence of a representative gathering, numbering over 1,000 who responded to the invitation notwithstanding the inclement weather.

Mr. A. Christopher, on behalf of the Natal Indian Association, as representing the Indian community, garlanded the bridegroom and presented a bouquet to the bride. He paid a glowing tribute to the happy couple, particularly to Mr. Soobramoney for the services he rendered to the Indian community, and he wished the couple every happiness and prosperity.

Amongst the other speakers who congratulated the bride and bridegroom were Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee, P. R. Pather, A. S. Kajee, A. E. Shaik, R. N. Moodley, N. Maniskam Pillay and M. R. Pillay.

Mr. R. N. Moodley officiated as M.C. and Mr. P. O. Naicker performed the nuptial ceremony.

Glencoe's Vedic Marriage

"Vedic Villa," Glencoe, the residence of Mrs. G. Maharajh, was the scene of one of the grandest weddings Glencoe has had. The place was beautifully decorated on the occasion of the marriage of Vidyawati, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Maharajh, to Mr. Lall Singh, of Durban.

There were many guests from all parts of Natal and those from Northern Natal, especially, were greatly interested in the ceremony itself as the well-known pundit, Swami Bhawani Dayal, was officiating.

The couple were married according to Vedic rites.

Newcastle's Easter Wedding

Miss Bhagwanthie Ruguman, of Tiger Kloof, Newcastle, provided the only Easter bride of Newcastle when she was married to Mr. Mathura Nanoo, of Dannhauser.

The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. Ruguman, a popular figure in the district, and the bridegroom is the eldest son of Mr. Nanoo, an old resident of Dannhauser.

The marriage took place on Easter Sunday at the bride's residence. There was a departure from the usual, and Newcastle had its first day wedding.

The popularity of the contracting parties was testified by the unusually large gathering, guests coming from as far north as New Clare, Benoni and Boksburg and from the coast.

After the wedding ceremony Mr. Lauton, of Benoni, with the aid of an improvised band, entertained the guests with numerous delightful songs.

LARGE CROWD AT MARRIAGE

Daughters of Mr. B. Sookdeo Singh Wed

The marriage of the two daughters of Mr. B. Sookdeo Singh, of the "Castle," Mayville, Durban, took place last Saturday. Kumari Manika was married to Kumar Parmaswar Singh, second son of Mr. Moonaswar Singh, and Kumari Kausilia to Kumar Woomaperasadh Maharaj, third son of Mrs. Jagassur Maharaj, of Clare Estate.

A large crowd, which was fully representative of all sections of the Indian community of the province, was present. Guests came from as far off as the Transvaal.

Commodious arrangements were made for the guests in a very large and gaily decorated pandal.

After the marriage ceremony congratulatory speeches were made by Messrs. Ragunath Singh (Ladysmith), A. M. Lokhat, S. Rustomjee, S. R. Naidoo, G. Ramburan Singh (Isipingo), Roopsingh, A. S. Kajee, D. Satyadev, A. E. Shaikh, Mohamed E. Paruk, and others.

Mr. Sookdeo Singh suitably replied.

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Drama in Aid of Sydenham School

The well known Indian Dramatic Club, The Manor Garden Indian Youth League, will produce the famous drama "Gnana Saunthrie" at the Sydenham Boys' School tonight.

It is in aid of the school building project which it is hoped will meet with wide public patronage.

Kallie-Ka Dhool Founder Dies

The death occurred of Kallie Jungs in Maritzburg last week. He was a hundred years old at the time of his death.

His name will be associated with the celebration of the festival of Krishnaastmee, which children of the last generation in Maritzburg would remember as "Kallie Ka Dhool."

The annual meeting of the Maritzburg Muslim Youth Debating Society will be held at the Sir Mohamed Iqbal Library at 71a Church Street, Maritzburg, on Friday, April 25, at 7.30 p.m. Agenda: Usual.

THE—
LEADER

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SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1941

Non-Europeans .. Dogs

THE Maritzburg municipal notice in buses, to which reference is made in our news columns, is, we are prepared to admit, in its implication probably unintentional. But has the association of the non-European with dogs become such a habit with those composing the municipality that the terms have become synonymous, or, if there is any difference, that it is of the slightest? This outlook has been translated into so many prohibitions that the question has arisen in the minds of many Indians, who at the moment are without any power of retaliation, whether life is worth living under these restrictive and insulting conditions. There are many, we know, who would be glad to speed such going. But it is not easy to uproot one's only home to move to any other place; therefore to remain is to stay discontented and this discontent might find expression in several ways.

Indians have accepted European dominance in this country, but that should not degenerate into the attitude of the bully. Because they have no vote attacks can be made upon them with impunity. They have not become subhuman and only fitted to be bracketed with animals. Those who are doing that are doing irreparable injury to their own interests. There is always a limit; even the divine right of the white skin must end somewhere, and it certainly has no right to impose humiliation, for it is nothing less, on those who are not so fortunately possessed. The Indian is proud of his contribution towards human progress. His civilisation is more than twice as old as that of the European, and its virility continues to this day while its contemporaries have become mere names. It is just as well to recall these achievements, when we see that we are being bracketed with dogs.

Insults have their own reactions. They have brought forward anything but good. Respect begets respect and there is no reason, even in the Sleepy Hollow, why the various races cannot respect one another. Indians have never at any time forced their presence at places where they have known that they were not wanted. But they do ask that in public places where they, through force of circumstances, cannot avoid they should get that respect which they not only as human beings but as persons of education and culture are entitled to. On the whole we do know that there are a large body of Europeans who would not grudge them this, but unfortunately there are some in certain responsible offices who are ever willing to exploit, for their own nefarious ends, the fair name of the understanding Europeans. European prestige will never suffer because of these public contacts and in fact they will gain for him the respect of the non-European. But if the position is to be propped up by these prohibitions then there is bound to come a day when there will be a determined effort by the unprivileged to remove these props that hold up an unjust system. History is very loud on this point. The Maritzburg municipal notice that forgets human dignity, bringing homo sapiens, because we are not white, in line with dogs, reeks of race prejudice, insult and abuse against those that it knows today cannot retaliate—but what of tomorrow?

INDIA SIX THOUSAND YEARS AGO

Culture Centre in Indus Valley

Light on life in India as it was 5,000 to 6,000 years ago is thrown by a detailed account of discoveries made at Harappa, in the Punjab, in an illustrated monograph on the excavations at Harappa released by the Archaeological Society of India.

Of the twin centres of culture in the Indus valley Harappa which has been known for over 100 years, is larger in extent and had a much longer span of life than Mohenjodaro, in so far as it is not only contemporary with all the stages of the latter but also reveals phases which are definitely earlier as well as later. Unfortunately, however, its position near the Lahore-Multan highway has exposed it to depredations, with the result that hardly any buildings have been left intact.

Amongst the earliest finds at Harappa are miniature seals and sealings dated to the second quarter of the 4th millennium B.C., a period not reached at Mohenjodaro, presumably because the strata exposed in that site above the water level are of a subsequent date.

These seals are generally of burnt steatite, less frequently of faience or paste, and rarely of shell, and are characterised by the absence of any knob, and also of the unicorn and other animals, with the sole exception of the gharial, found on the later stamp seals. The range of their inscriptions, which are meant to be read direct from the originals, is limited, but the variety of their shapes is truly amazing, over 20 varieties having been traced out by now.

The cemetery at Harappa, with its rich archaeological yield, is, however, definitely later than any portion of the city sites. Although it does not mark a complete break from the Indus culture, there is evidence to show that it belongs to a distinctly later period. The burial pottery is of finer grain and the shapes are more highly developed and elegant than those of the secular pottery found in the city sites. The paintings on the burial pottery, some of which are of great interest because of their mythological character, also show preference for animal and realistic motifs such as the goat, deer, bull and peacock, kites and fish, as well as for plants, trees, leaves and stars. The paintings on the secular pottery, on the other hand, show an equally strong bias in favour of geometrical and linear patterns.

The finds at the cemetery show what the burial practices of the ancients were and what they believed about life after death. A study of the skulls by anthropologists has revealed that all the principal racial strains in India were represented in the population of those early days.

The cemetery contains two strata, one above the other; the upper one of pot-burials which contained human remains, including skulls and a few bones, apparently collected after exposure of the body, and the lower one of earth-burials consigned to graves in the ground and accompanied generally by grave furniture which the dead person was apparently believed to require for use during the journey hereafter.

In the city site, the most remarkable discovery is what one may call the Great Granary, the largest of the buildings left over from the old days. The Granary consists of two similar blocks, separated from each other by an aisle 23 feet wide, which was once roofed over. Each block comprises six halls, alternating regularly with five corridors, in all cases the walls rising to a uniform height. The halls are each partitioned into four narrow divisions by three equidistant full length brick walls terminating in broader piers. The resulting aperture made their spanning by carbelling, or timbering, easy.

This extraordinary complex measures 169 feet by 135 feet. The halls no doubt had timbered floors which rested on the partition walls below. Access to them could be had direct from the corridors which probably sloped up to the entrance hall, or from the aisle side. One can easily picture how this immense store-house must have functioned in collecting the dues from citizens and serving them in times of need.

In some of the Roman Forts in England there are structures remarkably like this Granary with the same narrow galleries and the same small apertures at the bottom of the end walls intended to allow circulation of air under the floor, to prevent the grain becoming mildewed.

PLANNED WORKMEN'S QUARTERS

Another discovery at Harappa is what may be called the "workmen's quarters," which give evidence of careful planning far ahead of any contemporary attempt. Fourteen small houses built in two blocks of seven houses each, separated by a long and narrow lane, with a similar lane at either end, have so far been brought to light. The three lanes are regularly intersected by a series of six cross-lanes, having the effect of making each dwelling open on all sides. Each house is rectangular, and consists of a courtyard and two rooms, a small room flanking an oblique entrance passage and a bigger room at the back of the courtyard. The entrance is so planned as to shut out a view of the courtyard from the outside.

The houses bear a striking resemblance to the workmen's cottages at Tel-El-Amarna in Egypt (which date to a period at least 1,200 years later) except that the cottages at Tel-El-Amarna, being built in continuous rows, have no cross lanes and are open on two sides only.

Amongst other important finds at Harappa mention may be made of two small male stone statuettes in the round of prehistoric origin. One of them is a torso, with frontal pose, in red sandstone, and the other an ithyphallic dancer in dark grey stone. They are made in parts and are of high artistic merit, with refined and wonderfully truthful modelling, incomparably superior to the statuary found at Mohenjo-daro. Their discovery has, in effect, revolutionised existing ideas about the origin of Indian art and its technique.

GOLD ORNAMENTS

A remarkable collection of jewellery consisting of gold, silver, stone, faience and shell objects, has been found below the foundation of a wall in the workman's quarters. These gold comprise a hollow armlet and bangle; a conical ornament for the temple or forehead; a heart-shaped pendant in repousse, inlaid with blue faience; a brooch with silver backing, shaped like the number 8 and inlaid with two rows of tiny, cylindrical steatite beads, having gold ends; a necklace consisting of 240 beads in four strings; two wristlets of beads and two small conical bosses; and an assorted string of 27 beads.

Another important discovery is a medium-sized round copper jar, sealed with a lid, which concealed a hoard of implements and utensils in excellent preservation, and a small copper chariot. The former contained as many as 70 weapons and implements and several hollow and solid bangles, some finished and some in the process of manufacture.

Children have always loved to play with toy conveyances, and thousands of earthen toy wheels and cart-frames from Harappa and Mohenjo-daro testify to the extent to which this pastime was indulged in these earliest cities. A complete idea of the ancient carts, complete with roof and driver is, however, given by models in copper, recovered from Harappa and Chanhudaro. The Harappa chariot is two-wheeled open front and back, but has a gabled roof which, with the side-walls, is relieved with simple linear decoration. The driver is seated in front on a raised seat, but the animal yoked to it (no doubt a bullock, as the horse was unknown), the poles, wheels and the axle are missing. These earliest Indian vehicles are, if anything, superior to the crude carts of rural Sind in the present days.

Evidence of a highly developed ceramic and metal industry is afforded by 16 small furnaces, more or less fragmentary. One of these consists only of a round pottery jar; two of cylindrical pits dug in the ground, the pit in one case being brick-lined; and thirteen pear-shaped pits—eight with and five without, brick lining. Some of them are provided with a small rectangular pillar with an air passage for the circulation of heat, while one has a dividing wall.

The furnaces give indications of varying degrees of heat and of repeated use. From their small size and signs of intense vitrification the conclusion has been drawn that the furnaces were not used for firing ordinary pottery ware but were designed for the casting of metal objects which, there is abundant evidence to show, were manufactured locally; or for the firing of small faience objects such as miniature vessels, squirrels, rams, beads, [illegible] dries for inlay; jewellery of this material and stoneware bangles; as well as for glazing steatite seals, faience sealings, vessels, etc.; for putting on bands of coloured [illegible] on faience vases; and for etching carnelian bead—processes which imply efficient arrangements for quickly reaching a very high degree of heat and equally rapid cooling in order to keep the colours bright. To judge from the light weight of the slag and the intensity of the fire, [illegible] seems to have been used in [illegible] cases.

Congress Charges City Council

STATED to be the first statement, with more to come, was submitted on the subject of amenities of housing by the Natal Indian Congress to the Indian Penetration Commission, which met in Durban last week.

"We do not, however, wish in this, our first statement to the Commission, to enlarge upon that aspect of our case. It is an aspect with which we shall deal at length in our final memorandum. Our purpose in making a reference to it here is to have it clearly understood that our submissions as to lack of amenities such as roads, drainage, lighting, water supply, sanitation, sports and playgrounds, the complete absence of housing facilities and of provision of land for housing schemes, are not advanced as reasons for penetration or justification for something which calls for no justification but to show that:

(a) The natural tendency of every group to create and confine itself in its own area has been checked and frustrated at every turn where the Indian community is concerned.

(b) That this, together with the natural increase in the Indian population has caused an expansion into areas contiguous and adjacent to the areas predominantly occupied by them on the 1st January, 1927. This expansion is also due to the increased educational opportunities which accrued after the Capetown Agreement and the breakdown of the Indian family living-in system.

"To reiterate, when the Congress submits its evidence as to lack of amenities and housing facilities, it does so to account for the momentum given to the expansion and acquisition and occupation by Indians of properties in the city proper in areas adjacent to those previously occupied by them.

NATURAL SELECTION

"It is our contention that if proper and reasonable amenities and facilities had been, or are in the future extended to areas predominantly occupied by Indians in the added areas, the force of natural selection on grounds of race, religion and culture will prevail and causes which give rise to abnormalities or maladjustments will be removed."

On the question of Indian housing the memorandum proceeds:—

"Since the passing of the Housing Act and the Ordinance of 1922, the only effort made by the City Council to provide sites for acquisition by Indians for housing purposes has been:—

(a) The village scheme for Indians at Cato Manor in 1929.

(b) The sale of 16 small sites in Lorne, Beatrice and Carlisle Streets.

"Compared to this wilful neglect and shabby treatment of the Indian community, 1,084 sites have been sold to Europeans in the Stellawood, Morningside, Berea and other districts from the 565 areas of unalienated land within the old Borough of Durban at a sale price at £570,885.

"Strong stress has been laid by the City Council in its third memo that in its endeavours to provide land for Indians at Cato Manor, it was met with a feeling of boycott from the Indians because they felt it to be an attempt directed towards segregation.

INDIAN VILLAGE

"It is true that the Indian community was opposed to the establishment of an Indian village at Cato Manor on the grounds that the City Council was actuated by a desire to segregate Indians. That they were justified in this is clearly established by the following recommendations of the estates' manager dated September 23, 1923:—

"The block is well clear of the Borough boundary and I have no hesitation in reporting that the site is suited in every way for the creation of an Indian village settlement where gradual segregation of the Indians from the Borough can be arrived at."

"In addition to this other reasons why the Cato Manor Indian Housing Scheme was a failure since its inception until three years ago are as follows:—

(a) The Indians feared that it was a forerunner to segregation.

(b) As the area was outside the Borough Boundaries the probability was that neglect of roads and other essentials would tend to create slum conditions.

(c) The Corporation wished to dispose of the land in building plots of ⅛ acre, whereas the By-laws of the then local Administration Board laid down building plots should not be less than one quarter of an acre.

(d) The land was put up at an upset price of £45 per ¼ acre equalling to £180 per acre, which price was excessive compared with price of land in that area, the Corporation itself having paid only £35 per acre."

The Congress contends that "the City Council has deliberately pursued a policy of expropriating Indian owned properties in the Old Borough by virtue of the powers it possesses under the Slums Act and appropriating the land so acquired for the use and benefit of the European community.

"The following cases are given in support of this contention:—

(a) Nineteen acres of land on the Main Road, Mayville, referred to as the Orient Lane Slums.

(b) Some two to three acres of land at Prince and Bell Streets.

(c) Some five to eight acres of land at Kirkwood Avenue.

"The Town Clerk in his recommendation to each of these expropriations stated, and this was confirmed by the City Council:—

"That in support of such acquisition, it be a recommendation to the City Council that this area to be utilised for European Housing purposes."

FURTHER ACQUISITION

"Even whilst this Commission is sitting the City Council has resolved and is in the course of acquiring under powers of section 11 of the Housing Act, 325 acres of land at Riverside on the North Bank of the Umgeni, which is presently, and has been for the last 60 years in Indian ownership and occupation, with the object of converting it for the purpose of European housing.

"It also proposes to acquire 75 acres in Indian ownership at Sydenham and convert it to the use of Coloured housing. Moreover it proposes to expropriate 629 acres of Indian owned land at Merebank and Wentworth, and utilise 119 acres of it for Coloured housing.

"The true intention underlying the attempted expropriation at Riverside is to eliminate entirely and clear an Indian settlement from an area where they have been settled for over 60 years. The reports of the various heads of departments of the City Council do not even try to disguise this flagrant and unjustified case of an attempt at segregation."

The memorandum concludes:—

"The civic authorities of Durban have seriously neglected the needs of a section of the community which has no voice in civic matters and we submit that under such circumstances our community cannot be blamed for attempting to secure better living conditions for themselves and their children wherever obtainable."

The Indian Penetration Commission will resume proceedings at Durban on Monday next.

Hindus do the Penance of Firewalking

THE annual fire-walking ceremony of the Sri Mariammanen Temple, Maritzburg, took place on Good Friday.

As in previous years, the temple and its precincts were crowded with worshippers, and the curious. The day being bright, women and children clothed in a variety of varied coloured saries, and dresses added to the colourful scenes.

A large number of devotees of the goddess, garbed in yellow and barefooted, were patiently awaiting the time when they would have to fulfil their vows by walking through the fire pit. The vow may have been taken in cases where the worshippers were sufferers from some illness or other cause, and who had now been cured or had been granted their desires.

Towards the later part of the afternoon there was hardly any standing room to be found round the fire pit or adjacent to it. A gallery, which had been built, was overcrowded with spectators, whilst vantage points from the tops of trees and the roofs of buildings near the temple held their quota of sightseers. To add to the excitement and noise the roof of a house in the temple grounds, which was overcrowded with people, collapsed, and several people suffered from bruises and scratches. Not daunted by this they scrambled out and leapt into the branches of some nearby trees to view the ceremony.

On their return from the river, and before they entered the pit, a goat was sacrificed, after which an old man bearing an effigy on his head walked quite calmly through the pit. Not being satisfied with walking through the bed of burning coal once, he went through it four times. After him over 20 other devotees followed. It was surprising to notice two women and one little girl walking through the fire.

Several Europeans who were present examined the feet of some of the fire walkers but found no signs of burns.

A young man who was undergoing some form of penance had pierced through various parts of his body silver hooks to which were suspended green limes. Attached to two big hooks which were affixed to the flesh on his back were cords which in turn were tied to a small push cart which he dragged along behind him. He wore a pair of wooden slippers through which nails had been driven. The protruding sharp points came into contact with the bare soles of his feet. His tongue, which protruded from his mouth, was pierced through with a needle, which entered one cheek, went through his tongue and came out through the other cheek.

THE INDIAN IDEAL OF EDUCATION

"Selfknowledge, selfpossession is the Indian ideal of education. We want our young men and women to develop more what you call the spiritual dimension of their lives," observed Sir S. Radhakrishnan in his address at the annual prize distribution of the Birla College, Pilani.

The purpose of education, continued Sir S. Radhakrishnan, was to initiate the young into a higher life, make them aware of the world other than the material, of the world invisible and intangible. To enable everyone to realise that material life did not exhaust human nature, that social duties by themselves did not constitute the fulfilment of their destiny was the purpose of true education. The truly educated man was one who had physical efficiency, mental alertness and spiritual poise.

Lord Rama's Birthday Celebrated

Despite bad weather a fairly large gathering was present at the Shri Vishnu Temple, Maritzburg, on Sunday last. The occasion being the opening ceremony of the new Havan Kund Building. In the absence of Mr. Ramdeo Maharaj, who was away ill, Mr. A. R. Maharaj, a trustee of the Temple, after a short speech, declared the building opened. Mr. Banwarie Maharaj, with the assistance of others, then performed the havan ceremony in the new building.

As the day was also the birthday of Lord Rama many Hindu families were present. A large number of women tendered their offerings in the name of Lord Rama.

After the distribution of sweetmeats, etc., to those present, talks on the life of Lord Rama were given by Pandit Jugmohan Singh and Mr. Sadanand Maharaj.

Many lessons were to be learnt from the life of Lord Rama, such as filial obedience, brotherly love, and wholehearted affection towards one woman only, his wife Sita. To the woman, he asked that they observe and follow the life led by that pearl amongst women Sita. Her devotion and love for her husband caused her to endure untold hardship and suffering.

Mr. Sadanand Maharaj, who followed, dwelt on the divine origin of Lord Rama, who he declared was an Avatar of Incarnation of God.

Mr. R. Sewpaul, who presided, then called upon several other speakers, amongst whom was Miss Vulyawathie Jagwanth. She gave an eloquent speech in Hindi.

AT CLAIRWOOD

The festival was celebrated at a Yuvuk Arya Samaj (Clairwood).

Mr. K. Dutt Prashad presided. Among those present were Messrs. Ramachandra Singh, M. Jugroop, R. B. Bhoodhun, S. Padaluth, J. Ramesh, Mr. and Mrs. Ramprasadh, Mrs. Jibanger, S. Ganesh and many others.

The pupils of the Shri Hindi Patshala celebrated the Shri Ramnaumi Festival at the Depot Road Government Indian School.

There were present: Messrs. R. Ramklass, H. Moollen, P. R. Singh, P. Pratap Singh, S. Mohan, M. L. Singh, G. Mahabeer, B. Shirdeen, B. Parmasir, B. Jugroop, R. Manohar, Mrs. and Miss Parvathy Mohan, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ramlall, and 120 children.

"Havan" was performed by Messrs. R. Ramklass, P. R. Singh, P. Pratap Singh and some of the school children, and the "Arthi" sung.

The school choir sang appropriate songs and recited a passage from the Radhe-Shyam Ramayan, under the direction of Mr. P. R. Singh.

Mr. R. Manohar rendered a solo also.

Mr. P. Pratap Singh delivered an address on the life of Shri Ramachandrajee, illustrating his childhood and emphasising main points and instances whereby children even today could emulate his honesty, uprightness, devotion to parents and duty.

"Prasad," consisting of "Halwa," including fruit, was distributed to all present, and the celebration ended with the reciting of the "Shanti Paat."

SPRINGFIELD CELEBRATION

The Hindu Youth Organisation of Springfield and district celebrated the Ram Naumee Festival by a Havan performed by Mr. R. Ramklass, at the residence of Mr. R. Mahabeer, Quarry Road, Springfield. Appropriate songs for the occasion were sung by the pupils of the organisation's Hindi Patshala and also a lecture on Dharam by Miss R. Soomatie, one of the Hindi scholars.

Charming songs were also rendered by Miss R. Devki and a troupe from Durban. Music was provided by Messrs. Jugroop and R. Manohar.

Mr. Harrilall S. B. Ram, the president of the organisation, welcomed the guests to the function.

Others who spoke on the occasion were: Messrs. R. Ramklass, S. Mohan, A. Duyan, R. Sewdeen, R. Sunshipal and R. Mahabeer.

The festival was also celebrated by the Indian Educational Society, Jacobs.

Mr. B. Mahes, the present Hindi teacher, gave a brief speech on the life history of Shri Rama. Music and songs were rendered by Messrs. K. Mohan, G. Kaasie and others of the Saraswathee Sungeeth Mundal, which is affiliated with the Indian Educational Society.

Sawoti Celebrates Hindu Festival

The Sawoti Sanathan Dharma Sabha celebrated the Shri Ram Nowmi festival at the Sawoti Temple. The occasion was graced by a large gathering of people from various districts who were the guests of the above Sabha.

The Birth of Lord Rama was solemnised at twelve noon amidst solemn prayers by priests and the audience. During the evening the audience was entertained to a concert in honour of the Birth of Lord Rama given by a local body.

Short speeches preceded the concert. Among the speakers were Mr. R. D. Chowthee, the President of the Sabha and a staunch follower of the Sanathan Dharma, who thanked the audience for being present and in assisting to make the celebration a grand success. He also stressed the need for being present at such functions.

Mr. H. B. Maharaj spoke on the value of educating the children in the vernacular. An appeal was made by him to the local public to send their children to the Hindustani School which was in progress in the district.

Other speakers were Mr. Mahais, of Braemar, Mr. Moonasur of Durban, and Messrs. Manohar and Ramnarainsingh of Sawoti.

Hotel Employes' Soccer Association

The following are the officials for the ensuing season. Patron, Mr. S. M. Naidoo, life vice president, Mr. J. Shunmugan; president, Mr. M. Raman; vice presidents, Messrs. C. R. Naidoo, F. Chadayan, A. Doorasamy, M. A. David, E. V. R. Johnny; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. D. S. Naidoo; record clerk, Mr. Sam Vasi; hon. auditor, Mr. N. Sullaphon.

Durban Referees' Officials

The following were elected officials of the Durban Indian Referees' Association for the ensuing year: Patron, Mr. A. Christopher; president, Mr. M. S. Badat; life vice presidents, Messrs. W. Joseph, S. Williams, T. M. Naicker, B. Mansingh and M. John; executive committee, Messrs. M. S. Badat, R. L. Boodhan and R. Bijou; board of examiners, Messrs. S. Williams, M. S. Badat and R. L. Boodhan; delegate to D.I.F. Association, Mr. D. A. Pather; nominee on the ground, Mr. R. L. Boodhan; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. R. L. Boodhan.

SOCCER SEASON STARTS

Weekend Matches

The football season of the Durban Indian Football Association commences today and following are the fixtures:—

LEAGUE COMPETITION

SENIOR "A"

2.15 p.m., Stars v. Old Collegians (Main): referee, Mr. C. M. Pillay.

3.50 p.m., Daffodils v. Warwickshire (Main): referee, Mr. M. S. Badat.

SENIOR "B"

2.15 p.m., Sydenham v. Schools (No. 1): referee, Mr. P. Moosa.

3.50 p.m., S.A.P. v. Shamrocks (No. 1): referee, Mr. Y. S. Malla.

JUNIOR

2.15 p.m., Stella v. Central (No. 2): referee, Mr. J. Ramsa.

3.50 p.m., Sastri College v. Sydenham (No. 2): referee, Mr. P. B. A. Reddy.

JUVENILE "A"

2.15 p.m., Warwickshire v. Sastri College "A" (No. 3): referee, Mr. D. A. Pather.

3.50 p.m., Central v. Daffodils (No. 3): referee, Mr. D. V. Naidoo.

JUVENILE "B"

2.15 p.m., Syd-Royals v. Stars (No. 4): referee, Mr. R. M. Boodhan.

3.50 p.m., Junction v. Sastri College (No. 4): referee, Mr. R. Bijou.

COUNTY ASSOCIATION

TOMORROW'S MATCHES

JUNIOR LEAGUE CUP

11.45 a.m., Cliffview Royals v. Schools Old Boys F.C.: referee, Mr. M. K. Naidoo.

1 p.m., Parkview Schools v. Shamrocks F.C.: referee, Mr. A. K. Patrick.

SENIOR LEAGUE CUP

2.15 p.m., Riverside Rangers F.C. v. Bellair F.C.: referee, Mr. P. S. Reddy.

3.50 p.m., Cliffview Royals F.C. v. Shaves F.C.: referee, Mr. A. R. Naidoo.

GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN . . .

White Gives Life for Brown Comrade

In attempting to rescue a drowning Malay soldier who got into difficulties in a Rand slimes dam last week, a European, Corporal Warren, lost his life. Referring to the incident at parade, Colonel G. A. Morris, Officer Commanding, told the soldiers in the camp of the Indian and Malay unit last Sunday week:—

"Before dismissing the parade, I want to tell you of the sad occurrence which took place yesterday afternoon.

"I say 'sad' because it resulted in the tragic death of Corporal Victor Warren of the Engineers, and yet the manner of his passing was such that he covered himself with glory.

"The circumstances were that Private Meyer's hat blew into the dam. He asked permission from his Lance/Corporal to go in and get it. This was refused, but as soon as the Lance/Corporal's back was turned he went in, swam to his hat, found himself in difficulties and called for help.

"Corporal Warren asked permission to go to his assistance. Lieut. Duke asked if he thought he could 'make it.' Corporal Warren never hesitated in his reply and went in, fully clothed, to his death—for no sooner had he reached Meyer than he was grabbed in such a way that he could do nothing and they both went down.

"Lieut. Duke then immediately, at great personal risk and fully clothed, went to the rescue, and when it looked as if he too might be lost, Sergeant Nel, Sergeant Nortier and Private Fortuin, all of whom were also fully clothed, went to his assistance and they succeeded in getting Private Meyer out. Then they went back for Corporal Warren, who had disappeared, and rescued him, but unfortunately too late to save his life.

"You and the Coloured community in general must surely be proud to think that you have the privilege of serving under officers and N.C.O.'s of the South African Engineer Corps who do not hesitate to risk their lives to save the life of a comrade, regardless of rank, race, creed or colour.

"I want Lieut. Duke, Sgt. Nel, Sgt. Nortier and Pte. Fortuin to step up here as I would like personally to congratulate them on their pluck and devotion to the interests of the men with whom they are serving."

Tamil New Year

In the presence of a large crowd the Tamil community of Durban and district celebrated their New Year at the M. K. Gandhi Library, Durban, on Sunday last.

This event was recognised in a signal manner. Children from the Hindu Tamil Institute's Tamil School provided an interesting and entertaining programme of music, songs and dialogues.

Speeches referring to the occasion were made by several speakers.

The Tamil (Vishunu) New Year was celebrated at the Ladysmith Hindus Thirukoodam and Shri Ganesr Temple on Sunday last. There was a large gathering which took part in the celebration. Mr. V. Poonsamy Chettyiar read an interesting paragraph from the Tamil calendar which interested many listeners. The function included songs, music, refreshments and lastly prayers.

Tomorrow there will be a feast at the Temple.

Lecture on the Life of the Prophet

Over 300 Muslims gathered at the Surti Sooni Madressa Hall, Maritzburg, on Tuesday evening, to hear a lecture by Molvi Hafiz Al-Haj Imam Aboobaker, formerly of Lucknow, India.

The chairman of the Madressa, Hajee D. E. Asmall, presided over the function.

The function commenced with Sura (recital) by Sayed Mizamuddin Kazee, the principal of the Madressa and Quaseedah by Mr. Muhammed Essack of Durban.

Afterwards Moulana Al-Haj Aboobaker gave a very interesting and lengthy speech on the life of Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace of Allah be upon him.)

Special arrangement was made for ladies at the Sir Mohammed Iqbal Library Hall and loud speakers were installed.

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Our Readers Speak

THE CASTE SYSTEM

May I again crave your indulgence for a space in your popular paper which has gained admission into Indian homes without any regard to class, creed or colour.

I was rather amused to read the issue of March 29 last, wherein Mr. Sadanand Maharaj unsuccessfully tried to prove that the word Maharaj is a direct corruption of "Makh" which meant Yagya. Wherefrom has he derived this private meaning. I do not know, but believe me, Mr. Editor, that there is no trace of Maharaj in the Vedas, this title was enjoyed by the Kshatriyas, the derivation of this word is from "Mahee" which virtually means "The Earth"; the Kshatriyas were the rulers and they were entitled to the title of Maharaj.

So far as my study of Swami Dayanand's sacred work, teachings, debates, etc., guides me, that his views on the caste system based on the interpretation of the Vedas, Sastras, Upanishads, Bhagwadgita, Laws of Manu, etc., proves that he was dead against any preferential treatment being given owing to the birth of any person in a high or low caste or profession. According to his interpretation it rested on (quality, action and temperament) and not on birth. According to Swamijee it was due to good or bad sanskaras, associations, training, character, etc., that the caste of every individual was determined. Cleanliness, truth, sacrifice, knowledge of God, study of Vedas and other good qualities and habits enable a person who is born in a Shudra family to enter a higher caste, likewise the converse of this is that uncleanliness, untruth, ignorance of God and Vedas and other bad qualities and habits degrade one from brahman caste to a shudra.

There is no such thing in the Vedas as untouchability, whether born in a brahman, kshatriya or vaishya family, while cleanliness makes every person born in a shudra family touchable.

The caste system has been so unjust in keeping down the shudras, as it has been equally unjust in giving undue privileges to the brahmans, for the highest reverence was shown to the brahman, irrespective of his personal merits, and enjoyed the monopoly of learning and religious rites.

This pernicious caste system has been injurious to the brahmans as to any other caste. Let the brahmans remember that their best friends are those who try to destroy this institution, as this system has wrecked the social and national unity of the Hindus, it has cut up the Hindu nation into numberless sub-divisions and has hopelessly isolated them from each other.

I quote Mantras of the Rigveda bearing on the Constitution of Samaj or Universal Society. Their subject matter or "Devata" as given in the Veda is the "Samjnanam" or wisdom. Any man or woman of this planet is ordained to fulfil the commands therein.

The first begins thus:—

Associate ye all in public meetings.
Have ye all free discussion.
Acquire ye all through wisdom.
Follow the footsteps of your learned elders who have shown by their example devotion to Duty or Dharma.

This mantra clearly removes the ban of untouchability, it gives even the untouchable shudras the right of becoming members of a progressive society and also gives them the right of free discussion.

The second mantra is:—

Do ye all the study of Vedas.
Have ye all free and equal right in the membership of legislative body.
Have ye all free voice in the framing of the resolutions in it.
Do ye practice co-operation thoroughly.
The Almighty ordains that all men should follow His Commands and have all dealings in Truth and Justice.

The third mantra runs thus:—
Let all your actions be according to the dictates of duty.

Don't injure the feelings of others.
Consider thoroughly before taking any steps.
Help and give aid to each other.

Mr. Sadanand Maharaj states that he finds no trace of a brahmana becoming a shudra or a shudra becoming a brahmana in the mantras quoted by him, it is obviously true because caste is man made, there could be no trace in the Vedas and wishes to take refuge under the Laws of Karma (previous actions).

If I am to accept Mr. Sadanand Maharaj's personal interpretation of Brahmanism, it sounds like Nazism and Fascism, as the Germans claim that they are the chosen people of God and the remainder of the world at large are Non-Aryans—they have not the right to live as free nations of the world, but as subordinates. You are unfortunately obsessed with Hindu Nazism, this dream has to be eradicated and exterminated from Hinduism; if you desire to see Hinduism survive then this attitude is unjust, unfair and slur to the human race. May I remind my good friend that Truth alone conquers, falsehood never. Let us then be up and doing. Let us try our best to uproot this evil from amongst us. It is a slur on humanity, a blot on our religion, a disgrace to our nationality, and a retrogression from our past civilisation.

R. B. MAHARAJ.

II

In your previous week's issue I note the earnest efforts made by Mr. R. B. Maharaj to prove the validity of Caste System as being solely dependent upon one's action and no stress has been made whatsoever upon characterisation and attributes.

First and foremost I wish to assert my great disappointment at the wide berth taken by Mr. Maharaj in replying to my letter. I regret to see that instead of answering to my relative questions he has allowed himself to be drifted into the wilderness. This I say in view of the fact that he has not yet justified that power of rights which he singularly exercises to convert one who is entirely devoid of all religious learnings and brahaministic characters. May I ask Mr. Maharaj if he really knows who the brahamins are? Will he define the characteristics of a brahamin to which even a shudra can attain without the due possession of merits and virtues.

He states that distinction of birth is nowhere to be seen, so may I ask Mr. Maharaj in which class or varna will he rank those men who are presently engaged in the skin and leather industries determining his theory of the Caste System from the point of view of action. I will very much appreciate a clear answer on this point.

May I ask Mr. Maharaj the following: (1) To which class or varna does he belong since he claims to be a brahamin by birth, and by practice is a vaishya and yet assumes a title of "Maharaj," which, according to his own word, is a kshatriya title; (2) And as a vaishya by the virtue of his action what right had he to take the role of a brahamin and officiate at the ordaining ceremony; (3) Will Mr. Maharaj please tell us why the famous Raidas Bhakth was not ordained into Brahminhood when he was possessed of good learning and devotion; (4) Why the great Hindus of the present day, namely, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar are not initiated into Brahminhood; (5) What have you to say with regard to Laws of Manu; I quote chapter 8, verse 413-414, which states that a shudra remains a Das from the inception to the end. Again chapter 10, verse 126, which places a ban on the wearing of the sacred thread by a shudra and also precludes him from reciting vedic hymns.

S. PANDAY.

As both the sides have now had their say, no good purpose will be served in pursuing this matter any further. In closing this correspondence, we thank all the contributors, both of whose letters have been published and those whose letters have had to be held over because of space considerations.—Editor, The Leader.

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'FIVE OF A KIND'
Supporting Programme:—
British News, Unifilm News, American News, All About the Great War.

USUAL POPULAR PRICES

OLD FAVOURITES RETURN TO AVALON

Old favourites return to Avalon Theatre next week, when Sonja Henie will be seen again to advantage.

Cesar Romero, profligate son of her boss, slips on the ice rink in the department store where Sonja Henie is employed. When she takes him home to treat his injured head, the two are surprised by Louise Hovick, who, having neatly inveigled the playboy Cesar into marriage, is now trying to arrange a profitable separation.

In order to get Sonja out of Louise's way, Cesar has her enrolled as a student at Plymouth College, where she agrees to model the smart sports clothes of his father's Fifth Avenue store. Sonja rooms with Joan Davis, whose boy friend, Buddy Ebsen, drives a horse-drawn taxi. All the boys are captivated by Sonja but it is Richard Greene who leads the field.

In the school's annual ice carnival, Sonja is so sensational that Life Magazine publishes her photograph on its cover. Louise, using the picture to create a newspaper scandal about Sonja and Cesar, forces Sonja's expulsion from school.

Joan and Buddy, determined to clear their friend, learn that Louise will accept a 50,000 dollar settlement from Cesar, and to help him raise the money, Sonja agrees to produce her ice carnival in his father's store so that she herself will be free to find new romance with Richard.

The carnival and style show on ice which follows results in a brilliant triumph for the store. Sonja performs a breath-taking "Alice in Wonderland" ballet which easily surpasses even her sensational performances in "Thin Ice" and "Happy Landing" and the picture is brought to a thrilling conclusion with Sonja in the arms of the man she really loves.

THE QUINS

"Five of a Kind," the film which is featured on the programme for the latter part of next week, is summarised in the following confidential office wire: "Five of a Kind" previewed last night and reaction proves it by far biggest of quintuplets' pictures. Quins marvelous. Featured cast outstanding. Modern story sensational.

The Quins are big girls now, singing, dancing and entertaining just like grown-up little ladies. In their third 20th Century-Fox feature picture, "Five of a Kind," they graduate from the roles of their previous productions and emerge as real little troupers.

One of the real highlights of the picture and the big thrill for movie goers is to see these famous youngsters actually performing a vital part in a highspeed, bigcity action romance. In addition to the rendition of their vocal and dance numbers, they broadcast on the radio and are transported to New York for a personal appearance in a Broadway auditorium via nothing less than television.

The exceptional cast surrounding these modern misses is headed by Jean Hersholt, Claire Trevor and Cesar Romero with Slim Summerville, Henry Wilcoxon, Inez Courtney, John Qualen, Jane Darwell and Pauline Moore also featured. Executive Producer Sol M. Wurtzel was in charge of the production, with Herbert I. Leeds director.

Liberal Study Group Book Review

Mr. M. D. Naidoo will review "Lithuania's New Way," by Anna Louise Strong, at the Liberal Study Group Hall on Sunday, April 20, at 8 p.m. All welcome.

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Vol. I.—No. 21 DURBAN, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1941 PRICE 2d.

S.A. Cricket Tourney Ends

"SEND A TEAM TO ENGLAND FIRST"

Suggestion Made at Farewell Banquet

THE South African cricket tournament, which was held in Durban during the Easter holidays, was brought to a close with a banquet given by the Durban Indian Cricket Union on Wednesday, when the Christopher Trophy was presented to the winning side, which was Natal. The centres which participated were Transvaal, Eastern Province and Natal.

"Today is a very happy occasion for my union and myself because the S.A. Indian Cricket Union selected Durban as its first venue. This is the beginning of us sending a team out to other countries," said Mr. E. I. Haffejee, president of the Durban Indian Cricket Union.

"What a hope," shouted some members of the audience.

Referring to the visitors he bade them farewell. "We hope that they have had a good time and good cricket."

He congratulated Mr. R. Varachia for winning the bat for compiling the highest average score at the tournament of 28.3, and the second man, Mr. M. Kishen, for securing the second position.

Mr. S. L. Singh, president of the S.A. Indian Cricket Union, presented the Christopher trophy to the Natal team.

The last organised cricket tournament, he said, was 26 years ago, when some of his audience had never seen the light of day.

A couple of years ago Natal and Transvaal had got together and decided that instead of playing for the Barnato cup they should have their own tournament, which would also be an opportunity for coming together.

He cherished the hope that while the seat of office would rotate the official, who took over, would mould the union so that it became a tower of strength in cricket circles. They might also enjoy a period of inter-racial cricket in South Africa. They could go further afield. A representative team could be sent to England and India, for it was not impossible for sportsmen to overcome any difficulties.

It was a source of pride and pleasure for the audience, he went on, to witness exciting cricket as they had at the tournament. He then presented the Christopher trophy, which was received by Mr. Haffejee, as manager of the Natal team.

Mr. Haffejee presented the league championship cup to Mr. Kazi also the Asmal trophy. The "B" division league cup went to Sparks C.C.

Mr. A. Christopher referred gratefully to the assistance they had received from European sportsmen, especially in the interpretation of rules. He felt in time Indians, Coloured Malays and Natives would play better cricket than the Europeans, as Indians have shown in other parts of the world. They might have inter-racial matches at intervals of five years. He himself might not see the day but his children might see it. If Europeans saw good cricketers among the non-Europeans they would be pleased to play them.

If the Indians were determined to improve their cricket in the next four or five years it would be possible to send a team to India in the very near future, added Mr. Christopher.

Mr. A. S. Kajee referred to cricket as transcending the colour bar. Playing cricket was synonymous with fair play.

Mr. J. P. W. Howden, president of the Natal Cricket Union, on behalf of the N.C.U., said that he felt very honoured when he told the members of his committee that he had been invited to their banquet. They were very delighted. Cricket was not bat and ball, it went very much further than that.

"I felt that if Hitler, Goering and others had played cricket in their youth they would not have gone to war."

He expressed the N.C.U.'s appreciation to the S.A.I.C.U. and the N.I.C.U. which had inaugurated this tournament. This would be a fine thing not only for cricket but also in the lives of all of them.

He congratulated all those associated with the tournament.

Mr. K. Samuels, president of the Natal Indian Football Association, stressed the importance of securing grounds in suburban areas so that they could conduct all their sports.

Mr. A. Sookdeo, life vice-president of the Durban Indian Football Association, said that those who scoffed at the idea of sending or receiving a soccer team to and from India should know that they had, though unofficially, sent a team to India in 1921. The idea of sending a cricket team to India was not impossible.

"This baby which was created a year ago has now learnt to crawl," said Mr. M. S. Badat, secretary of the S.A. Indian Cricket Union. "I foresee this union having a great future."

Councillor S. Dollie, of Cape Town, said he loved these occasions but "I am aggrieved, not that you have not given me a good dinner, but I am grieved that the province I came from has been excluded. In South Africa we have unification and there should be unification of all sportsmen. I hope we shall not have the separation. I am looking forward to seeing all non-European sportsmen together. In Cape Town we fight for all sportsmen, not for any particular group."

Mr. M. John, the nominee of the Transvaal on the association, congratulated all the participants in the tournament.

Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, manager of the Transvaal team, said that he had learnt his sport from a person who had lived near this hall, the late Dr. Booth, who was a founder of the first Indian football association. They were very much obliged to the old missionaries.

He thanked Durban for its unbounded hospitality and its manifestations of goodwill. They went back home happy, though defeated.

A point had been raised by Councillor Dollie and if unchallenged would create a wrong impression, he went on. Sport had the worst type of discrimination in the history of S.A. He was referred to as one breaking down the racial barriers among non-European sportsmen in Johannesburg. There was an interrace soccer association in the Transvaal. There were European boys. A Coloured soccer team had come from Cape Town. They came from Cape Town. They came with a superiority complex. They said that they had not mixed with other people. Even in Cape Town they had two leagues, a Christian Coloured League and a Malay League.

"We Indians cannot be blamed for the colour barrier."

Coloured men had passed off as white men. It was a question of pigmentation. He knew an Indian who was a former secretary of the Durban Indian Football Association and was now a president of a European sports organisation.

He had relatives who were passing off as white men in Durban. It was a question of pigmentation.

He never knew the Bantu so well until they had sports together.

He made it possible for the Johannesburg Euatrican and Indian High School cricket XI to play the St. John High School.

He would go all out to break up the racial barriers.

There were rich merchants in Durban who could assist Indian talent by being brought out by coaching. He felt that they should send a team to England first, where they would get a feeling of liberalism.

Mr. S. Vandayar, manager of the Eastern Province team, said that his team had considerably benefited by the experience they had secured at the tournament.

Mr. R. L. Boodhan proposed a vote of thanks to all connected with the tourney.

Messages of good wishes were received from the Northern Districts Indian Cricket Union, Mr. S. Rustomjee, Hamedia C.C. from Cape Town and from a few individuals.

Tournament Log

The following is the log of the tournament:—

	P.	L.	Pts.
Natal	3	0	8
Transvaal	3	1	7
Eastern Province	3	3	0

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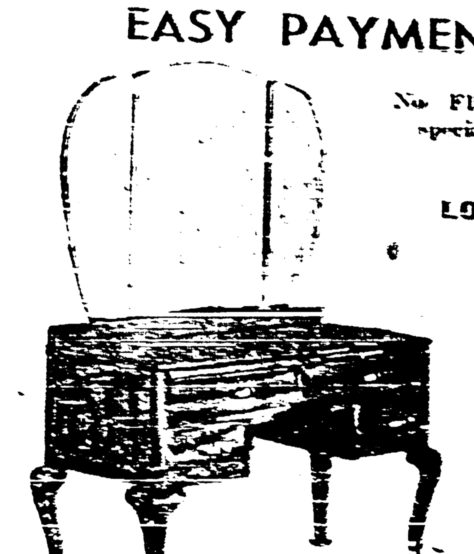
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"India Will Never Forget

The Descendants of Those Who Left Her Shores Many Years Ago"

—Says Sir Rama Rau

"India will never forget the descendants of those who left her shores many years ago with the approval of the Government of India and at the request of the Natal Government, and will never rest satisfied until an honourable solution of your problem has been reached," said Sir Rama Rau, the retiring High Commissioner of India, in the course of his valedictory address, at the farewell reception held in his honour, under the auspices of the Natal Indian Association, in the City Hall, Durban, on Tuesday afternoon.

The president of the Association, Mr. A. M. M. Lockhat, presided, and with him were the Mayor, Mr. R. Ellis Brown, and a representative gathering of Europeans and Indians.

Addressing the Europeans in the Union and particularly those in Natal, Sir Rama said: "I venture to make this appeal because I am convinced after my three years' stay among them that many of the disabilities to which Indians are subject are not in a large measure the result of a deliberate perverse attempt to exploit them and keep them down, but to a misunderstanding of the facts which in its turn has led to fears and prejudices which are entirely groundless.

With the closing of Indian immigration to this country, any danger which may ever have existed in the political or economic sphere has totally disappeared. The Indian community will be in the future as in the past mainly a community of small farmers, market gardeners, labourers and petty shopkeepers. An insignificant number of professional and business men emerge from their ranks, but the vast majority do little more than make a bare living.

"Yet these people are the representatives of a great and ancient civilisation, of a nation which passed through many vicissitudes but which has never lacked men of great courage, ability, learning and spiritual power. Some of you had the privilege of meeting Mr. Gandhi here and many of you will recall the names of Mr. Sastri, the first representative of the Government of India here, and also of Sir Radhakrishnan, the eminent Professor of Comparative Religion in the University of Oxford, whom I had the pleasure of introducing to South African audiences two years ago.

GALLANT TROOPS

"I would also remind my European friends that the Natal Indians are fellow countrymen of the gallant troops whose exploits in the campaigns in North and East Africa have aroused the admiration of the whole Empire. These warriors of Hindustan, to whom Mr. Churchill paid so notable a tribute the other day, come like their fellow countrymen here from families of farmers and traders.

"I leave this country at a time of great anxiety. The British Empire, the vast majority of whose citizens are not of European origin, is fighting not only for its continued existence, but in the belief that the only hope for free men of all races and colours lies in the defeat of Hitler and all that he stands for.

"I know that the people of Natal share this belief and will make any sacrifice to secure its fulfilment. Is it too much to hope that as a contribution to our cause they will lift their eyes to a wider horizon, envisage for a moment the scale of the present conflict and determine to do what they can to ease the lot of their Indian fellow citizens? A gesture of goodwill on their part would, I am sure, have its repercussions not only here in Natal but in India, which with its almost unlimited resources may well become the arsenal of freedom.

"I am not making an appeal at the moment for any particular relief for my fellow countrymen. I merely ask the Europeans to take a wider and more generous view of their difficulties, and to treat the Indians among them as fellow citizens and co-defenders of a great and righteous cause.

"May I address a few words to my Indian friends. I have spent three years among you and have shared all your troubles and anxieties. It has been a very strenuous time and on occasions very unpleasant. Like all my predecessors, including even Mr. Sastri, I have sometimes been subjected to bitter criticism, but I bear no ill-will towards anybody, and I am carrying with me the happiest memories of my stay in this country. I am leaving behind a large circle of friends, and I can assure you all that wherever I may be, whatever office I may hold, I shall always take the deepest interest in all matters that affect you and do everything in my power to further your interests."

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Speaking on primary education, Sir Rama declared: "With regard to education the position in the Transvaal and Cape Province can be regarded as fairly satisfactory. Primary education in both these provinces is free, and facilities for education are adequate. The Transvaal Provincial Administration has recently agreed to the establishment of an Indian secondary school at Johannesburg. A building has been provided by the generosity of the Indians, and an institution similar to the Sastri College in Durban will soon come into existence. I am hopeful that when the financial position becomes a little more stable the Administration will be in a position to accept compulsory education for Indians.

"I am sorry, however, to say that in Natal the facilities for Indian education are still inadequate though considerable progress has been made. Over 40 per cent. of Indian boys and girls are out of school and in the subsidised schools Indian teachers are getting salaries as low as £5 a month, only slightly more than the wages of an unskilled labourer.

"The question of educational facilities in Natal was one of the subjects discussed at the first Round Table Conference which led to the Cape Town Agreement of 1927. I am sorry to say that in spite of the efforts of my predecessors and myself, in no year, as far as I have been able to analyse, has the expenditure on Indian education exceeded the subsidy from the Union Government.

"In 1935-1936 after considerable persuasion a sum of £10,000 had been voted by the Provincial Council for the development of Indian education. I discovered only 18 months ago that although this sum had been allotted only £200 was actually spent.

(Continued on page six)

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Death of a Sydenham Resident

The death took place of Mr. Khilawan at his home in Constantine Road, Sydenham.

He was widely known in the district for he resided for a long period in Springfield Estate. He was the father of Harry (Mechanic) Khilawan.

He leaves a widow, six sons, two daughters and many grandchildren to mourn their loss.

The remains were cremated at the Umgeni Crematorium where a large number of people were present, including Messrs. J. Ramsunan and S. Ramrebin of Isando; R. Heera-lall, B. Juranhan, B. Bulkie, R. Ruchubeer, K. R. Naidoo, M. Dunum, J. Bharuth Ram, B. Rampersadh, Mr. Nefakir, Mr. Ramburan, R. Ram Singh, B. Juran, R. Ramuuthar Sukhla, Mr. Dewduth and others.

The thirty-second anniversary celebration of the Veda Dharma Sabha, Maritzburg, will be held in the Sabha Hall, Longmarket Street, tomorrow, commencing at 1.30 p.m.

CONGRESS WORK AT ESTCOURT

The annual meeting of the Estcourt branch of the Natal Indian Congress took place in the Victoria Hall, Estcourt, on Sunday. In spite of inclement weather, there was a record attendance. Mr. M. E. Haffejee presided.

Swami Bhawani Dayal, Messrs. A. I. Kajee, A. B. Moosa, W. K. Pillay and Cassim Angalia were among those present. They also spoke.

In submitting his report on the activities of the branch, Mr. James Augustine, the secretary, made grateful reference to Swami Bhawani Dayal, through whose effort the branch was first established.

On the social sphere of the work undertaken by the branch, the secretary reported that 51 persons were receiving Old Age Pensions, while three Indian women were recipients of the Mothers' Grant. Several cases for exemption from payment of the Provincial Personal Tax for indigent Indians were successfully recommended by the branch.

Dealing with the educational side of the work, the secretary reported that representations were made in a large number of cases for exemption of school fees for children of the poor. These representations received the support and sympathetic consideration of the authorities. Stress was laid by Mr. Augustine for higher education for local children.

On the question of alleged Indian penetration in Estcourt, the secretary reported that at the sitting at Estcourt on March 26, 1941, evidence was given by officials of the branch to the effect that certain areas, described by the Estcourt Municipality as "predominantly European," were predominantly non-European in character at January 1, 1927. Figures submitted by the branch reflected inaccuracies in the Corporation's statement on increases in Indian acquisitions since 1927.

Swami Bhawani Dayal paid a glowing tribute to the fine work done by the Estcourt branch. In commenting on the work of the secretary, Mr. J. Augustine, Swamiji said that he could not sufficiently praise Mr. Augustine for the yeoman services rendered by him for the community.

Mr. A. I. Kajee said that the good work done by the branch was no surprise to him. He had always felt that Estcourt was in the fortunate position of having officials who could always be relied upon to carry out their work conscientiously and efficiently. He was pleased to see that the membership of the branch was ever increasing.

The election of officials for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mr. M. E. Haffejee; vice presidents, Messrs. Thos. Augustine, S. A. M. Samuel, Bossesser, I. E. Haffejee, J. G. Augustine, N. Ismail; hon. secretary, Mr. James Augustine; hon. treasurer, Mr. C. D. Konvarcee; committee, Messrs. E. I. Mayet, P. S. Rai, Y. S. Mahomed, Peter M. Singh, M. Hanif, A. E. Dhalech, Y. S. Mahomed, M. Gangat, R. Ramdhanee, K. D. Shanker, G. Dewa.

The treasurer's financial statement reflected a credit balance of £11 1s. 11d.

The following are donations toward the Veda Dharama Sabha (Clarke burg), per Mr. J. R. Singh: Brought forward, £24 11s. 5d.; T. M. J., Sweetwaters, £1 1s.; E. I. Ameer, Waschbank, £1 1s.; Ameer Dawood, Durban, £1 1s.; A. M. Keswa, Ladysmith, 10s. 6d.; Natal Paper Co., Durban, 10s. 6d.; Ismail Moosajee, Ladysmith, 10s. 6d.; I. D. Mohamed, Ladysmith, 10s. 6d.; R. Kallie, Ladysmith, 10s. 6d.; T. S. Tommy, Dundee, 10s. 6d.; S. Osman, Dundee, 5s. 5d.; V. R. Govender, Dundee, 5s. 5d.; Goolam Abbas, Dundee, 5s. 5d.; H. M. Vawda, Dundee, 5s. 5d.; Cash Bazaar, Dundee, 5s. 5d.; Total, £32 4s. 6d.

THE WOMEN'S WORLD

Mainly About People

The following were the graduands who were capped at Fort Hare at its graduation ceremony held this month: C. Kuppusami, B.A.; M. D. Govender and B. Junghahadur, B.Sc.

From the Witwatersrand, Purushotman Muthukistna received the B.A. with distinction in Latin; Miss Kadija Amena Nagdee, B.Sc., and Abdul Hamid Ismail Mulla the LL.B.

The following have been elected officials of the S.A. Indian Lawn Tennis Association: President, Mr. S. Rajpaul; hon. secretary, Mr. R. L. Boodhan; treasurer, Mr. R. Jithoo.

Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Asmall and Mrs. E. M. Kajee, who were on holiday in the Transvaal, have now returned to Maritzburg.

Mr. Ebrahim M. Moola, a director of Messrs. M. M. Amod, of Ladysmith, Natal, who spent a vacation in the Transvaal, is now back in Ladysmith.

Mr. R. Balmukund Panday, a teacher at the Chawthee G. A. Indian School, has been notified of his success in the examination for the diploma of Infant Teaching, conducted by the University College, London.

The following are the passes in the Matriculation Examination held in February last at Maritzburg: Thungavalu P. Govender, Ramsook B. Maharaj, Gunpath Maharaj, Charles E. Seethal.

To Mr. and Mrs. B. Bookhan at 561 Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, on Wednesday last, a daughter. Both doing well.

Miss Christopher, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Christopher, who passed the Matriculation in the second class in the February examination, has left for Fort Hare. She will be taking the B.Sc. with a view to taking up medicine.

Messrs. I. E. Hafeejee, A. M. Samuel and V. D. Pillay have returned to Estcourt after a short stay in Durban.

Mr. Joseph G. Augustine, who spent a short holiday in Maritzburg, has now returned to Estcourt.

Mr. Hanif Nobby, of Mooi River, visited Ladysmith during the week-end.

Mr. Peter M. Singh, of Mooi River, accompanied officials of the Estcourt Branch of the Natal Indian Congress on a tour of Weenen County in connection with work concerning the Congress.

The engagement was announced after Shri Satknarayan Hatha ceremony at Tongaat, of Mr. Ganassingh, of Tongaat, and Miss Bidhyawathi Devi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Rajsing, of New Guelderland.

Mr. F. Auguste, a well-known Maritzburg musician, is leaving for Johannesburg shortly, where he will spend his holidays.

Messrs. Ismail Khan, Mosam and party, of Pietersburg, Transvaal, were in Waschbank during the week-end and are now visiting Durban and district.

Dundee Groom for Maritzburg Bride

Mr. Thunganeloo Pillay, popularly known as Mr. T. S. Tommy, of Dundee, was married to Miss Aiumalee Ammal (Dolly), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Poonsamy, of 302 Boom Street, Maritzburg, at the Veda Dharma Sabha Hall on Sunday last.

The pundal was gaily decorated for the occasion where the ceremony was performed by Mr. Suny Aroomugum, the priest officiating.

The City Indian Musical Club was in attendance and rendered fine music.

The bridegroom is a well-known businessman of Dundee and is an active public worker.

The happy couple were the recipients of many tokens and congratulatory messages.

A Maritzburg Man's Marriage

The marriage of a well-known Maritzburg man, Mr. Lawrence Reginald Auguste, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Auguste, of Maritzburg, to Miss Marie Anjeline, third daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. L. F. Pottier, of Durban, took place at the Emmanuel Cathedral, Durban, on Saturday morning. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Hornet, of Emmanuel Cathedral.

After the wedding a reception was given by Mr. J. L. Auguste at his residence in Maritzburg.

Amongst the guests were present Rev. Father L. Gabriel, Mr. A. Pottier, Mr. T. Nobin, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Fenandas, and many others.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT GLENDALE

The Natal Indian Baptist Association held its 26th annual meeting at Glendale on April 12 and 13, when over 500 delegates and friends from all its branches, Kearsney, Darnall, Doornkop, Tinley Manor, Umhlali, Durban, and the Dundee districts attended.

The meetings were conducted most profitably by the various speakers, under the guidance of Mr. Zion P. V. Pillay, the President.

On Saturday evening the new church building at Glendale was officially opened by the Rev. T. Chapman, A.T.C., president of the Baptist Missionary Society of South Africa. This new church building stands on a site donated by the proprietors of the Glendale Sugar Estates.

The missionary in charge, the Rev. T. M. Rangiah, B.A., read a short history of the Association since its beginning in 1903 with special reference to its work at Glendale, started in 1922.

An address was also read to Mr. D. E. Paruk for his kind treatment of the Indians on his estate and for the site of land donated by him for the erection of the new church.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Dace, Mr. Wiseman and Mr. A. E. Grant, the engineer of the Sugar Mill, and Mrs. Grant, attended and gave messages of hope and cheer.

A tea party was given by the Pietermaritzburg Musjid and Islamia School Trust, at Adam's Supply Store, Maritzburg on Sunday last in honour of Mr. Tayob Latiff Osman, of Durban, who has been a large contributor to the new Mosque which has just been erected. Mr. Adam Habib, the president of the Trust, and Messrs. I. A. Haffajee, Shaik Madar, Moulana Sayed Mohamed Loot, H. E. Badat, Dada Osman, I. A. Moosa and others thanked Mr. Tayob Latiff Osman very much for his generosity.

GINGER PRESERVE

A bottle of this in the store cupboard is always a standby as an ingredient for cakes, puddings, apple ginger, and other such recipes. A small piece munched after meals safeguards those subject to indigestion.

Choose very tender ginger, distinguished by pale pink tips and an absence of fibre. Scrape it, wash it, and prick the pieces thoroughly with a fork, being careful not to break them. Put them in a deep plate, and just cover them with water. Keep them immersed for two days, changing the water at least twice a day. Do not throw away this water. It can be turned into excellent ginger syrup or ginger toffee merely by simmering it down with sugar, cup for cup, until it is thick, for the former preparation or until it turns hard when rested in water, for the latter. Otherwise it can be used for ginger tea.

To every seer (a little over 2lb.) of ginger use a little more than two seers (4½lb.) of white sugar, reserve about a quarter of the sugar and with the rest and a little water in which the ginger has been soaked, make a thick syrup. Gently simmer the ginger in this, until it looks almost transparent. Take the pan down from the fire and keep it away. The next day make a thin syrup, allow the ginger to soak in this, simmer again, adding a little warm water if necessary. When the ginger is quite soft, and the syrup thick, take it down. If you prefer to have crystallised ginger, keep on simmering a little longer, but take care not to burn the sugar. When the sugar crystallises, take it down and cool it, dust it with castor sugar, and store away.

Mr. E. J. Burford, the wellknown trade unionist, who came down as a delegate to the South African Trades and Labour Council conference, will speak on "Trade Unionism," under the auspices of the Natal Teachers' Union, at the M. K. Gandhi Library Hall today at 2.30.

Mr. Burford is a champion of all workers. Until recently he was the editor of a workers' paper. He is a very good speaker.

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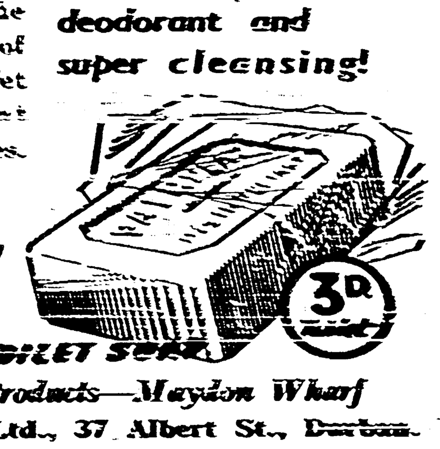

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The South African Indians have always zealously guarded their right of independence in making their own representations to the Union Government and they have never allowed the Agents-General to take upon themselves anything but a supplementary position. As associates they have received considerable assistance from them, including their advice, gleaned from their experience of the public life of their country. But Sir Rama has created a new departure, the High Commissionership, a good bureaucratic position, a post for others of his like to follow, the Indian Civil Service bureaucrats but who must remain, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion, and, we may add, criticism. That is his legacy to the Indians of South Africa.

It was but an accident that the Feetham recommendations, which give a measure of ownership of land to the Indians in the Transvaal, were passed during the time he was here—it was certainly not the result of his action. The admission of Indians to the Witwatersrand University's full medical course came not so much from any concern for Indians but to provide a full medical training for the Natives in this country, so that there should be no need for them to go to Europe, where they might, it was stated, get a sense of equality with the white man. The University of Cape Town had opened its doors to its medical faculty on the same grounds.

As for achieving unity, well the officials of the Natal Indian Association, who were so vocal at the City Hall, were just indulging in a bit of enthusiasm generated by the occasion. They know, however much it is to be regretted, that the state of disunity is worse than ever before. The absence from the meeting of so many of the people who count in our public life proves that the statement of the N.I.A. officials on the subject of unity was devoid of all foundation.

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The High Commissionership for India

BY SIR RAMA RAU

(In a Speech)

You have referred in your address to the change of status of my office and my appointment as the first High Commissioner for India. This change has been generally welcomed in India, but there seem to be some misunderstandings in regard to its significance in some quarters in this country.

I should like to take this opportunity of clarifying the position especially as it is important that when my successor takes charge there should be no misapprehension as to the nature of the functions of the High Commissioner.

There is no mystery about this change. It was a result of the appointment of a High Commissioner for Canada in the Union about a year ago. It was thought proper that the representative of the Government of India should be given the same diplomatic status as that of India's partners in the Commonwealth.

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It was considered that the presence of a representative of the Government of India in this country would secure continuous and effective cooperation between the two Governments and would help to implement the terms of the Cape Town Agreement. It has been the constant endeavour of my predecessors as well as myself to work to that end, and I wish to state authoritatively that the change in status would make no difference whatever to the duties of the High Commissioner arising from the terms of the Cape Town Agreement.

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(We refer to the subject in our editorial columns.—Editor, The Leader).

HUMILIATION TO THE UNIVERSITY OF S.A.

Sir Rama Rau's Admonition to European Students

"YOU DENY THEM ELEMENTARY RIGHTS"

SPEAKING at a farewell reception given by the N.U.C. Students' Union (Sastri Section), of which he was patron, at the Sastri College on Saturday last, Sir Rama Rau, dwelling on the importance of University education said: "Let the Indian community realise the necessity of a well-educated middle-class body for the stabilisation of any society. They exercise a balancing influence on the leaders. You must create an intelligentsia for out of it normally your leaders will emerge."

He was glad to note that there were 50 students studying for various degrees and also that 20 students had gone overseas to study medicine, and that 15 were studying law. "After some years you will find that it will be these people that will exercise a wholesome and steadying influence upon the community."

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"Capetown and Witwatersrand University have thrown open their doors to the Indian student, why then does Natal refuse Indian students? Students who are not foreigners but Union nationals. This inexplicable attitude of yours has created bitterness and resentment in India.

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"I appeal to the European students; much lies in your power to remove these absurd, resentful racial discriminations. I ask of you to learn more of India, not only of modern India, but of that great country of centuries ago, which gave an undying civilisation to the world, which gave a religion to the whole of Asia, which has left its impress to this day on China and Japan. That is the India you must know more about. When the time comes to shape a new order, when human values will have a new significance, and in which you will have to play a leading part, then in that new era to come you will find the world turning to the East for spiritual guidance."

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Proceedings began with a recitation of the Holy Quran, "Sura Mariam" by Imam Abdus Samad, officiating Imam of the Grey Street Mosque, Quassida "Yaa-Mun-Nabil" was recited by Muhammad Essack, while "Nata Mustapha" was sung by Quaval Muhammad Hoosain, the blind singer.

Shukarya (thanks) was passed by Mr. S. A. Rassool, who reminded the audience that the Holy Prophet Muhammad had taught humanity one of the greatest lessons, that of the brotherhood of man. He said that the Holy Prophet, with one ruling, drove home to the Muslims with unique force and persuasiveness and unconditionally that Muslims are verily brethren; that they should never keep aloof one from another, or harbour differences one with another and they should all unitedly hold fast to the rope of God.

Mr. Rassool said that the Holy Prophet most emphatically taught them that none could have perfect faith and be a true Muslim until and unless he wished for his brethren what he desired for himself. He quoted Thomas Carlyle: "A silent, great soul, he was one of those who cannot but be earnest; whom Nature herself had appointed to be sincere."

THE LEADER UP NORTH

I have a relative serving with the Motor Transport Company up north to whom I send The Leader regularly. Below I quote a few lines he has written to me thanking the editor for the fine Indian news he gives in The Leader. If you care to print same in your much-valued paper you are at liberty to do so.

"The three copies of the new Indian paper, The Leader, came to hand. The editor gives us some really very interesting news from home which is very much appreciated. All the boys also find it interesting. Please thank the editor on my behalf and my best wishes for every success with his new paper. Please post The Leader regularly, for which I always wait anxiously."

The write, Sergeant B. B. Singh, was the hon. swimming instructor of the Durban Indian Surf Life-saving Club before the war. He also has two brothers and a cousin who are also serving in the M.T. Company.

S. RAMSING,

Umzinto.

Farewell Reception to Teacher

At a farewell reception given by the Reunion Football Club on Sunday last to Mr. K. Ragawan, the president of the club and a member of the teaching staff at the Clairwood Boys' High School, a large number of the club's members were present.

In eloquent terms the various speakers spoke of him and wished him every success in his promotion in the teaching profession. He will commence duties at the Ladysmith school.

Mr. K. Ragawan belonged to various social, educational and sports clubs who will miss him.

The speakers were Messrs. A. Fayers, A. S. Ally, Richard Hoddinett, Ramanah, G. H. Easop, D. Roop and many others.

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Before the Esha Prayers the Juma Masjid was full of Muslims.

Mr. S. A. Rasool, President of the Buzma Ekhwanus Saffa, conducted the programme.

Proceedings began with a recitation of the Holy Quran, "Sura Mariam" by Imam Abdus Samad, officiating Imam of the Grey Street Mosque. Quassida "Yav-Mun-Nabil" was recited by Muhammad Essack, while "Naia Mustupha" was sung by Quaval Muhammed Hoosain, the blind singer.

Shukarya (thanks) was moved by Mr. S. A. Rasool, who reminded the audience that the Holy Prophet Muhammad had taught humanity one of the greatest lessons, that of the brotherhood of man. He said that the Holy Prophet, with one ruling, drove home to the Muslims with unique force and persuasiveness and unconditionally that Muslims are verily brethren; that they should never keep aloof one from another, or harbour differences one with another and they should all unitedly hold fast to the rope of God.

Mr. Rasool said that the Holy Prophet most emphatically taught them that none could have perfect faith and be a true Muslim until and unless he wished for his brethren what he desired for himself. He quoted Thomas Carlyle: "A silent, great soul, he was one of those who cannot but be earnest; whom Nature herself had appointed to be sincere."

THE LEADER UP NORTH

I have a relative serving with the Motor Transport Company up north to whom I send The Leader regularly. Below I quote a few lines he has written to me thanking the editor for the fine Indian news he gives in The Leader. If you care to print same in your much-valued paper you are at liberty to do so.

"The three copies of the new Indian paper, The Leader, came to hand. The editor gives us some really very interesting news from home which is very much appreciated. All the boys also find it interesting. Please thank the editor on my behalf and my best wishes for every success with his new paper. Please post The Leader regularly, for which I always wait anxiously."

The writer, Sergeant B. B. Singh, was the hon. swimming instructor of the Durban Indian Surf Life-saving Club before the war. He also has two brothers and a cousin who are also serving in the M.T. Company.

S. RAMSING.

Umzinto.

Farewell Reception to Teacher

At a farewell reception given by the Reunion Football Club on Sunday last to Mr. K. Ragawan, the president of the club and a member of the teaching staff at the Clairwood Boys' High School, a large number of the club's members were present.

In eloquent terms the various speakers spoke of him and wished him every success in his promotion in the teaching profession. He will commence duties at the Ladysmith school.

Mr. K. Ragawan belonged to various social, educational and sports clubs who will miss him.

The speakers were Messrs. A. Fayers, A. S. Ally, Richard Hoddinett, Ramanah, G. H. Essop, D. Roop and many others.

With clothes and linens costing more than ever, you simply must protect them from harm in the washtub. Use only Sunlight, the SAFE soap; it's guaranteed pure and contains no harmful adulterants. Its richer, extra-soapy suds make clothes beautifully white without rubbing, without harming a single thread. More than ever to-day, Sunlight IS true economy! Use it always, for all your washing.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

"In regard to university education, there have been considerable developments since the establishment of Sastri College, which is, of course, an institution for secondary education. For several years, however, college classes have been held in the evenings at the college. There are now over 50 students doing university work at this college.

"Johannesburg and Cape Town have for some considerable time admitted non-European students to the university, and Johannesburg has recently provided clinical facilities for non-European medical students.

"As you know, until last year, Indian medical students had to go to Europe or India for clinical training after their second-year course, because no facilities for such training were provided. The Johannesburg hospitals refused to have non-European students.

"I attach great importance to these developments for one of the defects in the structure of Indian society in this country has been the non-existence of a highly educated middle class. Without such a section no community can function effectively in political life.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

"The improvement of Indian housing conditions was also one of the points raised in the agreement of 1927, but it is only in the last three years that practical steps have been taken by local authorities. In Durban two fairly large sub-economic housing schemes and one economic housing scheme have been carried out. Maritzburg, at Boom Street 50 sub-economic houses have been built for Indians.

"Apart from this, slum property owners in several parts of Durban have been ordered to rebuild to the satisfaction of the health authorities. Probably the worst housing conditions obtain in the sugar estates in Natal, but the attention of the Public Health Authorities was drawn to this and as a result a five-year scheme has been taken in hand for the rebuilding of labourers' houses. Recently the Durban Council has announced a programme according to which they will spend £2,250,000 in the next four or five years on Indian housing."

In the sphere of politics, Sir Rama said that the Indian community had been fighting a rearguard action for several years. He referred to a series of measures which had been directed against them. He hoped that they had now at last turned the corner and that soon after the war, if not earlier, an attempt would be made to deal with the whole Indian problem in a comprehensive and generous manner and to seek a solution that could be honourably accepted by India as well as this country.

"It is in the economic sphere," went on Sir Rama, "that there has been the greatest progress during the last three or four years. Under the Wage Act, as you all know, a Wage Board has been established, whose duty it is to fix wages for various industries throughout the Union.

"During the last four years recommendations have been made by this board in respect of a large number of industries throughout the Union and a great many of them are already in operation. These wage determinations have had the effect of raising considerably the wages of the most poorly paid classes of workers in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban. Minimum wages have been fixed for unskilled labour in a large number of trades and industries including municipal undertakings and the minimum wage has been increased from about 15/- to 50/- a month to £5 in the case of Cape Town and £4 5s. in the case of Durban.

"In Durban itself five or six thousand Indian families have benefited by this substantial increase and the fixing of the minimum wage will raise the standard of practically one quarter of the Indian community.

"We have also, thanks to the sympathetic attitude of the present Government, been able to secure a reversal of the policy which had resulted in the reduction of Indian employees in the Railways and Harbours Department from 2,500 in 1920 to about 400 in 1939.

"The Honourable the Minister for Railways and Harbours decided last year to restore the number of Indians employed to the original figure of 2,500. The process of restoration must, of course, be gradual but for the first time for many years there has already been an increase in the number of Indian employees. Their rations, too, have been considerably improved and a Bill is now going through Parliament in regard to pensions for railway employees, including the Indians.

"I hope that very soon there will be a determination for employees in sugar factories. I attach great importance to these improvements for without a rise in the economic status of the community it is not possible for it to conform to Western standards of living on which great stress was laid in the Cape Town Agreement."

Sir Rama took the opportunity of clarifying the position in regard to the office of the High Commissioner.

"It was a result," he said, "of the appointment of a High Commissioner for Canada in the Union about a year ago. It was thought proper that the representative of the Government of India should be given the same diplomatic status as that of India's partners in the Commonwealth."

Practically a Civic Function

"Fellow citizens," said the Mayor, Mr. R. Ellis Brown, "while this is not exactly a civic function, it can be adjudged to be of sufficient importance to be one.

"I regard it myself a privilege to be allowed to be associated with this function, to give honour to Sir Rama Rau on his departure for India.

"I believe in the return of Sir Rama Rau, India is not only depriving herself of his services but she is depriving South Africa of a friend. Since he came to South Africa I believe I am speaking the truth when I say that the relations between India and this country have been sufficiently improved.

"In Sir Rama Rau we had a man who realised that the good of India and South Africa was not only synonymous but identical. To have a friend you must be a friend. Sir Rama has worked on that principle. He has worked assiduously and unremittingly in the cause of friendship between the two countries."

Mr. Ellis Brown referred to the contribution made by Lady Rama Rau, who had wholeheartedly co-operated in bringing about the rapprochement between the two communities which existed today.

"I believe that any tinge of regret we may have will be tempered with the knowledge that he will be able to join his family," added the Mayor.

Mr. A. M. Lockhat, on behalf of the Natal Indian Association, paid a tribute to the work of Sir Rama Rau in this country and recalled his many services.

"We cannot but express our sorrow at your departure for India after a period of three years filled with anxiety and trepidation. You have shared with us all our anxiety and troubles. We have regarded you as one of us. The Natal Indian Association has found in you a friend and guide," said Mr. Lockhat.

Sir Rama Rau was presented with a silver casket on which an address of appreciation "to the inestimable services you have rendered in the cause of Indian residents in South Africa," was inscribed.

Messages from several Cabinet Ministers, including Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Mr. Stuttaford, Col. Deneys Reitz, and Mr. Lawrence, associating themselves with the gathering, were read.

Other speakers were: Messrs. V. S. C. Pather, A. Christopher, S. Dollie (Cape Town), J. W. Godfrey, Maurice Webb, S. R. Naidoo, A. S. Kajee and A. Choudree.

Among those present were noticed: Mr. and Mrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee, Mr. J. Rustomjee, Mr. P. R. Pather, Mrs. J. W. Godfrey, Mr. A. E. Shaikh, Mr. M. N. Bhoola, Mr. M. E. Lakhi, Mr. Shaik Himed, Mr. I. S. Bhoola, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Chetty, Mr. S. M. Lockhat, Mrs. S. L. Singh, Mrs. A. Christopher, Mrs. A. Choudree, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Seethal, Mrs. Naidoo, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Lazarus, Mr. R. T. Singh, Mr. Chhotalal R. Parekh, Mr. V. R. Parekh, Mr and Mrs. S. J. Randeria, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Randeria, Mr. R. Ashabhai, Mr. S. Dayaram, Mr. G. Hansraj (Beira), Mr. M. P. Pillay, Mr. P. G. Desai, Dr. N. P. Desai, Mr. K. P. Desai, Mrs. Koopie Murrie, Rev. J. M. Sundrum, Mr. Ismail V. Jooma, Mrs. Kalideen, Mr. and Mrs. B. Parmasir, Mr. O. H. M. Jhavery, Mr. P. D. Hargovan, Mr. D. Hargovan, Mrs. Piruss, Mr. K. Mistri, Mr. D. S. Chetty, Mr. C. J. Mehta, Mr. A. K. Hossen, Mr. R. Mahaboer, Mr. Hoosen Seedat, Mr. E. E. Cowadia, Rev. A. J. Choonoo, Mr. P. G. Naidoo, Mr. V. M. M. Adams, Mr. [illegible] Faruk, Mr. and Mrs. K. Sooboomoney, Mr. Nagin Hargovan, Mr. A. A. Alfred, Mr. Shaikh Abdulla, Mr. P. Pillay, Mr. I. S. Amin, Mr. S. Rampersad, Mr. I. A. Essack, Mr. C. N. Jeena, Mr. H. Reshmanscheen and Mr. and Mrs. J. Royeppen.

DENTISTS NOW ERECT COLOUR BARRIER

On Monday last an Indian took seriously ill at Maritzburg, suffering from fever and toothache, writes a Maritzburg correspondent. Though he passed the morning calmly, but the toothache was too severe to bear and he decided to call in a dentist.

A family doctor was called, but as the doctor stated that he was not allowed to attend dental cases, he recommended the names of several well-known dentists.

Having phoned the dentists, one stated that he was too busy and could not come out; another was absent, and one of them stated that he could only attend to Europeans, and not to non-Europeans. Until late in the evening the patient, because of the pain, was compelled to leave his bed and had to go by car to a dental surgery.

"This colour bar system is created not only in public places but in public services. The dental profession is also doing the same and dentists are beginning to think that the white skinned man is the only human being. It is time that they remembered that it is also the brown and black man who are laying down their lives in thousands in the struggle for the existence of democracy and the preservation of justice and order," comments this correspondent.

Donations to the Nizamia Society

The Treasurer of the Nizamia Muslim Society, Maritzburg, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations: Janab Moulana M. Hanieff, £5; Mall's (Pty.), Ltd., £3 8s. 4d.; A. B. Sharieff, £2; Mahomed Ismail & Co. (M. E. Seedat), £2; Mahomed Subrathie, £1; Mahomed Sadique, £1; Shaik Ismail, £1; S. S. Subrathie, 8s.

Indian Eisteddfod Entries

In view of the Easter interruption to schools the closing date of entries in the forthcoming 1941 Indian Eisteddfod has been extended to Thursday, May 1, with the hon. secretary at the society's offices, 7 Pembroke Chambers, 472 West Street.

The opening ceremony will be held about May 10, and the sessions will commence soon afterwards. Intending competitors are asked to get their entry forms immediately from the secretary or at Sinuh's Cafe, 198 Grey Street.

Officials of the society travelled up to Glencoe during the Easter vacation, where a very successful festival of Northern Natal was held, ending up with a final concert on Easter Monday evening.

Maritzburg will hold its opening and sessions during the coming week-end, April 26 to April 27 inclusive.

FAREWELL FUNCTION AT HARDEN HEIGHTS

On Wednesday last the Harden Heights Tennis Club entertained one of its officials, Mr. B. Gerrib, who is leaving. Mr. T. F. Forsyth Thompson presided.

Mr. Gerrib was the captain of the club for over four years and also one of those responsible for the inauguration of the club.

Mr. Thompson, on behalf of the club, presented Mr. Gerrib with a pipe and pouch.

A farewell dinner was held subsequently. Among those present included: D. Ramdeen, N. S. Naidoo, A. P. Jhagroo, P. Kanalall, R. Jagesar, R. Mohunlall, R. Naynah, P. Moonsamy, A. Prugasum, R. Gaylon, Cassim and A. T. S. David.

Music was provided by the members of the Harden Heights Indian School Orchestra.

Clairwood Social Service

At the annual meeting of the Indian Social Service Committee held on Sunday last, the following were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. R. P. [illegible] (chairman, re-elected); Mr. [illegible] Gadalli (vice-chairman, re-elected); Mr. S. Gopal (hon. secretary, re-elected); Mr. R. R. Moodley (hon. treasurer, re-elected). Executive: Messrs. N. P. Naidoo, R. Ramchander, K. C. Dass, A. M. Pillay and P. R. Pather.

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AVALON'S ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME

Just imagine Jane Withers, with a band of Mexican outlaws, attempting to restore law and order to an Arizona town and you will get some idea of what hilarious proceedings must go on in "The Arizona Wildcat," 20th Century-Fox production which opens on Monday next at the Avalon Theatre.

The film starts off with high action when the stagecoach arrives in Mineville, Arizona, with the riddled bodies of the driver and two guards, mute testimony they had been murdered and robbed of a gold shipment the coach had been carrying from the mine. One of the guards escaped and the sheriff and his deputies ride off in search of him and to capture the bandits.

No sooner have they ridden out of town than it is revealed the sheriff himself is the head of the gang who held up the stagecoach and the departing posse members. They start a search for the escaped guard, determined to kill him.

The scene which follows, where Jane rides through the night rounding up the members of "El Gato's" gang by hurling rocks through the windows with messages that read: "Be prepared—we ride again," is said to be the most thrilling to come to the screen in many months.

A scene from "The Arizona Wildcat"

Movie fans everywhere will have one decided advantage over the gay thousands who go to New England for the snow sports this year. They will be able to view the celebrated Dartmouth winter carnival at first hand in Walter Wanger's "Winter Carnival," which will be shown at the Avalon during the second part of next week's programme.

"Winter Carnival" is unique in that neither winter atmosphere nor winter sports control any portion of the story or demand even the slightest deviation from a smoothly moving story plot to accommodate scenes of the 1939 Dartmouth carnival.

The story which the Wanger film depicts has had more than one parallel in the history of winter carnivals and Director Charles F. Riesner exercised extreme care in presenting the romance between Jill Baxter and Prof. John Weldon, in the film, as it might be seen through the eyes of youth.

Ann Sheridan and Richard Carlson as they appear in an outdoor scene on the Dartmouth College campus during the gayeties and festivities of "Winter Carnival," Walter Wanger's new film production.

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Gold missing from the mine!
The stagecoach stuck up!
A whole town shot up!
The sheriff in cahoots with the crooks!
JANE WITHERS
in
THE ARIZONA WILDCAT
with
LEO CARRILLO
So much fun and excitement you'll miss something if you even blink your eyes . . . as Jane brings law and order to the West . . . the Withers brand!
3 NEWS REELS 3
of the
WORLD'S GREAT WAR
CAVALCADE OF STUFF
Howling Comedy

THURS. FRI. SAT.
May 1st, 2nd, 3rd
IT'S THE HOTTEST THING THAT EVER HIT THE ICE!
Get on top of the world—at Dartmouth's famous festival of fun!
Walter Wanger presents
ANN SHERIDAN
in the Season's Gayest Picture
WINTER CARNIVAL
with
RICHARD CARLSON
Dartmouth's dizzy . . . the campus is crazy . . . the whole world's a topsy-turvy madhouse of merriment as youth rides high on the crest of romance in one big grand and galorious frolic!
3 NEWS REELS 3
of the
WORLD'S GREAT WAR
POPULAR SCIENCE
CARTOONS, etc.

VERULAM SOCCER TEAMS UNITE

Officials Elected for the Season

A record crowd attended a unification soccer meeting held at Messrs. R. Juta Bros.' store.

It was the first time that four clubs of the district, namely, Verulam F.C., Temples F.C., Millers F.C. and Stars F.C., were united under the name of Verulam Indian Football Club. This was largely due to the efforts of Messrs. G. H. Bax and V. Juta. The club is affiliated to the North Coast Indian Football Association.

The following were elected as office bearers for the ensuing season: Patrons, Messrs. G. H. A. Kathrada, T. P. Sam, N. Raghavjee, Juta Jeewa, R. Talawantsingh, S. E. Sham, V. Subben, G. H. Maiter and A. Moonsamy; president, Mr. Chunilall Raghavjee; vice-presidents, Messrs. S. R. Maharaj, V. Govindsamy, A. I. Bhaba, R. Juta, M. G. Juggath, S. Rampershad, I. A. Kathrada, S. M. Singh, G. Bechoo, L. M. Singh and A. Parasuramen; captain, Mr. S. Chinsamy; vice-captain, Mr. J. Juggath; hon. secretary, Mr. R. L. Beharee; joint hon. treasurers, Messrs. I. A. Kathrada and K. P. Jack; hon. auditor, Mr. V. Govindsamy; delegates to N.C.I.F.A., Messrs. S. Chinsamy, J. Juggath, A. I. Bhaba, S. R. Maharaj and R. L. Beharee; executive committee, Messrs. G. H. Bax, V. Juta, R. Sham, S. S. Maharaj, N. C. Moodley, S. G. Maiter and Cassilall Raghavjee.

Moonlighters F.C. Officials

The following have been elected officials of the Moonlighters Football Club for the ensuing season: Patrons, Messrs. M. K. Moodley, D. H. Crouch, J. Huber; president, Mr. A. S. A. Gany; vice presidents, Messrs. R. S. K. Moodley, J. S. Rampersad, S. Rajpaul, E. Khan, J. S. Jegnath, S. K. Naidoo, M. K. Naidoo, R. Mahabeer, J. Hassim, A. C. Ayoob, Salikram A. Roshen; secretary, Mr. R. Alli; manager, Mr. M. H. Friday; auditor, Mr. S. Rajpaul; treasurer, Mr. I. H. Khan.

Jerseys and Socks for Coronation F.C.

The following were elected officials of the Coronation Football Club, which has affiliated in the senior division of the North Coast I.F.A.: Patrons, Messrs. R. Storm, A. Storm, W. Storm, V. A. Turner, E. C. Johnson; president, Mr. K. G. Pillay; vice-presidents, Messrs. M. R. Govender, S. C. Moodley, K. V. Pillay; treasurer, Mr. C. S. Thavar; trainer-manager, Mr. T. M. Govender; joint secretaries, N. R. Pillay and V. Ramen.

Mr. K. V. Pillay, who presided, stated that the Coronation Brick and Tile Co. has kindly consented to present a set of jerseys and socks to the club.

Bakers' Ltd., F.C.

At the first annual meeting of the Bakers, Limited, Indian F.C., held at the Liberal Study Group Hall, Durban, last Sunday, the following officials were elected: Patrons, Mr. J. M. L. Baumann, J.P., Sir B. Rama Rau and Mr. A. F. Baumann; vice-patrons, Messrs. A. Christopher, S. L. Singh and Otto Baumann; president, Mr. S. N. Moodley; vice-presidents, Messrs. W. F. Ross, A. H. Clayton, L. Garvie, A. W. Fitzgerald, K. V. C. Pillay, M. S. Reddy, M. R. Frank, P. M. Govender, S. B. Maharaj, S. R. Abdool, N. Tommy Naidoo, Maduray Peter, Albert S. Singh, Gafull and David Murugasen; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. V. S. Mannie Pillai; manager, Mr. V. R. Chetty; captains, Mr. S. M. Moodley, "A" team; Mr. G. K. Pillay, "B" team.

Mr. O. M. Soni will lead a discussion on the "Non-European United Front" at the Group Hall on April 29, at 8 p.m.

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Vol. I.—No. 22 DURBAN, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1941 PRICE 2d.

S.A. TENNIS TEAM TO TOUR INDIA

Proposal Made by Indian High Commissioner

PREPARED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH INDIA ASSOCIATION

Speaking at a reception, held under the auspices of the Transvaal Indian Tennis Association, in honour of the participants in the South African tournament held in Johannesburg during Easter, Sir Rama Rau, the retiring Indian High Commissioner, said that on his return to India he would endeavour to arrange with the home association to entertain an Indian tennis touring team from South Africa.

Under the auspices of the Transvaal Indian Lawn Tennis Association a reception in honour of the visiting tennis team was given at the Springbok Hall, Johannesburg, in the evening of Easter Monday, when His Excellency the High Commissioner for India, Sir Rama Rau, was present, and made the presentation of trophies to the winners in the South African Indian Tennis Tournament and the interprovincial competitions.

The hall presented a brilliant appearance, and all sections of the non-European community, likewise Europeans, were present. Among those present were Messrs. R. C. Messer, R. Maher, I. Mackay, W. J. Apps, J. H. Sutton, Miss M. Sutton, Messrs. S. M. Nana, Mahomed Jajbhay, S. Rajmani, president of the South African Lawn Tennis Association, I. I. Hazaree, Hoosen Jajbhay, Z. V. Parekh, M. Vahed, Himdad Khan, [illegible] of Natal, Perry Pillay and S. D. Royeppen, and many leading Indians and members of the coloured community.

A toast list was prepared and the speakers included the High Commissioner, Sir Rama Rau, Messrs. Hoosen Jajbhay, S. M. Nana, S. Rajmani, Mahomed Jajbhay, C. B. M. Das, R. Jithoo, S. Singaram, I. Bramdaw, S. S. Maharaj, Wesley Thomas, C. B. Kokale, P. Pillay and H. Jithoo.

After the usual toast was proposed to His Majesty the King and Emperor of India, His Excellency the High Commissioner, speaking on India's culture and tradition, said the dear "old lady" with her children, numbering over three hundred million, was keenly watching their interests in India and outside the motherland. He referred to the great part played by India in the present war. The Indian troops, he said, were fighting side by side with the South African troops in Africa. Nevertheless the Europeans in this country have not yet come to an understanding on the Indian question. He hoped, however, that the national problems will after the war receive considerable attention.

He praised the Jajbhay brothers for their keenness in sports and particularly their hospitality on various occasions, and congratulated the Transvaal team on its success in the recent South African tennis tournament.

His Excellency continued that when he returned to India he would make all necessary arrangements to entertain an Indian touring team from South Africa to visit India shortly.

Mr. Hoosen Jajbhay, in extending thanks to the High Commissioner on behalf of the Transvaal Indian Lawn Tennis Association, and to the members of the committee for the success of the tournament and the evening's function, announced his intention to retire from sports.

Mr. Hoosen Jajbhay, who has held an unbeaten record in South Africa for the last seven years, is the proud holder of 58 championships within that period, competing against the Western Province, Natal, Transvaal coloured and the Interrace Tennis Association. His sudden and unexpected retirement from sports will be a great loss to the South African Indian sportsmen.

Durban Soccer Results

The Durban Indian Football Association opened their season on Saturday last and were unable to complete the matches owing to rain. Five matches were decided and the remaining one was abandoned.

The Stars, winners of all the local trophies and Natal Cup last year, met the Old Collegians, the newly-promoted club to the "A" division. The match was evenly contested up to the halftime; the score was one all, Stars scoring two more after interval without reply.

There will be no matches today on account of the motor cycle races.

Detailed scores:

SENIOR LEAGUE, "A" AND "B"
Stars beat Old Collegians, 3—1.
Schools beat Sydenham, 3—1.

JUNIOR LEAGUE
Stella drew Centrals, 1—1.

JUVENILE, "A" AND "B"
Warwickshire beat Sastri, 3—1.
Stars beat Syd-Royals, 4—1.

NORTH COAST INDIAN SOCCER

The following are the results of the soccer matches played on the Umzinto Indian sports grounds on Sunday last:

Riverside 2, Temple "A" nil.

Coronation 5, Umzinto School Old Boys, 1.

Model 4, Temple "B" nil.

The following are the fixtures for tomorrow:

1.30 p.m., Rivers vs. National Paper Factory; referee, Mr. A. D. Pillay.

2.45 p.m., Model vs. Prospect; referee, Mr. G. K. Singh.

4 p.m., Temple "A" vs. Duffield Stars; referee, Mr. S. K. Reddy.

All matches will be played on the Umzinto Indian sports ground.

S.A. TENNIS RESULTS

Transvaal by defeating Natal by four matches to three won the South African tennis trophy at the tournament played in Johannesburg during the Easter week. The following are the detailed results:—

DOUBLES

H. Jajbhay and W. Thomas beat D. Roopnarian and E. Yusuf 6—3, 6—1.

I. Bramdaw and S. S. Maharaj beat M. Jajbhay and Y. Mall 6—0, 6—3.

H. Jajbhay and W. Thomas beat I. Bramdaw and S. S. Maharaj 6—4, 6—4.

D. Roopnarian and E. Gany beat Y. Mall and M. Jajbhay 4—6, 5—7, 6—4.

SINGLES

S. S. Maharaj beat W. Thomas 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

H. Jajbhay beat D. Roopnarian 6—1, 6—1.

W. Thomas beat D. Roopnarian 3—6, 5—6, 6—4.

H. Jajbhay and S. S. Maharaj (match abandoned owing to insufficient light).

S.A. Singles Championship Competition for Mutapha's trophy was won by Mr. H. Jajbhay.

SEMI-FINALS

M. Jajbhay beat D. Roopnarian 6—3, 6—5, 3—6, 6—3.

S. S. Maharaj beat W. Thomas 6—3, 6—4, 6—0.

FINALS

M. Jajbhay beat S. S. Maharaj 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

S.A. Doubles Championship for R. Sudasing's Trophy.

H. Jajbhay and W. Thomas beat S. S. Maharaj and I. Bramdaw 6—3, 5—4, 6—1.

The Depot Road Old Boys' Football Club travelled to Johannesburg during the Easter holidays and played two matches. They won one and drew the other.

Table Tennis Union

At the annual meeting of the Durban and District Table Tennis Union the following were elected as office-bearers for the year 1941-1942: Messrs. E. H. Ismail, president (re-elected); Ahmed S. Randeree, secretary; H. M. Vahed, treasurer; J. M. Patel, records clerk; I. S. Amin, auditor.

Clubs wishing to affiliate should write to the secretary, 335 Pine St., Durban.

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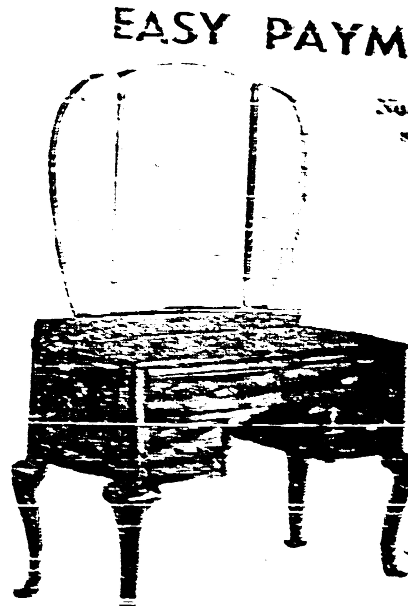
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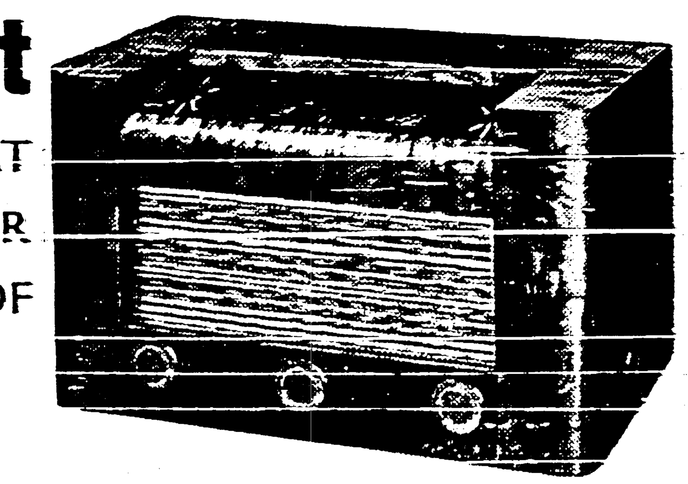
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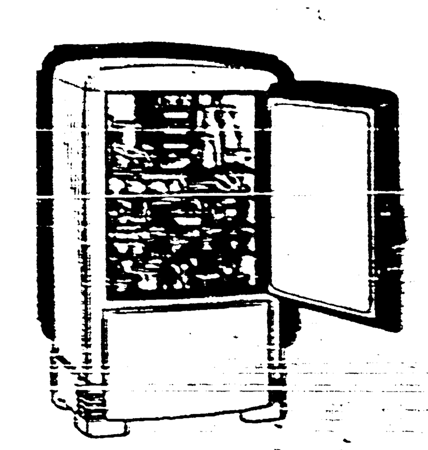
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