

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Indians' Disabilities In South Africa

THE Associated press understands that Dr. Khare will raise question about Indians in the Union of South Africa through interpellations in the coming session of the Legislative Assembly. He would ask information regarding the present situation there particularly the disabilities of Indian residents as regard the rights of citizenship and ownership of land. Dr. Khare would propose that the issues under dispute be referred to the League of Nations of which both India and South Africa are original members so as to arrive at an early settlement.

### Maritzburg's Boast

Mr. A. T. Allison, Mayor of Maritzburg, in welcoming Dr. James Fenton M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health for Kensington and Chairman of the Council of the Royal Sanitary Institute, at a civic luncheon, said: "For our non-European population coming from the kraals of Zululand and the plains of India we are doing a great deal to improve their general health by providing hygienic houses and teaching them the rudiments of simple hygiene and sanitation. We are proud of being the first municipality in South Africa to organise and to carry out a course of practical and theoretical training in hygiene for educated non-Europeans and to employ these trained Native Health Assistants as teachers and visitors on the staff of our Health Department."

### Non-Europeans' Pay in Railway Departments

Six thousand five hundred non-Europeans employed in all departments of the railways in Natal out of more than 36,000 in the Union will share in the £80,000 benefit which the Minister, Mr. Pirōw, has decided to award them. The announcement (as reported by Reuter) was made at Salt river by Mr. H. G. Lawrence, M.P. Non-Europeans on the Railways had their wages reduced drastically in October 1931, when all staff had to suffer a depression cut but whereas the wages of the Europeans were restored to their previous levels when the finances of the Union improved, the non-Europeans were kept

on the lower scales, excepting the comparatively few men who were performing work regarded as being in a higher category than that of labourer.

This generosity on the part of the Government will be welcomed with a sense of gratitude by the non-Europeans concerned.

### Unemployed Indians' Census

A census of all unemployed Indians in Maritzburg was taken last week-end by the Maritzburg Indian Unemployed Relief Committee. The Relief Committee intends to make strong representations for the increased employment of Indians in the City. Dry rations were distributed to 129 Indian families by the Relief Committee in Maritzburg last month and nine new cases of destitute families have been provided for. Applications on the ground of indigency were made for exemption from Personal Tax payments on behalf of 20 Indians. The applications were granted.

### Two Sad Deaths

The sad death took place last Sunday of Mrs. V. D. Padayachee, youngest sister of Mr. P. G. Naicker, a leading member of the Indian community, at Mr. and Mrs. Naicker's residence in Leopold Street, Durban. Mrs. Padayachee was only thirty years old and had contracted illness since her confinement two months ago. This death was followed in tragic circumstances by the very sad death at 1-30 a.m. on Tuesday of Pangajavalli, the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Naicker. Miss Naicker who was suffering from consumption had been ailing for the last four years during which period her parents spared no pains in obtaining the best medical aid for the recovery of their beloved daughter who was showing hopeful signs of recovery during the last few months. The sudden shock of her aunt's death however was more than she could bear and it proved fatal. Both were interred at the Queen Street cemetery on Monday and Tuesday respectively, the funeral being attended by a large number of friends and relatives. The late Mrs. Padayachi leaves behind her sorrowing husband and two children. We extend to them and to Mr.

and Mrs. P. G. Naicker and family our profound sympathy in their very sad bereavement.

### Unpatriotic Act Of Indian Assembly President

By the casting vote of the President Sir Abdur Rahim the Indian Assembly rejected the Bill sponsored by a Congress member proposing the repeal of of the Criminal Law Act of 1908 authorising the Government to declare any association unlawful. Congress members had promised the electorate to secure the repeal of the Act. The issue was thus regarded as a trial of strength between the Government and Congress. On each side 66 voted, where upon the President voted, against the Bill amid official cheers.

Sir Abdur Rahim has by his action betrayed his electorate for he was elected by Congress electors. India is too far away from Swaraj yet when our men in whom the country places its confidence are lacking in patriotism.

### Anti-Hitler Feeling In India

Herr Hitler's recent speech at Munich on colonial expansion in which he referred to India, says a Reuter's message from Calcutta, has caused bitter resentment there and is fiercely condemned by the Nationalist Press. Following the recent appeal by Mr. K. F. Nariman, a Bombay Congress leader, for a boycott of German goods as a protest against "insulting references to India by Bully No. 2 in European politics," the leader of the Punjab Socialist Party has called on his followers to observe Sunday as an anti-Hitler day and to hold protest meetings and demonstrations. The German Consul at Bombay has issued a statement that Herr Hitler's speech was not political, but historical and did not refer to any actual racial or colonial problems.

Herr Hitler's reference to India mentioned above is not being known to have been reported here. We will await the Indian exchanges to throw more light on the subject.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1936

### Trusteeship Or Robbery?

THE Prime Minister's Native Bills are once again engaging the minds of the whole country. While these lines are being written a new development has taken place in the Union Parliament whence it is reported that the Prime Minister has decided to withdraw the existing Representation of Natives Bill which passed its first reading last week and to introduce a new Bill which will embrace the vital compromise put forward during the last few days. Under this new Bill it is given to understand that the Cape Native franchise will be retained but the Native voters in the Cape will be placed on a separate voters' roll. They will be given the power to elect three European representatives to the House of Assembly and instead of having the right to elect either European or Natives to the Cape Provincial Council, the two representatives will be Europeans only. All the other provisions of the Bill will stand, although there is some doubt whether the additional representation in the Senate will be reduced from the present proposal of four, with a possible extension to six, to two with power to extend to four.

#### Native Attitude

The Executive of the African National Congress, which has been very aptly described as "the black man's Parliament," we understand, has rejected the compromise suggested to them. In the course of a letter to the *Rund Daily Mail*, signed by Prof. R. F. Alfred Hoernle, and Messrs. O. D. Schreiner and W. H. Ramsbottom, as members of the Johannesburg Joint Council of Europeans and Africans, these good friends of the Natives and champions of their cause have explained the attitude of Natives. We regret neither space nor time will permit us to reproduce this letter fully. We shall therefore have to satisfy ourselves by placing before the reader the salient points contained therein: "Firstly, the Executive had been given a mandate by the Congress to fight for the retention of the present Cape Native franchise, but it had no mandate to do anything else. Nonetheless, the Executive offered to take the proposed compromise back to the Congress, and asked for time to call the Congress together. This reasonable request, however, was refused by the Prime Minister. Secondly the compromise had been urged not in the interests of the Natives in the first instance, but in an effort to secure unity within the ranks of the United Party. This is the reason why, although the compromise did not originate among the Natives at all, but was suggested to them by certain members of Parliament, tremendous pressure was brought to bear on the Natives to shoulder the responsibility of putting forward the compromise as coming from themselves. Only on this condition was the Prime

Minister prepared to embody it in the Bill.

#### A Sinister Game

There were two advantages of the compromise to the United Party. Firstly, the compromise could then be presented as 'what the Natives themselves have asked for,' and this would have enabled the "liberals" in the United Party to vote for the abolition of the present Native franchise with a good conscience. And, secondly, the Prime Minister would thereby have been relieved from having to rely for his two third majority on the support of the Malanites and perhaps having to pay a political price for that support. Thus the compromise was proposed to the Natives mainly for the convenience of the United Party. The writers then go on to show how the compromise offered to leave the Natives with the shadow of the franchise, whilst taking away the substance. The essential principle of the present franchise is *common citizenship*, as expressed through the registration of both White and Black voters on the same voters' rolls and through both voting for the same candidates. It is precisely this common citizenship, which the compromise took away. For, while it left qualified Natives with an individual vote, it segregated them into separate voters' rolls and made them vote for separate candidates. Moreover, it limited the number of these Native representatives in the Assembly to three, however large the number of Native voters might become in future. These three members would have little, if any, influence in the House where they would almost come to be regarded as cranks, whilst the other members would feel themselves relieved from responsibility for Native interests because of the presence of these specialists." Apart from the usefulness or otherwise of the present Cape Native franchise to the Natives, the fundamental ground on which the Natives refused to accept the compromise, the writers point out, is that the abolition of common citizenship is contrary to the best interests of the whole country. There is every reason to think that the principle of segregating Native voters into separate voters' rolls would, in time, be extended to other non-European groups, thus forcing on the people of South Africa a political division into racial groups. And these groups, in virtue of this very division, would be forced into pursuing purely sectional interests, often in bitter antagonism to each other. Each group would think its own interests different from, and opposed to, the interests of rival groups. The scheme of separate voters' rolls on racial lines thus contains within itself the seeds of endless and growing hostility, friction, and inter-racial strife."

### Trusteeship Or Robbery

The letter we have quoted above explains not only the Native attitude towards the Bill but lays open the sinister game the Parliamentarians, or shall we say, the "Trustees" of the Natives have been playing. Whatever the fate of the Bill may be we are concerned more about the general attitude of mind of the Europeans towards the races over which they are privileged to dominate. Of course we hold the few friends who are ardently fighting the cause of the Natives in particular and the non-Europeans in general in the highest esteem. They are, however, the exceptions. The general attitude of mind is that depicted by Sir Abe Bailey. Writing in the Press of South Africa in support of General Hertzog's Native Bills, Sir Abe is reported to have said:

"In General Hertzog's plans we have the first instalment of a policy to meet an immediate and pressing problem—the stemming of the tide of Native domination. . . . White supremacy and White civilisation are doomed if they are to depend solely on the protection of the colour of the White man's skin. The White population must work and educate themselves. They cannot keep their supremacy only by proving their superiority in intellect and skill and by demonstrating to the world that they are entitled to a superior position. . . . Do not let us shipwreck our existence, nor even allow the possibility of the Native dominating South Africa in the future. With this Bill and its amendment there is a pool of light and a standard lamp for South Africa, and let us advance in that direction."

So this is how the trustees have to keep their trust! Does it not smack more of robbery than trusteeship. An unenlightened person would be a little confused at this retrograde step on the part of White South Africa of depriving their Native population of the rights in their present advanced stage which they enjoyed in their raw state. Sir Abe Bailey clears that confusion. Under the present Trusteeship the fate of the Natives in South Africa is sealed. They cannot expect to go forward; they must be kept backward to eternity.

White people who talk of their White supremacy and White civilisation are beginning to forget in their intoxication of power even the meanings of the phrases they use. "The White man," Sir Abe says, "can keep his supremacy not by depending solely on the protection of the colour of his skin but by proving his superiority in intellect and skill and by demonstrating to the world that they are entitled to a superior position." Does this "superiority in intellect" consist in keeping down-trodden for ever millions of people over whom they happen to dominate in order to safeguard their own supremacy? If so special text books will have to be provided by those who preach this type of doctrine. The world must be mad to pass this as a qualification for holding a superior position.

But one principle laid down by Sir Abe Bailey for the White people to gain their own interests appeals to us very much

as worth taking note of, for it is one which should be followed not only by White people but by all. That is that "one should march boldly forward for one's own cause and in doing so collective and individual sacrifices must be made. The line of least resistance is a betrayal of the interests of one's cause." This is a principle which Indians and Natives will do well to follow.

### A Contrast

In conclusion, while we cannot but admire the stand taken up by the African National

Congress in fighting against the Bill on principle, we cannot help being thoroughly ashamed of our own brethren from the Transvaal headed by Mr. A. L. Kaje, secretary of the South African Indian Congress, who have thrown aside the principles they have cherished all these years and have gone to beg for crumbs from the Minister under the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act. And yet some of the Congress leaders think a greater principle is involved in Sir Syed Raza Ali's marriage with Miss Samy, over which they have chosen to

sulk. We must confess it is beyond us to appreciate this sense of principle.

### Fountain of Wisdom

*There is no more certain way to emasculate a nation, to destroy its soul, and to turn it into a flock of human sheep, than to subject it for a considerable time to foreign domination. This the whole history of the world shows. If you destroy a nation's spirit, you might about as well destroy the nation itself and the most effective way to destroy the spirit of a nation is to rob it of its freedom.*

—J. T. SUNDERLAND.

## WHAT SHALL WE READ?

WE are much more concerned in solving the problem of 'what shall we read' rather than the problem of 'what should we read'. The time which we spend in reading as we think can be safely utilized in educating the uneducated. What do we read? That would be a more pertinent question to answer. "Light literature—thrillers, murder stories, detective stories, memoirs and biographies." The average reader wants an interesting, dramatic and exciting story interspersed with good phrases, quotations. He is not concerned with the 'enduring vitality' of literature or the ephemeral stimulant of light literature! He reads to spend his leisure—reading is a cheap way of spending it; no doubt the cheapest is gossip. There is nothing that we dread as 'boredom.' It is a demon that must be kept at an arm's length. Our shield is the tome. Not only time lies heavy at our hands, even our life has no charm for us. The reality is so unpleasant because true, the vast unreality so pleasant because strange. Books offer us an escape from life; they are a warrant of release from the prison house. Here we are misusing the panacea over a wrong diagnosis. Do we want a release from life and its problem? Should not we grapple with them and solve them! We, the educated, should we also retire like the uneducated? They stick to their vocation, shall we betray our ranks and take our leisure? What a shame! What a fall! "Books should deepen and enlarge our experience of life. They should enable us to lead life at a higher level of thinking, feeling and doing. In other words, they should enlarge the scope of our thoughts, deepen our feelings and give us a firmer grip on the problems that face us."

### Not Light Literature

Indians do not need an escape; death too, is deliverance. Indians need to fight out and win. What shall they read? Not light literature but literature. Leisure should be utilised to economic ends and not for mental recreation or vain satisfaction. What shall the educated India read? They shall read books

By  
Prof. RADHA KRISHNA SUD.  
In The 'Tribune'

which will enable them to make the conditions of the masses better. Let us consider for a while the ills from which we suffer. Enumerating off hand, we can count political subjugation, economic depression, social unrest and mental uneasiness. We want Puran Swaraj or complete independence, but are we sure what we mean by these two words? What type of liberty do we need and what type of liberty can we hope for? It is neither here nor there. It is a cry for independence and nothing more. Do we want Dominion status or Responsible Government or Federal Government of one or other type? What are the distinguishing features of these forms of modern governments? Read some book on Constitutional History or Political Science. Fiction or drama cannot help you much, unless you were to read the works of H. G. Wells or George Bernard Shaw. Will one of these forms suit Indian conditions which are quite peculiar? Do we need grafting something native indigenous to the foreign stem? To answer this question an extensive and intensive knowledge of the correlative sciences of economics, politics, history, sociology etc., is required. To be free, it would not be out of place to mention, we should know what it means to be free. Read, learn and experience.

Economic depression is not our special lot, but it has hit the whole of the world. What were the causes responsible for it? Social, political or economic? It is the after effect of the Great War. The standard of living was raised by the boom that followed the War. Conditions are now similar to those before the War. What is the conclusion? There must be another world conflagration if we are to continue as we are to-day or we should revert to our old standard of living and maintain that by living as peaceful subjects of a

a common international brotherhood. What should we choose. Or, more relevant still, can we choose? Is not the choice already made? Are we not committed? Let the economists answer? What to read? "Whither going this world?" Is there a book bearing this title. If not, do not despair. We have hundreds of histories describing the rise and fall of the Great Wheel of Empires. We can read and take courage as well as caution. We should read lest we should take the desperate plunge into the chaotic and uncertain void of future.

### Tide Of The Time

Why is there so much social unrest? It cannot entirely be due to our political subjection. It is the tide of the time. Old order changeth yielding place to new. Old traditions, customs and institutions are too good and antiquated to be of practical importance. They are important for they illuminate the pages of the history of our glorious past. Divorced from these age-old traditions we have been thrown headlong and with an almost stupendous speed into the vortex of the Western civilisation. What is good for the West may be good for us, but is it better than our old traditions? Is the change for the better? Are we being united or are we being separated? Is there greater harmony or greater discord? Do we grow wheat or sow tares in the wheat fields? Why do we let communalism sap our energies and eat into our very vitals? Why do we suffer our brethren to be called Harijans or social pariahs? Why do we witness the communal riots—a common day diversion, a week-end performance? Why is there a contumacious disregard of civic duties and flagrant defiance of everything that goes by the name of discipline or law and order? Inequality there is and it has been in existence ever since the day of the creation. The temptation of the 'loaves and fishes' and 'a handful of silver' has been there; the mammon worshippers, the iconoclasts, the law breakers and the misanthropes have been there but

such sad incidents were never witnessed before. What is all this due to? Our peculiar circumstances! But what are they and what is their cause? Read and find. Then what shall we read?

Our mental dissatisfaction is the most ignoble of all. We are a nation of slaves and down-trodden people. At least, the others say so. India was never mentally or imaginatively starved. Look to her past; but ignore her present. We lost touch with the great staying force! the force of Religion, the right

spirit that lies at the base of all creeds and faith. Religion stood and stands for everything universal and catholic and all embracing! These are precisely the virtues we need and hanker after. Unfortunately we are lost in the turmoil at the surface, in the foam at the churning of our civilization, in the enormous piles of facts and figures, in the nineties of rationalistic philosophy—in short, in the why and wherefore of things. In our wildgoose-chase we have lost sight of the essential hypothesis, that we are all

the creation of one Father, the subjects of one community and the apostles of one Faith, i.e. the threefold links of God, Humanity and Religion. Let us regain the mental solace which shall surely give the will to think, the power to act and the hope of victory. Let us win back our lost faith; let us win back true knowledge and insight and we are more than half-way through. What shall we read?

What shall India read? Does she want deliverance or life? That answers the important question.

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## MR. V. S. C. PATHER MAKES AN EXPLANATION

To The Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—In your editorial, which appears in the *INDIAN OPINION* of the 14th February under the heading "Coming to Light" (whatever this may mean) you refer to an interview purported to have been given by me to the Tamil paper, *SENTAMIL SELVAN* and take occasion to subject some points contained in that interview to criticism with the intention of proving acts of inconsistency on my part. I should like to correct the impression that the interview was authorised. The Editor of the Tamil paper called on me to enquire as to what had transpired on the question of the Agent-General's marriage. In a friendly chat I told him the whole story of our representations to the Agent. Incidentally our conversation drifted into several aspects concerning the present Agent and his work here. This conversation was not intended to be produced in the form of an interview, nor was it intended to be published in a disjointed manner, as it appears in the Tamil paper.

You seem to have taken for granted that the version of the interview was as given by me. It is not so. To suit your purpose of castigating the policy of the South African Indian Congress, to which, needless to say you are not favourably disposed you introduce irrelevant matters on the question of representative character of the Congress and its co-operation with the previous Agents-General. You refer to incidents connected with the attacks made upon your policy of condemning the work of the previous Agents-General. And you ask why I should now adopt a different attitude towards the present Agent. You should realise that I in my then position as President of the Congress was entitled to protest to the Agent in respect of an act which I felt public opinion, at least a major of it, would view with repugnance. This incident has nothing whatsoever to do with the support we gave to the previous Agents. Nor does it in any way detract from the policy of work we pursued with the co-operation

of the Agents. You in your journalistic fashion, which is all your own, selected certain passages from what purported to be my interview to suit your own ends of criticising me. Those passages of which you gave free rendering are neither complete nor accurate in some respects. What I stated during my conversation was that at the time of the first Round Table Conference when the appointment of an Agent was contemplated a telegram was sent to the leaders in Durban asking their opinion as to whether the appointment should be opposed or approved. I never stated that it is not possible for us to interview the Government without the presence of the Agent. Nor did I say that the Government wanted us to come with the Agent or it would send us back. Such statements would seem ludicrous. For it is commonsense that anybody has a right of representation to the Government, if it has an interest in the matter. The case of the Colonial Born Indian Association is in point. It made representation on its own and nobody in authority said they should come with the Agent.

The recent action of the Agent-General round which our conversation really centered was of course the subject of criticism on my part and my opinion, as I expressed in my conversation, was that it was not so much as the office of the Agent as the man, who is appointed all would be well, but if a man is appointed as Agent-General, who dares defy public opinion or gives cause for bitterness, then a community or any member of it is entitled to say that they refuse to co-operate with him. The recent action of the Agent-General, which Hindu public opinion views with abhorrence, justifies my expression of feeling.

My reference to serving my community is in the social sphere of work to which no one can take exception. This does not mean creating "a new division

in the community." Every man should or ought to be a social worker.

I have been obliged to write at this length. I think my purpose would be fully served if I have shown to your readers or to those interested in the subject that your vain attempt at "exposing" me, and in this way attacking my past public utterance, and policy of work, is in keeping with the recent policy of your journal to which the Congress and its officials, no matter what little services they have done for the community, appear as a "red rag to a bull," at all times.—Yours etc.,

V. S. C. PATHER.

[Note: We publish the above letter though it is made unnecessarily lengthy. Our criticism was fully justified and to the point, if Mr. Pather said what he was reported to have said in the vernacular paper *Sentamil Selvan*. If, however he was wrongly reported, it was no fault of ours.—Ed. I.O.]

### Social And Personal

THE Indian Social Service Committee Durban, forwarded a resolution of sympathy to the Royal Family and has received a reply from the Private Secretary, Buckingham Palace, stating that the resolution has been laid before his Majesty, Queen Mary and the members of the Royal Family, who have commanded that an expression of their sincere appreciation may be conveyed to the senders.

A message from London states that among the wills proved is that of Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Jellicoe, who left an estate of the gross value of £13,370, net personality £4,992. He bequeathed his flag, flown at the battle of Jutland, decorations, swords of honour and other articles as heirlooms to follow the title.

Under the will of the late Lord Reading the estate is sworn at £290,487 gross. Duty to an amount of upwards of £73,000 will be payable.

# THE SECRET OF ABYSSINIA AND ITS LESSON

It is strange that Italy has been conducting a virulent and persistent campaign against the other imperialist powers hoping thereby to secure mitigation of the wrong that she is doing to Abyssinia. Her semi-official spokesman, Signor Gayda writes, for example, in the Italian Press:

"The Committee of Thirteen is wrong when affirming that the Abyssinian aggression cannot be taken into consideration by the League because Italy has not denounced them at Geneva before. France has not denounced the actions which provoked her campaign in Morocco; nor has England informed Geneva of the obscure situation which has been created on the North-Western Frontier of India where British troops have fought against free populations not subject to her rule." (*The Times*, 7th October.)

This persistent campaign is now finding an echo in some European countries. e.g. the official organ of the Polish Government, *the Gazetta Polska*, wrote the other day:

"Why does Great Britain herself, always ruthless in the use of force against coloured races, so energetically oppose Italian plans in connection with Abyssinia?"

Among the Governments of Europe, Austria and Hungary, who come under the Italian orbit of influence, have openly announced at Geneva that they are opposed to sanctions against Italy. Germany being out of the League, has not yet declared her attitude towards the question of sanctions, but will probably follow the policy most conducive to her own national interest—present and future. Even in countries that are officially supporting the League in the matter of sanctions against Italy, there is a great deal of scepticism about the much-vaunted disinterestedness of Great Britain, as is evident from the tone of the Press. For instance, I read in the Continental Press the other day that Abyssinia has placed a very large order for clothing with Lancashire firms—the biggest order that Lancashire has received from abroad for years. Likewise, I read that the British are consolidating and extending their colonial possessions near Aden as a counterblast to the growth of Italian power and influence on the other side of the Red Sea.

By

SUBHAS C. BOSE

In the "Modern Review"

(Continued from last week)

## Now What About The Future?

Since French policy is dominating Continental politics, including the League of Nations, it appears pretty certain that two things will happen. Firstly, in order to maintain outwardly the prestige of the League of Nations which means in actual practice, the prestige of the big powers, France and England,

free hand there. Nevertheless, one would be too optimistic to say that the war-danger is off. The British Navy remains concentrated in the Mediterranean and Britain has so far refused to comply with Italy's request for its withdrawal. Besides this, it is asserted by radical newspapers in Britain that the despatch of troops and war material to the potential war zone is going on. It is clear that Great Britain has climbed down with great reluctance and has not yet given up the war-spirit. She is, however, trying to cloak her retreat with the slogan of "collective action."

They say that every dark cloud has its silver lining. So it is in the case of Abyssinia. Abyssinia will go down fighting, but she will stir the conscience of the world. On the one hand, throughout the world of coloured races there will be a new consciousness. The consciousness will herald the dawn of a new life among the suppressed nations. All imperialists are feeling uneasy about this phenomenon and General Smuts gave expression to it in one of the recent speeches. On the other hand, thinking men in the imperialist countries have begun to ask themselves if the system of colonization is at all a justifiable one. Prof. Harold Laski once in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian* suggested for example, that all the African colonies of Great Britain should be handed over to the League of Nations. Of late, Mr. Lansbury has made a passionate appeal for pooling together all the raw materials of the world for the common benefit of mankind. And last but not least, even the diehard Sir Samuel Hoare was forced to say at Geneva that he welcomed an investigation somewhat in the direction of the proposals of Mr. Lansbury. So even the imperialist "haves" have begun to feel a prick of conscience.

There are two ways in which Imperialism may come to an end—either through an overthrow by an anti-imperialist agency or through an intestine struggle among imperialist themselves. If the second course is furthered by the growth of Italian Imperialism, then Abyssinia will not have suffered in vain

### Poet's Corner.

#### WAKE UP, INDIA

Hark! the tramp of marching numbers,  
India waking from her slumbers,  
Calls us to the fray.  
Not with weapons slaughter dealing,  
Not with blood her triumph sealing,  
But with peace-bells loudly pealing,  
Dawns her Freedom's Day.  
Justice is her buckler stainless,  
Argument her rapier painless,  
Truth her pointed lance.  
Hark! her song to Heaven ringing,  
Hatreds all behind her flinging,  
Peace and joy to all she is bringing,  
Love her shining glance.

ANNIE BESANT.

some collective move will be taken in the form of economic sanctions. Mussolini himself has prepared the way for this by stating openly in his speech on the second October, that he will put up with economic sanctions, however inconvenient. Secondly, no military measures will be adopted against Italy, nor will such effective sanctions be adopted as will frustrate Italian objectives in Abyssinia. Mussolini has said in so many words that such a move will be treated by him as a *casus belli*. Moreover, Italy has openly hinted that if she is thwarted in Abyssinia, she will by way of retaliation, withdraw from Central Europe and give Germany a

(Concluded)



# South African News In Brief

## Lord Mayor Of Johannesburg

It is understood that at a meeting of the Johannesburg City Council in Committee on Monday afternoon the proposal that the Mayor of Johannesburg should in future have the title of Lord Mayor was agreed to.

## Wage Determination For Biscuit Making Industry

A wage determination in respect of the biscuit manufacturing industry in the Union is published in the Government Gazette. It lays down the minimum number of hours for the industry.

## Bazaars And Patent Medicines

The Natal Pharmaceutical Society is strenuously opposing the granting of licences to sell patent medicines to establishments already holding general dealers' licences. Mr. J. B. Rigby, Chairman of the business section of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society, stated that his association was now taking the necessary steps to oppose licences of this kind being granted to two Durban Bazaars. It had been decided, said Mr. Rigby, that the objection should not be an individual one, but that it should be lodged by the Society. The principal ground for objection was that there was no necessity for further patent medicine licences as the central city area was already well served.

## Natal Bar To Be Divided

The Natal Division of the Supreme Court upheld its own rules which it issued in 1932, for the division of the Bar in Natal in a judgement delivered last Friday afternoon. The Natal Division of the Supreme Court was petitioned by two Durban lawyers to test the validity of its own Rules of Court, which it issued on June of 1932, for the division of the Bar in Natal. These rules laid down that legal practitioners who had engaged in dual practice as advocates and attorneys were allowed five years (until 1937) to continue with their dual practice. After that they had to decide to practice either as advocates or attorneys, but not as both.

## Continuation And Commercial Classes For Maritzburg Indians

Continuation and Commercial education classes for Maritzburg Indians are being inaugurated by the Maritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress, which has been given a grant of £240 by the Union Department of Education for the provision of such educational facilities. The continuation classes will deal with education from Standard I to Standard VI, while the commercial

classes will deal with book-keeping, typewriting, shorthand, etc. The classes will be started in Maritzburg in the very near future and will be held at first in Hindu Young Men's Association Hall in Church Street. The tutors will in all probability be members of the staff of

## DURBAN INDIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY AN APPEAL

The following appeal is signed by Mr. P. G. Naicker, President and Rev. J. M. Sundram and P. B. Singh, Jt. hon. secretaries.

THE Durban Indian Benevolent Society has been formed to help the poor members of the Indian Community. Hitherto there has been no Indian Society which administered relief to the poor among this Community such as the Durban Benevolent Society, which assists the Europeans and Coloureds. Hundreds of Indian families in Durban and Districts suffer from want of food. And again there are a very large number of Indians who through unemployment, are living on the charity of their neighbours, who themselves are poor. We find them living in shacks—a few irons put together to serve for a dwelling—because they cannot afford to pay rent for decent rooms.

The Society which has been brought into being to help this class of Indians, has for its objects:—

(a) To investigate and relieve the wants of aged, distressed and destitute Indian families and Indians within the Borough and District of Durban, in such manner and to such extent as the Society may deem possible and as its funds may from time to time permit—without distinction to sect or creed.

(b) To secure employment for Indians in distress.

(c) To do all that may be necessary for the furtherance of the above objects.

An earnest appeal is made, for funds. We ask you to help and to give generously. Your donation, however small, will help a poor family.

the Technical College working in conjunction with Indian Tutors. The classes will be held in the evening. Fees of 1s. 6d. per class attendance will be charged for the continuation classes and 7s. 6d. per class attendance for the commercial classes.

## Indian Attacked In Store

A 60-year-old Indian storekeeper at Merrivale was struck unconscious by a native on Saturday afternoon. Natives ransacked the till and made off with over £4 in cash. The storekeeper, whose name is Mahomed Khan, had closed the shop for the afternoon, when the shop door was suddenly flung open and two natives entered. One stood at the door to keep guard, while the other attacked Khan with a stick, knocking him unconscious. The natives then made off with the drawer of the till. The one carrying it tripped and fell and the money was scattered on the ground. They picked it up hurriedly and then fled in the direction of Zwartkop location. During the week-end an extensive police search was conducted in the location for the perpetrators of the assault and the search is still continuing.

## Black And White Workers

Mr. Josiah Maphumulo writes in the *Natal Mercury* the following interesting letter under the above caption:—

In the Gospels of the only Divine Friend this world has ever had, or ever will have, we read of a "Voice in the wilderness." There have been thousands of such voices—most of them ineffectual. All through the world's history their echoes form a part of the universal record, and from the beginning of time they have sounded forth their warnings and entreaties in vain. The wilderness has never cared to hear them. The wilderness—the Union Government in our case—does not care to hear them. The Union Parliament, or rather the Select Committee of both Houses, has presented the country for its 25 years Jubilee with the Native Bills. And without doubt these Bills can justly be considered the crowning work of 25 years of repressive legislation. We are not disappointed; we are not shocked. In this dark hour for the Africans, we consider it most injurious to console them, or to soften the blow with phrases about morality and injustice, with loose promises and large hopes. If this blow will open the eyes of the workers, if this blow will bring us nearer together with the White workers, then the disfranchisement of the Bantu may turn out to be a blessing, a temporary loss which will be followed by a real economic and national liberation of the Bantu from all oppression. No nation that oppresses other peoples can itself be free. No reform ever came from the upper class of society. The emancipation of the workers, Black and White, must be achieved by the workers themselves. The actual exploiters are insignificant in number. Those who are exploited form the great majority and can take control if they want to. You have

the power. Use it. Make up your minds that this is the last Government that will exploit the workers," said Mr. F. W. Lucas, K.C., ex-chairman of the Wage Board.

### Further Restrictions On Hawkers

Strong opposition to a move by the Maritzburg City Council to extend the restrictions on the operation of fruit and vegetable hawkers in certain Maritzburg streets is to be taken by the Natal Indian Congress which has approached the administrator of Natal in an effort to have a deputation wait upon the Natal Provincial Executive to protest against the proposed extension. The City Council proposes to amend the relative by-law, No 30 (b), to extend the restriction to Commercial Road from Pietermaritzburg Street to the Cemetery. The Natal Indian Congress opposes this as it contends that the proposed extension of the prohibited area is harsh and restrictive. The by-law prohibits the selling or hawking for sale of fruit and vegetables in the streets, although hawkers are permitted to go direct to houses and lodging establishments in the prohibited areas and there sell their wares direct to the consumers.

### Indian's Body Found In Harbour

The body of an Indian, Perumal, of Clairwood, who was drowned when a rowing boat from which he was fishing in Durban Bay was rammed and sunk early on Tuesday morning by the coaster, S.S. Frontier, was found floating near the Point Docks. The boat was anchored off the Benjamin Jetty when the Frontier, which was steaming out of the harbour, crashed into it, sinking it immediately. A second Indian, Abdool Ajeem, also of Clairwood, was able to swim to the jetty. Perumal was a married man with four children.

### Big Increase In Tourists

Nearly 70 per cent. more tourists visited South Africa last year than during 1934. The annual totals were: 1932, 6,808, during the height of depression; 1933, 8,101, about 20 per cent. increase; 1934, 10,363, about 28 per cent. increase; 1935, 17,400, about 70 per cent. increase. It is confidently expected that the 1936 total will show a huge increase due, particularly, to the Johannesburg Empire Exhibition.

### Three Governors Meet

Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland have been visiting Salisbury to discuss with Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. G. M. Huggins, the Prime Minister, matters of mutual concern to the three territories. The proceedings were in private but it is understood that the discussions followed the lines of a similar conference held last year relating to Labour, Postal and Cus-

toms questions and like matters of official domestic intercourse. An official statement will be issued later.

### Import And Export Figures For January

Imports into the Union for the month of January totalled £7,037,249. This is an increase of £1,016,047 over the figures for January, 1935. Import duties for the month amounted to £950,495, which is £90,994 more than in January, 1935. The port of Durban returned the largest figure for imports for the month, Port Elizabeth being second and Capetown third. Johannesburg was slightly behind Lourenco Marques, and was followed by East London. Exports were valued at £5,991,060, an increase of £833,000 over the total for January, 1935. Gold bullion exported amounted to £3,286,579 and wool to £1,178,123, both items showing an increase as against the figures for January last year. The value of gold bullion has been calculated at the standard rate of £4.248 per fine ounce.

### Native Weekly In Rhodesia

A new Native paper, the first weekly to be published in Rhodesia in the Native language, made its appearance last Saturday. It is called "The Bantu Mirror" and is a development on the Native periodical called "The Native Mirror" which started some four years ago as a quarterly and later became a monthly. The first issue contained the news on the front page of the death of King George, and on the second page the Queen Mother's message is translated into Sindibele, Chishona and Chinyanga. Four recent Native conferences are reviewed, these and most of the other articles being written by Natives.

### Union Statistics Of Migration

The population of South Africa increased by 2,935 in 1934, and that of Natal by 152. This represents the difference between the immigration and emigration figures for the year. Settlers to the number of 414 came to Natal and 262 people left the province permanently. The Transvaal showed the largest increase in the year, with a figure of 1,685. The smallest difference was in the Orange Free State, which had 57 emigrants and 69 new arrivals. The Cape Province enjoyed an influx of 1,223 residents. The Jews who came to reside in the country permanently totalled 1,123, as against nearly 3,000 in the peak year of 1929. The arrivals in 1934 were almost exactly divided between men and women.

### Commission In Zanzibar

The Government of Zanzibar, has appointed a commission under the chairmanship of the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Fretz, to inquire into the recent Arab riots. The Sultan of Zanzibar sent a message to the Government

expressing appreciation of the efficiency of the police, and gratitude to Tanganyika for its assistance. He added that assurances of loyalty had been received from various communities, particularly the Arabs of Pemba Island.

### Education For Moslem Girls

A Prize-giving function took place at the Madressa School Hall attached to the Grey Street Mosque on Sunday, the hall being packed with members of the Mohammedan community. Mr. V. M. Jooma, one of the trustees of the Mosque, presided and spoke of the progress made by the school. Among others who spoke were Maulana Ahmed Mukhtar Siddique, High Priest of the Grey Street Mosque, Mr. Ismail Gora and Mr. V. S. Mahamoon. Mr. Mahamoon spoke of the good work done by the Principal, Mr. Abdool Gaffoor, and his staff at the school, where the English, Arabic, Urdu and Gujarati languages are taught. He said he appreciated the step taken by the trustees of the school in encouraging education of Mohammedan girls. Girl education was a very necessary item in the welfare of the community, and he hoped that the trustees would endeavour to make further progress during the coming year. Mr. Mahamoon made a presentation to the Principal in appreciation of his work. The prizes were distributed by the Chairman to the children.

### New Hanover Indian School

A general meeting of the New Hanover Indian School Committee was held in the schoolroom on February 15. The school, which was opened in September, 1933, has an average attendance of 25. The statement of accounts showed a debit balance of £19 14s 5d., and ways and means were discussed to wipe off this deficit. The Committee was authorised forthwith to make arrangements for a new teacher: as Mr. Dawood Beni, the present teacher, had resigned. The present school buildings were considered unsuitable, the meeting resolved to take advantage of the offer made by an Indian resident of the Umvoti district to donate £50, provided a suitable site for the school buildings was obtained. The question of raising funds for the erection of the building was left in abeyance until the next meeting, which will be held before the end of the month.

### Wedding

The marriage took place on Saturday February 8 at Stanger, of Mr. Esserypershad—teacher at Sansonci School—son of Mr. Jaggath Maharaj of Fig Tree House, Verulam, to the daughter of the late Pundit Jungbahadur of Stanger. The couple were the recipient of numerous presents and the marriage was performed according to Sanatan rites.

# India Letter

[ FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT ]

## Sir Jagdish Prasad Assumes Charge

A GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY notifies that Sir Jagdish Prasad assumed charge of membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council on January 9. Consequently Sir Girjashankar Bajpai has reverted as Education Secretary. Mr. Ramchandra's services have been replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

## Mr. Ramchandra Appointed Finance Secretary

Mr. Ramchandra, I.C.S., has been appointed Finance Secretary to the Punjab Government and will take over the new appointment as soon as he is relieved of his present duties as officiating Education Secretary to the Government of India.

## Consultation On All Defence Matters

In face of Government opposition the Legislative Assembly carried a resolution to establish a standing committee of both Houses for consultation on all matters of defence. Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham (Secretary to the Government of India Army Department) contended that consultation was impracticable owing to the urgency and need for secrecy concerning the dispatch of troops abroad. Mr. Tottenham further said that it was a grave constitutional anomaly to consult the Legislative Committee on defence matters when even the new constitution only proposed consultation with Ministers.

## "In And Out Of Prison"

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is writing a book "In and Out of Prison," which is expected to be published in March, and it is understood that Messrs. John Lane, The Bodley Head, are shortly going to publish Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography. Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League, who has been the Editor of this firm's XXth Century Library volumes is the editor of this publication.

## A Great Financier's Death

The new year opened with the death of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw of Bombay. Solicitor by profession, Mr. Dinshaw was better known as a great financial magnate who was prominently associated with several leading businesses. Mr. Dinshaw died suddenly of heart failure while riding on the Juhu beach. The sad event occurred on Friday morning January 3.

## Old South African Indian Unwell

News has been received from Tirumalarayanpatnam, a suburb of Karaikal that Mr. S. Doraiswamy Pillai who was a well-known merchant during the early days in Natal is seriously ill. Mr. R. M. Govindaswamy Chettiar, Secretary of the French India Harijan Sevak Sangh and Mr. A. N. P. Natesa Pillai a prominent merchant of Karaikal went on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi who was well acquainted with him to see Mr. Pillai at Tirumalarayanpatnam.

## 'Congress During Next Ten Years'

"Congress during the next ten years" was the subject of an address by Dr. Kitchlew to the students of Dyal Singh College recently. He said, "It is a misconception of some Congressmen that by entering councils and the Assembly they will achieve a lot for the country" and added though it was difficult to foretell the future of the Congress during the next ten years, he was convinced that Congressmen would be disappointed with council entry and will have to chalk out a new programme. Whether that will be based on violence or non-violence he could not say. Also, he could not say if the Congress would be dominated by the Socialists, but in any case they would have to pass through a severe struggle. He felt the communal dissensions will vanish during the period. He emphasised that joint electorates alone could help to achieve this object.

## "India For Hindus"

Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtukoti), in a press interview, regarding the statement reported to have been made by him, that India was for Hindus only and that other communities were mere guests, said that the passage was a misreading of his statement. Dr. Kurtukoti did not say that India was for Hindus only, and according to him, what he actually said was;—"India was once of Hindus only, but others who had come here as guests remained to make it their motherland. Having flourished here, it is unbecoming of them to try or even to think of exterminating Hinduism from the land of its birth and being. Living in Hindusthan, they should imbibe the tolerant spirit of the Hindus."

## A Good Muslim Can Be A Good Indian

"I was a Congressman; I was proud to be so. The moment I find that the Congress represents every community in India I and lakhs of Muslims will join

it again and believe me, I am sincerely working for that," said Maulana Shaukat Ali, now in Calutta, in a press interview. "My firm conviction is that my being a good Muslim does not stand in the way of being a good Indian. The time has come when every one should try to bring pressure in his own circle to make Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and others come to an honourable settlement among themselves at the earliest date and thus let India press her demand with one voice and offer a united front. There will be no jealousy, no bickerings. This is my message to the country. Unless we can do that, unless we can forget all differences there is no hope for India. Goodwill and tolerance, that is what both Islam and Hinduism teach us. Let us all act according to it."

## "Most Beautiful Among All Races"

"Indian women are the most beautiful among all the races in the world. There is a grace and a charm in their faces, no matter what their status. Even among the poor classes living in 'chawis' I found exceptional beauty." This was the glowing tribute paid to the Indian women by Dr. Margaret Sanger, giving her impression of her Indian tour, to a representative of the Press, who interviewed her at the Taj Mahal Hotel. "With birth-control going hand in hand with the Public Health programme," she continued, "you will build constructively and create sound conditions and a healthy population. Birth-control is one of the immediate and most important steps in the building up, and maintaining of a social structure. The same principle applies to the economic struggle. It is the men and women who are free to give their lives, their brains, their abilities and intelligence, who are assets to a movement and not a drag and burden to society."

## Huge Steel Merger In India

The biggest merger in the industrial history of India is being planned to counter foreign steel competition. The firms concerned are the Tata Iron and Steel Company, the Indian Iron and Steel Company, and the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, whose principals are discussing the establishments of a new-steel producing concern with a capital of £3,500,000. The negotiations follow the recent unsuccessful attempt of an American engineer, Charles Perrin, to register a new steel company with a capital of over £10,000,000, raised in America and England.



# INDIANS AND LAND TENURE

## S. A. I. C. DEPUTATION SEES MINISTER

A DEPUTATION from the South African Indian Congress waited on the Minister of the Interior last Tuesday to discuss the proposals in the Draft Asiatic Land Tenure Bill and to urge the removal of alleged disabilities.

It was pointed out that when the policy of exemption from the Gold Law prohibitions is brought into force Indians will in future be confined to certain areas but that these areas did not make adequate provision for the future.

Some of the areas, said the deputation were already occupied by important European shops and offices and as industries expanded there would be, it was claimed, less and less room for the Indian community. Undue confinement also meant restriction of trade

which was the main occupation of the Indian community in the Transvaal.

The deputation also contended that it was essential that Indians should be allowed to own property, otherwise through being restricted to defined areas there would be no defence against rack-renting. Landlords could demand almost any rent as the Indians would have nowhere else to go.

This applied particularly to exempted individual sites outside the exempted areas. Instances were given in which demands for higher rents had already been made.

The deputation referred to areas such as Springs, which were brought under the Gold Law prohibitions by the Act of 1932, and urged that individuals with vested rights should be given the

same protection as was given by the Act of 1919—that they should have the right to live anywhere inside the same township instead of being confined for all time to one particular site.

The next point concerned the restrictions against Asiatic occupation contained in title deeds. The commission recommended that the operation of statutory restrictions only should be cancelled.

The deputation, however, urged that contractual restrictions should also be cancelled, otherwise the policy of exemption would be endangered and a feeling of insecurity would result. It might also, they claimed, lead to blackmail because the Indian occupier could be threatened with action in pursuance of contractual restriction in a title deed.

# INDIA INSTITUTE OF THE DEUTSCHE AKADEMIE OFFERS SCHOLARSHIPS

INDIA INSTITUTE of the Deutsche Akademie in its meeting on January 10th 1936 decided to announce 16 (sixteen) scholarships in institutions of higher learning in Germany available for Indian Scholars (male or female) of outstanding ability, for the academic year 1936-1937. The scholarships are named after great German and Indian representatives in their field of science or in honour of personalities who supported the cause of Indo-German cultural co operation. The scholarship are as follows:

**MEDICINE:** 1. Mary K. Das and Taraknath Das-Scholarship (tenable at the University of Munich. Applications from women-students preferred). 2. Robert Koch-Scholarship.

**MATHEMATICS:** 3. Ashu Toshi Mukherjee-Scholarship.

**INDOLOGY:** 4. Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar-Scholarship. (This scholarship is due to a gift from the "Allianz and Stuttgarter Lebensversicherungsbank A.-G., Bln.)

**CHEMISTRY:** 5. Jutus von Liebig-Scholarship. 6. Carl Duisberg-Scholarship.

**PHYSICS:** 7. Heinrich Hertz-Scholarship. 8. Sir J. C. Bose-Scholarship.

**GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE:** 9. Jakob Grimm Scholarship. 10. Friedrich Rukert-Scholarship.

**ENGINEERING:** 11. Oskar von Miller Scholarship. 12. Werner von Siemens-Scholarship.

**ARCHAEOLOGY:** 13. Heinrich Schliemann-Scholarship.

**VETERINARY SCIENCE:** 14. Wilhelm Ellenberger-Scholarship.

**AGRICULTURE:** 15. Albrecht von Thaer-Scholarship.

**MINING:** 16. Adolf Ledebur-Scholarship (tenable at the University for Mining, Freiberg/Saxony.)

All scholarships consist of 500 Marks (payable in ten monthly instalments of 50-Marks each) and exemption from the tuition fees at the University.

All applications should reach India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie before April 1. Applications reaching India Institute later than this date can no more be placed before the Selection Committee. The successful candidates will be notified by air mail in the month of June 1936 to the latest. The Applications must *directly* be sent to the following address:

DR. FRANZ HIERPFELDER  
Hon. Secretary

India Institute of the Deutsche  
Akademie Maximilianeum  
Munich 8  
Germany

## A Review

### The Modern Review

The January number of the *Modern Review*—the well known and popular monthly Magazine—of high class literature published in Calcutta and edited by that great patriot Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee contains well selected articles by such eminent writers as the Rev J. T. Sunderland, Sri Arbindo, Dr. Taraknath Das, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. James H. Cousins, Prof Devendra Satyarthi and a galaxy of others. There are over 100 illustrations and the story of the foundation of the Indian National Congress is very vividly and succinctly told by Sri Bhupendra Lal Dutt. It also contains a brief survey of fifty years activities of the Indian National Congress. Excellent portraits of all the Congress Presidents are published on fine art paper. The annual subscription for this periodical, which is a first class Magazine dealing in social, educational, religious, political and all matters of topical interest is Rs 11-8-0. It is to be had from The Modern Review Office, Calcutta.

# The Sporting World

## Boxing.

### Champions To Meet

THE arrangement for the Boxing Tournament to be held on March 7 is now completed. The main fight will be between Willie Smith, welter-weight champion, and Bud Gengan, ex-light-weight champion, over ten three-minute rounds. Manny Dixon will meet Cecil Jonosky, and Tanzin Gengau will be pitted against a naggo fighter, in George Godfrey over six rounds. Tiger Sheik is meeting Kid Vengan. Besides these bouts there will be a preliminary over four rounds. Benny Singh, "the Gentleman Boxer," who only recently retired from the ring, and under whose promotion and Harry Persad's, the above tournaments will take place, assures me that the lads are all in fine fettle and in training, a good evenings show is anticipated. The prizes are to meet all pockets.

## Cricket.

### South Africa Defeated In The Fourth Test

South Africa suffered an overwhelming defeat in the Fourth Cricket Test against Australia which scheduled to last four days, ended a few minutes after six o'clock on Monday February 17 the second day the game being continued beyond the time fixed for the drawing of stumps by agreement between the captains. Australia won by an innings and 184 runs, and South Africa was completely outplayed in all departments of the game. South Africa (first innings) 157. Australia—First Innings—429. South Africa—Second Innings—98.

### Indian Cricket Tour In Jeopardy

The Indian Cricket Board has told the M.C.C. that if they take the new leg before wicket rule detrimental to the morale of the Indians and to the gate receipts in England, and has expressed their reluctance in ability, to comply with the M.C.C.'s request to use the rule during the forthcoming tour of England next summer. English Cricket circles consider the tour doubtful if the Indians maintain their attitude.

### Australians Draw With Mysore

The match at Bangalore between Frank Tarrant's Australian team and Mysore ended in a draw. The Australians' first innings concluded for 392, Love contributing 91 and Nigel 80. Mysore had lost three wickets for 127 when stumps were drawn.

### Temples Vs. United

The V. S. G. Temple C.O. met recently the Stanger United C.O. at Stanger School Ground. Winning the toss the

By "Rambler"

Temples sent the home team to bat. In about thirty minutes five of the local batsmen were dismissed with only 13 runs on board. Then Chengiah and Bhabha became associated and hitting resulted. The total soon reached 60. Chengiah was clean bowled by Bix for 28. The remaining batsmen offered little resistance and the whole side was out for 74. The visitors could only muster 46 in their first innings, B. Sham playing a masterly innings in which he scored 23. With the home team's score 84 in the second innings the visitors were left with 113 to win. Chengiah who again played a hectic innings of 27 was brilliantly caught by Rajoo Pillay behind the stumps. Interesting cricket was witnessed in the visitors second innings. In spite of the huge task before them, the batsmen were in a winning position but a race against the clock beat them. The game ended in a draw. In the second innings the Temples C.O. scored 187 for two (J. Juggath 19, Buz 30, K. Govindasamy 25, not out, B. Sham 13 not out).

### Inter-Race Cricket Board

There are quite a number of Cricket Unions in the Transvaal governing non-European Cricket and they meet one another occasionally. The Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney set a foot a movement of getting these Unions more closely knitted together. He addressed the various Unions and induced them to form an Inter-Race Cricket Board. A meeting was called by the Reverend gentleman at his residence at which the following Unions were represented. (Europeans, North Eastern District League); Messrs. G. White, Sullivan and Freeman; (Indian); Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, S. Joseph, J. F. Marrian, A. P. Phlins, D. Pavaday; (Transvaal Coloured Cricket Union); Messrs. G. Z. Sallie, S. D. Raseppan, A. Mirony; (City and Suburban Coloured Cricket Union); Messrs. J. Jackson, A. G. Daniels, E. Peters, J. Henry, Salsoni; (Transvaal Bantu Union) Messrs. G. S. Senane, E. Mphole, H. Mbero, C. Ngangebula and M. Xiniwa. The Rev. Sigamoney outlined the scheme and pointed out the value of such a Union. Others who spoke and supported the scheme were Messrs. G. Senane, J. F. Marrian, K.

Naransamy, J. Jackson and G. Z. Sallie. The following officials were elected:— Patron: Mr. J. H. Hofmayr; President: Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Garrat, G. Z. Sallie, S. Joseph, J. Jackson, and L. H. Rathebe; Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. G. Daniels; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. S. G. Senane; Hon. Auditor: Mr. K. Naransamy.

### Rev. Sigamoney's Cup

A Floating trophy has been presented in the name of the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney for which the first fixture took place on February 9. Bantu vs. Indians. Bantu 1st. Innings 71 and 155; Indians 133 and 75 runs for two wickets. The Rev. Sigamoney took 8 wickets for 28 runs and 7 wickets for 70 runs. B. B. Desai made 66 in the first and 33 not out in the second; B. Desmond Sigamoney made 30 in the first and 33 not out in the second. The Indians won by 64 runs in the first innings. Europeans vs. City and Suburban Coloureds. The Coloureds made 187 and the Europeans replied with 172 runs.

## Natal University College

### Courses For Non-Europeans

Classes leading to the B.A. Degree are to be held at SASTRI COLLEGE, DURBAN on Friday evenings and Saturday mornings beginning on Friday, March 6th and 9th.

Fees per half-year £7.10.0

Fee for separate class per half-year £2.10.0

The Adviser to Non-European students will attend at Sastri College to interview and enrol students from 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. on February 28th; from 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. on February 29th, and from 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. on March 4th and on March 5th, at other times by appointment.

These classes may also be attended (with the consent of the lecturers) by non-matriculated persons who desire to extend their general education.

J. R. HARTSHORNE

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Rissik Street, Johannesburg

Phone No. 22/5320.

Box No. 7432, Johannesburg

Immigration matters attended for