

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Example Of Indian Self-Help

THE buildings of the Aryan Benevolent Society Home, Pietermaritzburg, have been increased with a view to providing a recreation hall, caretaker's room, servants' quarters and an isolation ward. The opening was performed by Mr. S. R. Naidoo amidst a representative gathering. In doing so he explained how the Home was first established by the enthusiasm of a few willing social workers and described what the Home had done and was doing for the aged and indigent Indians.

Lack Of Encouragement By Government

Mr. A. T. Allison, the City Mayor, unveiled a tablet in recognition of services rendered by the officials of the Society, and said that the work the Society was doing for its aged people was one of the greatest in the world. He considered that it was work that should be undertaken by the Government. The Europeans were doing the same for their aged people, but Mr. Allison thought the Indians and Natives were even more deserving of it. The wages the majority received during their working life time was so small that when they became old they were unable to provide for themselves.

We are glad to note that the Mayor, Mr. Allison, has recognised this little work of self-help on the part of the Indian community. Mr. Allison has not at all over-stated the case in saying that the wages Indians received during their working lifetime was so small that when they became old they were unable to provide for themselves. The sad thing to note in this connection is that notwithstanding this there is no provision made for Indians in the Old Age Pension Act. After repeated requests by the Indian community the sum of £5,000 was recently provided by the Government for the aged and indigent Indians. Whilst we have to be thankful for little mercies we cannot help remarking that this act on the part of the Government can only be described as alms thrown to beggars.

Care Of Indian Children

Mrs. A. E. Shirley, one of the City Councillors who was one of the speakers at the above opening ceremony,

announced, in the course of her speech, that the Government had promised a grant towards the building of a children's home for poor Indian children of the City. She had written to 15 wealthy Indians for support, but had not received any. The need is a very crying one, said Mrs. Shirley. This Society has offered to take them in until other arrangements are made for them, but it is undesirable to have young children mixing with old people. The Mayor has expressed his sympathy with the scheme, but your own people are not sympathetic. I believe that it is because you have not got your women working along with you. You will be well advised to use your women more than you are doing to day, and if you do you will attain great success."

Well Deserved Rebuke

Mrs. Shirley's rebuke is well-deserved. There is no doubt that the wealthy members of our community are not quite as enthusiastic as they should be in the welfare work of their brethren. The mere amassing of wealth will lead them nowhere. A part of their God-given wealth should be utilised in uplifting their own people. No community can otherwise progress. It can and must only sink. To neglect the welfare of our children is perhaps worse than infanticide, for death is certainly preferable to life-long crippledness. Children are the future of our community and the weakness or strength—physical, moral or intellectual—of our future will largely depend on how our children have been brought up. The great importance of child welfare work is realised everywhere throughout the world. We see how vigorously it is being carried on among Europeans in South Africa and that should surely awaken Indians to their duty. We entirely agree with Mrs. Shirley that women should take a more leading part in this work. Lack of education among our womenfolk is our great drawback. Those who have received education, however, should come forward and they can do much to enlighten their ignorant sisters

Dr. Anning On Health Education

Dr. C. C. P. Anning, Medical Officer of Health, speaking at the above opening ceremony, disclosed a very pitiable condition of the health of Indians. "We want the Indian community of its own accord to desire better health," said Dr. Anning. "Of the Indians who die in Maritzburg each year 50 per cent. have not reached their 25th birthday. "Why do so many Indians die young? It is because too many of them suffer with preventable diseases like tuberculosis, influenza, enteritis and pneumonia." Dr. Anning believed that health education was the most important thing. Health education among the poorer, more ignorant class of Indians could be carried out by trained Indian health teachers—Indians who had been taught the simple rules of hygiene and sanitation. "Out of 93 cases of tuberculosis discovered in Maritzburg last year, 34 were Indians," said Dr. Anning. "Tuberculosis is a preventable disease. The local tuberculosis clinic is just another link in the chain that will keep in subjection the demon of preventable disease. With your willing and unstinted support we can together forge so strong a chain in Maritzburg that the present sadness and poverty caused by preventable diseases among Indians can for ever be removed."

Authorities Largely To Blame

We are inclined to blame the authorities to a large extent for this sad state of health conditions existing among Indians. Laws in regard to health and sanitation in the Union are strict enough but if anyone is more responsible for violating them in so far as Indians are concerned our observation has shown us that it is the authorities. Indians are made to live in insanitary conditions. Their presence is not tolerated in those localities that are looked after by the authorities. Prompt steps are taken to remove them from there and when they go to other localities very little attention, if any, is paid or facilities provided by the authorities for the observance of the rules of health and sanitation. An inspection of Indian localities by any impartial observer would reveal the truth of our statement. Having said the above we do not in any

way wish to suggest that Indians themselves have no responsibility in regard to health conditions existing among them. Whether there be laws or no laws, whether the authorities were concerned or not concerned that does not exempt the Indians from the responsibility of doing everything possible to observe the necessary rules of health and sanitation.

Mr. Mehd Returns To Johannesburg
Mr. S. B. Mehd, after spending two months at Phoenix has returned to

Johannesburg last Monday. Though the general condition of his health has greatly improved, his leg and arm, which were broken as a result of a serious motor accident six months ago, are still unworkable. He will, therefore, not be able to attend to his work as freely and energetically as before. It is very doubtful if Mr. Mehd will ever be restored to his normal condition but even if he does we regret to say it will take at least another six months.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1936

Our Religious Ceremonies

THE District Commandant of the South African Police has recommended to the Durban City Council, that any future applications for Indian religious processions and ceremonies in the public streets should be turned down. Police reports from the various parts of the district have supported the recommendation. The Sergeant of the Mayville Police, however, has made a reservation in regard to firewalking which he states, is a great religious event and is less frequent than the other ceremonies, and, he thinks, it would be difficult to stop. This is a very delicate question and no one, including the authorities, we think, would be prepared to take any rash action that might result in wounding the religious susceptibilities of any section of the community. It would be very unfair, we think, to lay down any hard and fast rule in this connection and the South African Police is quite obviously incompetent to judge which is a religious ceremony and which is merely a crude custom. We are led to make this remark from the observation of the Sergeant of the Mayville Police who has described fire-walking as "a great religious event." There is, in fact, no more religious significance in it than there is in the "tigers" dancing to the accompaniment of tom toms. We cannot imagine how an event could be made into a circus or *tamasha* and could yet be called a "religious event." Nothing could be more heathenish. And surely those who profess the great Hindu religion, whether they be Buddhists, Vaishnavites or Shaivites, ought to have a better notion of their religion than that. There are crude customs which are prevalent among the lowest types of Indians, though they are fast dying out in India owing to increased enlightenment. Some of them are still observed by the

ignorant Indians in this country but even here, we are glad to note, they are diminishing every year with the advancement of education. The most heathenish customs still prevalent are the fire-walking and the pricking of needles in the whole human body and the annual Isipingo festival when streams of blood are made to flow by slaughtering of thousands of dumb animals for the so called purpose of appeasing the Goddess Kali. The latter festival and the annual Mount Edgecombe festival have become more than anything else, haunts for gamblers and other money-makers, who seem more to be in the forefront than the religious ceremony itself.

What is needed therefore is an improvement in the form of ceremonies and that is not the work of the authorities but that of our own social and religious institutions who should carry on an incessant propaganda of enlightenment among the ignorant people. To ban all religious processions indiscriminately, as is recommended by the District Commandant of the South African Police, may result, we fear, in a justifiable grievance in some cases. What is needed is a ban on all gambling and other evils perpetrated, which form no part of the ceremonies. If it were in our hands we should certainly join the police authorities in putting an immediate end to all the crude forms of worship. But one cannot go so fast in religious matters and in the eyes of some of our orthodox friends we might seem to have already gone beyond the limit. We have, however, tried to be as careful as possible to consider the religious susceptibilities of the most orthodox amongst us and we believe it would not be wrong to put a ban on religious processions with certain reservations. The actual reform work, however, should be done, as we have stated above, by our social and religious institutions.

Tragedy Of Abyssinia

WITH the civilised world looking on, the tragic drama of Abyssinia is nearing its end. The sun of the Abyssinian kingdom is about to set and the Italian Empire above the corpses of the Abyssinians is about to rise. The only black spot in the midst of the European powers has been effaced. The cow that was milked by Britain has been killed and eaten by Italy. This has been the most tragic drama of the twentieth century. The helpless Abyssinians have sent out their cries of woes repeatedly to the League of Nations against bomb outrages on innocent men, women and children. But with the exception of a few pious words expressed here or there, none have been able to help the Abyssinians in their hour of trial. The Abyssinian Emperor's daughter's message reported last week gave a vivid description of the horror of Italian methods in Abyssinia:

"Against this cruel gas we have no protection, no gas masks, nothing. We are suffering torture beyond description. Hundreds of my countrymen are screaming and moaning with pain. Many of them are unrecognisable since the skin has been burned off their faces."

This message caused considerable indignation in Britain. Questions were asked in the House of Commons and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, gave a cool reply stating that the complaints had been passed on to the Italian Government! Even the House of Lords was moved at the horrifying conditions of Abyssinians. The Archbishop of Canterbury is reported to have said that the methods used in the Abyssinian war were opposed, not only to the principles of Christianity, but to the most elementary principles of humanity itself. He would, he said, be immensely relieved if an assurance could be given that these charges were either unfounded or exaggerated. Replying for the Government, Lord Halifax (Lord Privy Seal), was not able to say anything beyond associating himself with everything said by the previous speaker! But these pious sentiments have buttered no parsnips for the poor Abyssinians. They have been devoured by the Italian giant. One wonders if Italy has not presented to the world a miniature war of the great war yet to come with its resultant horrors on a much larger scale than Abyssinia. Whether this pathetic drama marks the end or the beginning of the Italian troubles in particular and the European troubles in general, the future alone can tell. "The mills of the gods grind tardily, but they grind exceedingly fine."

INDIAN HOUSING QUESTION IN MARITZBURG

LETTER OF INQUIRY TO COUNCIL

THE Maritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress sent a letter last week to the Maritzburg Town Clerk expressing strong disapproval of the City Council's action in recently serving notice on Indian residents of the Camp's Drift area to quit their premises at the end of this year. Since 1932 the Indian Congress has been co-operating with the City Council on the details of a big Indian housing scheme in this area, which at present is one of the city's slums. Under this scheme three types of houses are to be built at Camp Drift for sale to Indians on the hire purchase system.

The City Council sprang a surprise on February 12 when notices were served on Indians living in the area that they should vacate their premises at the end of this year. This has created alarm among Indians and is viewed with disfavour by the Congress, which takes the view that the Council is putting the cart before the horse. It is contended that the Council should provide better housing before making the tenants leave their present property. It is also contended that the serving of the notices will defeat the purpose that the housing scheme was intended to serve, because Indians will leave the area.

Text Of Letter

The text of the letter sent to the Town Clerk by Mr. S. R. Naidoo, secretary of the Maritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress is: "It has been brought to the notice of Congress that letters have been sent to Indian tenants occupying lots of land owned by the Corporation at Camp Drift, to the effect that they are to vacate on or before December 31, 1936. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Congress recently, and I have now been directed to inquire whether, in view of the fact that notices are given to tenants to vacate, the Council has decided to discontinue the scheme of housing at Camp Drift?"

"It is necessary to place on record that the Congress, in co-operation with the committee which was especially appointed by Indians at Camp Drift, has been in consultation with the Council since 1932. Different aspects of the housing scheme as proposed by the Council were discussed and the views of Congress were submitted to the sub-committee appointed by the Council. Designs of different classes of dwellings were also submitted for the approval of the sub-committee dealing with the matter. Since my letter to you of

August 15, 1934, with which I sent you a list of names of Indians, numbering 61, who expressed their willingness to avail themselves of the scheme, no further progress has been made.

"Since service of notice to vacate, the Indians in the locality have become very much alarmed, and this is interpreted as abandoning the housing scheme by the Council. In view of the insecurity of tenure, Indians are contemplating moving from Camp Drift. If Indian tenants are forced to vacate in compliance with the notice it is feared that they can only move into areas outside the borough, thus accentuating slum conditions which might prevail.

"I have been directed to ask whether it is intended to abandon the housing scheme at Camp Drift proposed by the municipality? If the scheme is to be abandoned then the Congress will of necessity make representations that before the Indian tenants are compelled to vacate proper provision should be made for housing those who have been de-housed. I shall be glad to be informed of the future policy, if any, which the Council proposes to adopt in regard to the housing scheme."

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIAN EMIGRANTS QUESTION IN THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

IN reply to the question as to what steps the Government proposed to take in regard to the nationals of countries, which "discriminate against the entry of Indians into their territories," from exploiting the mineral and other wealth of this country for their own advantage, Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai replied:

"Under the reciprocity resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1917 and 1918, each community of the British Commonwealth, including India, enjoys complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration of the other communities. So far as India is concerned the principle underlying the resolution has been provided for in the Immigration into India Act, No. III of 1924. No rules have been framed under the Act, as, in the opinion of the Government the need for this has not so far arisen.

"So far as the Government of India are aware, Indians who have settled in Australia and Canada are not subjected to any economic restrictions, and the reciprocity resolution, to which a reference has been made, permits of the entry of Indians into those dominions for purpose of commerce. There is, therefore, no case for any retaliatory action against those two countries. So far as South Africa is concerned, resident Indians suffer from number of disabilities, but the Government do not consider that a policy of retaliation against South African nationals entering or resident in India will be the best way of securing their removal.

"The Government of the United States of America do impose by the Immigration Act of 1924 certain disabilities and restrictions upon entry into and residence in the United States of all Asiatics including Indians. The Government of India are giving careful

consideration to this matter, and have addressed his Majesty's Government with a view to representations being made to the Government of the United States of America. They do not consider that any further steps are necessary or desirable at present.

"As regards the exploitation of mineral wealth only British subjects are eligible for mining concessions."

Sir Girja Shanker laid on the table a statement showing the number of persons born in America, South Africa, Australia and Canada and resident in India according to the Census of 1931. It shows: United States of America, 1,451; South Africa, 1,558*; Australia, 569; Canada, 628.

(*Mostly Indians born in South Africa. The number of South Africans of non-Indian origin resident in India is very small.)

MRS. NAIDU'S INSPIRING CALL TO THE YOUTH

MR SAROJINI NAIDU in the course of a spirited speech at the Hindu College Delhi on the subject "To-day and To-morrow," kept the audience spell bound for an hour and a half and made a fervent appeal to the youth to devote their life to end illiteracy, ignorance, starvation and dirt in their country, which was once the fountain head of culture, art, literature, architecture and science, but to-day presented a very sad picture in all respects.

What We Have Not

Referring to the mentality of "Parading the past glories of ancestors," she said that it was dishonesty to ourselves, disloyalty to our ancestors and we were defrauding on the achievements of our ancestors.

"We must consider, what we ourselves have achieved and especially ponder as to what to-day we have not," said she.

In very feeling words she said:—"I am ashamed to say to-day, we have knowledge, masters of languages, scientists, men from Howard and Cambridge, some of us have read books on socialism (Though a few page here and there) but we have not got the virtue that creates, i.e., the virtue of self-respect and I say, so, even at the risk of being quoted."

Quoting an Irish poet, she said that self-respect was a magic that would make gold out of lead.

She told the young men that what they needed to learn from yesterday was not vanity but hope, glory, desire to achieve, courage and above all self-respect! They owed a great debt to yesterday and it was the debt of responsibility.

They should not take shelter behind achievements that were not theirs, but like brave people they must confront their responsibilities for to-day and to-morrow. They should only take pride in the living symbol of yesterday, i.e., the Art, Architecture, literature code of life and great achievements of individuals.

Inevitable Results Of Slavery

Speaking of the importance of International fellowship Mrs. Naidu said: Free people did not stand in need of nationalism and patriotism. Till July 1914, England was the most international country but it was the fear of great War that made England patriotic and and nationalistic. People of free countries believed in real international fellowship and not in a narrow nationalism, because after national freedom, he no longer feared that anybody would challenge the honour of their wife or

kill their children with bayonets or make people crawl like insects. Those free people had not war freedom by resolutions or debates but by sacrifices.

Nationalism and patriotism, she said, were, inevitable results of slavery and they must pass through this stage, since they were slaves.

Shame For Nationalism

She referred at length to the horrors and tyrannies perpetrated in the name of nationalism in the world of to-day. Referring to Italy under the wave of nationalism, she said that Italy that gave birth to Mazzini and Dante, the country that produced arts and culture the pride of the world to-day was sending armies every day to kill innocent people because it needed land which did not belong to it. What a shame for nationalism! In the name of patriotism young men who were born to harvest, built grave-yards.

No Narrow Nationalism

Patriotism was good only in the sense that created the consciousness that lifts a head in times of danger, as it did in England in 1914, but if they regarded patriotism as the only virtue then they would be enslaved for ages.

The great quality of India's genius in the past was not narrow but universal and India believed in the assimilation of everything good, in any part of the world. This was yesterday's greatest inheritance.

Sense Of Inferiority

Continuing she strongly and befittingly criticised the sense of inferiority possessed by the Indian people and even the leaders. She said we could not endure criticism we could not laugh away at vile propaganda. We need the motto: "Dogs may bark, my caravan passes on into freedom."

She asserted again that the truth was that the whole nation was lacking in self-respect, hence were not ashamed of our sense of inferiority. It was this oversensitiveness and lack of endurance that made a "silly woman" like Miss Mayo, a household word in India.

Who Is Miss Mayo

She related an interesting story of her visit to America and the reporters' interest in her, since she belonged to the land so dreadfully pictured by Miss Mayo.

They lined up with pencils and note-books in one hand and cameras in the other and asked her if she has read what Miss Mayo had written and she laughed at them and asked, "Who is

Miss Mayo"? (Laughter). This was the feature story on the front pages that day and they never asked her for six months in America as to what Miss Mayo had written. Miss Mayo's writings deserved nothing but indifference, but we had made much fuss about it. She added: "Sensitiveness is not a symptom of honour but it shows lack of honour and self-respect. This weakness has to be eradicated from our brain, our mind, our blood and our heart."

Problems Of To-day

Referring to the problems that young men of to-day had to face, she said, they are poverty, ignorance, superstition fear and political and economic degradation.

They needed no figures and 'data' about the poverty of their country men, the very life of the people was a speaking picture of poverty, starvation and misery. The life of their country men to-day asked the young men not merely to pass resolutions and hold debates, but it demanded of them, self-respect, service and sacrifice so that the foreigners may not any more describe India as a skeleton of people who do not know how to live and how to die."

Intellectual Domination

She said that education in India to-day was divorced from life. They knew more about foreign countries and their great men than about their own. She was in favour of international kinship but this could only be real when they could make India able to redeem her people to the same standard, where others had reached.

She said she was not so much afraid of political domination but she was afraid of intellectual domination, which had created imitative people with a fictitious standard of values.

Study Japan

She strongly deprecated the imitative mentality and regretted that while our students talked of Homer with pride, they looked down on "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata."

She diagnosed this weakness as being due to the fact that education had ceased to create character and self-respect. From childhood they were made to hear the burden that the white men were born to rule them, while in England it was quite the reverse.

In Japan children were brought up in quite a different atmosphere and they must see how Japan had grown to be a great world power in the course of half a century.

A Touching Appeal

Proceeding she made a touching appeal to young men to devote their lives to the work of national reconstruction. She said they must now think what they were going to do in life. "Unless you are one of those bloated plutocrats who have more money than brains." She appealed to the youth to realize that every young man and woman was a debtor to the nation and they must redeem that debt by carrying on a crusade against illiteracy, ignorance, superstition and political and economic degradation.

"Don't you feel ashamed that a country that created superb art and literature is illiterate to-day," asked the speaker

She added, if they could bring back light, prosperity, culture and life to

their people, they would be going a long way to making to-morrow worth while.

She said, "We must have self-respect which will wash out our sins of dishonour. I have a great belief in youth being the redeemer of the world. Old things must give place to the new things that are vital and useful. We must make a revaluation of old things in the light of to-day. We must not worship the pyramids of dead things, let the dead become ashes and enrich the earth to produce plants with new strength and new life." (Cheers)

No Longer Abla (Weak)

Referring to the picture of to-morrow she said she could vision the time when man and woman in India would be real

comrades. She asked women not to demand feminine right but to fight for human rights. They should ask no favours, and no concessions but stand on a basis of comradeship.

She urged the women to remove the word 'Abla' (weak) from the dictionary, at least that of India, since the women are 'shakti' (power) not with arrogance but truth, humbleness, pride of knowledge and wealth for the needy. They should have talent as a gift to be given away and a true vision for the realities of to-morrow.

"We must cease to have a dreadful thing like a feminish movement. Let us fight for rights as human beings."

Towards the conclusion, she sang a song of sacrifice to the youth, urging them in her poetic fervour to devote their lives to national reconstruction.

NON-VIOLENT MOVEMENT SPREADING IN EUROPE

MISS MURIEL LESTER, who at the conclusion of her tour of India paid her farewell visit to Mahatma Gandhi recently at Ahmedabad. One of Miss Lester's main subjects, wherever she spoke during her nine weeks' stay in India, has been the 'steady growth' of the movement in Europe. Whether the audience was of university students in college halls, of townfolk in the open air or of intellectuals in specialised groups, she said, she had found great eagerness to hear first hand news of what ordinary people in contradistinction to professional politicians were thinking and doing in Europe. Miss Lester showed to an interviewer a Christmas card she had received from one of the many non-violence groups of the West containing the names of over a hundred young men from various European countries, all in jail to-day

for refusing even to learn to kill. Some of them were serving their fourth year of hard labour. There were many in Germany, Italy and Russia whose names one dare not publish.

A Contrast

Contrasting the development of the movement in India and in other countries, Miss Lester said there were five points that came to her mind:

"Firstly, in India there is one great leader of world reputation. In the West, people have to rely on their own thinking. A dock labourer or a factory hand may find himself the only one in a big district who takes this anti-militarist stand.

"Secondly, in Europe the movement is recognized as an international one. Those who suffer solitary confinement or other punishment get comfort and support through knowing they are part of

a worldwide movement, whereas here I find a great many non-violent people who still think it is an idea peculiar to India.

"Thirdly, in the West by the very facts of the case the movement has no intermission. One Frenchman of sterling character has only just been released after 19 years' imprisonment for his refusal to kill."

"Fourthly, fighting is in our blood in the West. We are an adolescent race compared to you Indians. *Ahimsa* is not so natural to us as to you.

Fifthly, the Western movement puts more time into propaganda. It has spread from country to country by means of very humble missionaries. Young men from college spend their holidays tramping from village to village and holding meetings every night to instruct the inhabitants as to the habits and peaceful ideals of the ordinary people of foreign countries."

POPULATION PROBLEMS

By Dr. F. G. CAWSTON

It is an unfortunate fact that the poorer classes which are less able to provide for their children than the wealthy generally possess large families. This is a natural phenomenon and in times of drought animals often breed freely, as though quantity was to take the place of quality in the species. To a certain extent the instinct which is so noticeable among birds and wild animals of trusting the Creator to provide for their offspring is applicable to man, but the indiscriminate breeding of the poor and ignorant in overcrowded towns and villages is creating a problem which demands control and we do not believe that the suggested remedies of birth control advocates are right in principle or likely to prove a useful means of meeting the need.

One of the remedies available and already in use is the provision of education for all. No child should be allowed to leave school before the age of 15 or until it has reached the sixth standard and school leavers should become apprentices in trades or continue their education until they are ready to enter the professions or are well equipped for domestic duties. The furtherance of education would mean that few would think of marriage until they had reached the age of about twenty, whilst for those for whom higher education was available this would be postponed until 25 to 30 years of age.

A country's defence has necessitated the removal from civilian life of many young men and has thus postponed the possibility of marriage in countries well provided with armies, navies, and air forces. Where few are called to military service, a system of prolonged education is a useful substitute to conscription or the effects of war. It is unfortunate that teachers and persons who do not want to have any more children themselves should wish to introduce customs which are opposed to the accepted rules of religion, and the practices commended by Birth Control advocates are clearly contrary to the accepted interpretations of scripture, as a whole, which is a safer guide and more easily understood by the Eastern mind than the teachings of persons who accept only portions of it as inspired.

South African News In Brief

General Hertzog's 70th Birthday

THE Prime Minister, General Hertzog, was 70 years old on Friday April 3, when he was the recipient of numerous congratulations from members of his party in Parliament as well as from all parts of the country.

The Fate Of The Natives Sealed

The joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament passed the Third Reading of the Representation of Natives Bills by 169 votes to 11 shortly after 12-30 a.m. on April 7. The minority consisted of Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, Colonel C. F. Stallard, Mr. M. Alexander, Mr. R. M. Christopher, Mr. A. J. MacCallum, Senator F. S. Malan, Mr. J. G. Derbyshire, Mr. R. J. du Toit, Mr. J. S. Marwick, Mr. C. W. A. Coulter and Mr. J. Chalmers. Mr. Speaker announced that he desired to record his vote with the majority.

Mr. Hofmeyr's Opposition

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr was the only Cabinet Minister to oppose the Bill which he said inflicted inequality, was based on fear and contained seeds which would destroy that white civilisation which it was the intention of the Bill to preserve. He is further reported to have said as follows: "I oppose this Bill. It is a Bill which replaces a vested right by a qualified and inferior citizenship and which creates a system of communal representation. I oppose it because for that act of deprivation no adequate justification has been suggested. I oppose it because in that system of communal representation there are the seeds of hostility and strife, and I oppose it also because of all those forces of reaction behind the Bill, which, if left unresisted, are inevitably bound to do us greater harm than anything can do us to-day. "I know perfectly well," he declared, "that I am speaking against the feelings of the majority of this House. I know I am speaking against the mass of the people of this country and I know how my remarks will be described as academic. I am accustomed to that. I can see all the adjectives, but these are matters upon which the future must be left to judge. I express the belief on what I know of what is going on in the minds of some at least of the younger people in South Africa, especially in the universities. I believe that there is a rising tide of liberalism in South Africa. It is mostly the younger people who are in the forefront of that tide. It is they who are the custodians of the future and whatever we may or may not do to-day it is by them that the ultimate issues in connection with this matter will have to be decided,"

The New Acting Under Secretary

Mr. L. B. Stent, Departmental Chief Clerk, Department of the Interior, has been appointed to act as Under Secretary for the Interior with effect from 30th March 1936, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. H. de Wet.

The Personal Tax

Mr. Geo. Bull writes as follows in the *Natal Mercury*: It is to be hoped that the electors who intend to vote on the occasion of the next Provincial Council election have made a mental note of the fact that Colonel Blew, with Mr. Lavery as his second, has expressed the opinion that the iniquitous Personal Tax should be abolished. Colonel Blew is not lacking in courage and may be expected to renew the attack, especially as one member of the Provincial Council audaciously admitted that the Personal Tax was only retained in order that the Administration could get at the Indian. The Provincial Council view seems to be that the European community has to be unjustly taxed in order that the Provincial Administration can extract a few pounds from members of the Indian community. If this is not a class taxation it is something akin to it. Despite the efforts of Colonel Blew and those who agree with him, the anomaly of a Personal Tax and a Provincial Administration Tax on Union Income Tax will probably be maintained until there is a genuine agitation for the abolition of provincial councils, or their claws are clipped to such an extent that they are deprived of the power to levy a poll tax or, alternatively, a tax on incomes already taxed by the Union Government. The State should be supreme in regard to the imposition of taxation, and no portion of its powers in this respect should be allocated to a glorified local board which annually appears to make a practice of going cap in hand to the Union Treasury with a request "for more" and "yet more" as a reward for extravagant administration by a body whose compulsory exit is long overdue.

Diamond Theft Reward

The underwriters have increased the reward to £2,000 for information leading to the conviction of the person or persons responsible for the theft of £14,000 worth of diamonds from Messrs. D. Landau's outting works and to the recovery of the diamonds.

Union's Diamond, Gold And Coal Production

The total value of gold produced in the Union during January, including the gold premium, was £6,478,000, which showed an increase of £67,000 as compared with the previous month, according to a statement in the monthly bulletin of Union Statistics.

South Africa produced £2,171,267 worth of diamonds during the 12 months ended December, 1935.

The quantity of coal produced during January was 1,280,000 short tons, valued at £307,000.

The total value of the mineral production of the Union during the month exclusive of diamonds, was £6,927,000.

The total number of persons employed in mining during January was 43,735 Europeans and 370,696 non-Europeans. Gold mining absorbed 36,264 Europeans and 311,728 non-Europeans. Coal mining found employment for 1,661 Europeans and 28,073 non-Europeans.

Union's Toll Of The Roads

Sixty-six people were killed and 1,174 injured in vehicle accidents in the Union during February. The total number of accidents reported during the month was 3,022, and the number of vehicles involved was 5,301. Of the 66 people killed, 23 were drivers of vehicles, 18 passengers and 25 pedestrians. Forty-five per cent. of the accidents occurred on the Witwatersrand and 32 per cent. in other large urban centres.

Johannesburg To Have Its Lido

People will be able to surf bathe in Johannesburg, 300 miles from the nearest beach, shortly. Work is to be started as soon as possible on a £100,000 South African Lido, the first of its kind in the Union. A company has been floated and a large area of ground bought in Sandown, eight miles from the centre and to the north of the city, where the new Lido is planned to be built. A prospectus has been drawn up and lists were opened for public subscription. This Lido is intended to provide for citizens in the heart of the highveld all those amusements generally to be found at the most fashionable seaside resorts, together with other attractions of a more urban character. There will be a large bathing lake with beaches of real sea sand brought from the coast and a special apparatus to create artificial waves so that patrons may surf bathe. The beach will provide opportunities for sun bathing. There will be children's pool, boating canal with electric boats, etc.

Reception At Sastri College

A welcome reception to Miss M. E. Knox, who has just returned from England, and to Mrs. McIntosh in appreciation of her services rendered during the absence of Miss Knox, was held under the auspices of the Indian Commercial and Technical Students' Society at the Sastri College recently. Among those present were Mr. G. M. Titlestad, Principal of the Evening Commercial Classes, Mr. V. Sirkari Naidoo, Mr. G. K. Padia, the Secretary and about 50 members of

the society. Mr. M. Y. Nainaar presided. The President welcomed Miss Knox back and thanked Mrs. McIntosh, who had so efficiently carried out her duties during Miss Knox's absence, and said that there was a possibility of her being retained by the Indian Technical Education Committee, owing to the increase in the number of students in the typewriting and shorthand classes. On behalf of the students and lecturers, Mr. Titlestad also welcomed Miss Knox back to the College, and thanked Mrs. McIntosh for her services. Bouquets were presented to Miss Knox and Mrs. McIntosh in addition to which Mrs. McIntosh was presented with a coffee set, a reading lamp and a fruit bowl. Miss Knox and Mrs. McIntosh suitably replied.

Verulam Indian Ratepayers Protest

Verulam Indian Ratepayers held a protest meeting at the Madressa Hall, Verulam, on March 29. Mr. G. A. Kathrada presided and most of the Indian property owners in the township attended. A motion protesting against the new valuation of properties in the township was passed and a collection made for funds to engage counsel to fight any increase in rates. It was decided to write to the Town Board requesting that the street lights be left burning all night instead of until 1 a.m. as at present. It was also decided to ask for more police supervision in the township.

Non-European Furniture Manufacturers

The first annual meeting of the non-European Furniture Manufacturers' Association was held in Durban under the chairmanship of Mr. V. Annamalay. In his report the secretary touched on the co-operation between members and hoped that the Minister for Labour would consider the views of this section of the industry. The following office-bearers were elected:— President: Mr. A. K. Khatib; vice-president: Mr. R. Bijou; hon. treasurer: Mr. V. Annamalay; hon. secretary: Mr. Mahomed Ismail; hon. auditor: Mr. S. R. Naidoo; sub-committee: Messrs. S. R. Naidoo, P. Thompson, R. Bijou, Mahomed Ismail, Essop Jeenah, A. K. Khatib and V. Annamalay.

York Road Indian School

A visit by the Maritzburg Advisory School Committee to the York Road Government-Aided School showed that the school had outgrown its rather narrow margins and had been obliged to arrange for two classes to be taught over the road from the school in the ex-office and storeroom of a local tradesman. Neither the children in these classes nor the class teachers seemed to be in the least daunted. In the primary school, Standards IV, V and VI, 177 boys were receiving instruction, while in Standards VII and VIII, 39 boys and 14 girls attended the school. The staff of the school was entirely male, the teachers of

the primary school being Indians, while for secondary education Europeans were in charge. The school had a very good carpenter's shop where the enthusiasm of the boys was strongly shown. York Road School did not nearly meet the needs of the Indian community, very many of whom did not proceed beyond Standard IV with their education. Hundreds of Indian children were being taught in the Government-aided schools which did not continue their services after Standard IV. There were only 14 girls and they all appeared to be happy and well cared for.

Farewell To Rev. W. Turnbull

There was a large and representative gathering at the residence of Mr. Ragoonath Singh, Illing Road, Ladysmith, on Saturday last when members of the Indian community said farewell to the Rev. Wm. Turnbull. For the past 20 years Mr. Turnbull has ministered to the Presbyterian congregation and during the whole of the ministry he has always taken a keen interest in Indian welfare work. Referring to Mr. Turnbull's retirement, Mr. Singh said that the Indian community was losing a good friend. Eight years ago it had been decided to found an Indian Government-aided school at Putnispruit and as usual the Indians sought the aid of Mr. Turnbull. He readily assented to serve on the board of management and it was mainly through his efforts that the school has been founded. Mr. Turnbull had been chairman of the board ever since and his loss would be a real one to the school. Mr. Singh presented Mr. Turnbull with a purse on behalf of the Putnispruit school of the Indian community of Ladysmith. Mr. Turnbull was then presented with a bouquet, after which speeches were made by Mr. S. K. Naidoo (secretary of the Putnispruit school), Mr. Chotai and Mr. Narrandes. Mr. Turnbull suitably replied, and the proceedings ended with light refreshments.

Indian Political Association

A largely attended meeting of the Indian Political Association was held in the Indian School Room, Bultfontein Road, Kimberley on Sunday March 25. Mr. P. M. Dawson presided and outlined the purpose of the meeting. The secretary read a report of the activities of the Association, and this was duly adopted. The following officers and members were appointed for the ensuing year: President, Mr. P. M. Dawson; vice-presidents, Messrs. Hari Ram Maharaj, S. R. Naidoo, V. V. Naidoo, C. Wallace, P. Lachi, S. M. Moothoo Padayachy, J. Murugas, J. Joshie, Canpath Harrie; hon. treasurer, Mr. N. K. Pillay; hon. secretary, Mr. T. V. Rajagopal Pillay; auditor, Mr. W. Joseph; executive committee, Messrs. A. Paackirissamy, P. George, M. R. Samy, M. O. Samy, R. S. Charley, M. D. Samy, V. R. Padayachy, T. V. S. Pillay, M. G. Samy,

V. P. Pillay, Rambaly Maharaj, Ismail Mohamed, Sundar Singh, G. Candasamy, K. Rambaly, S. R. Pillay, T. Koolen.

Indian Drama Staged At Stanger

The audience that saw the Indian historical play (drama) Kovalan staged by the Indian community of the Gledhow-Chaka's Kraal sugar estates near Stanger, at the Stanger Picture Palace on Saturday evening were fully rewarded for their attendance. The acting and stage scenery was excellent, the thanks are due to Mr. A. G. Bux, proprietor of the Stanger Picture Palace, for his assistance with colour lighting effects. Music was supplied by Messrs. C. Kistersamy, P. S. Pillay and Raman Govender. The proceeds of the drama went to swell the funds of the Gledhow Temple.

Madressa Anjuman Islam

The bi-annual meeting of the Madressa Anjuman Islam (Muslim Educational Institute) of Pine Street was held in the Madressa Hall, Pine Street. There was a large gathering. Mr. E. M. Paruk presided. The following officials were elected for the next two years: Chairman, Mr. E. M. Paruk (re-elected); vice-chairman, Mr. M. S. Moola; secretary, Mr. E. G. Patel (re-elected); treasurer, Mr. E. C. Coovadia (re-elected). In addition to these officials the following were elected trustees:— Messrs. A. M. Lockhat, A. H. Kazee, S. M. Mayet, E. I. Haffjee, V. S. Mahamoon, G. M. Anglia, Mamoojee Moses Lockhat, A. S. Kajeer, A. I. Kajeer, A. I. Manjoo, S. M. Randeree, A. S. Kathrada and Ismail Gora. In this institution four languages are taught, English, Arabic, Urdu and Gujerati. The institute is the largest in Natal and boys and girls are taught and brought up according to the tenets of the Islamic faith.

Durban Indian Surf Life Saving Club

Childrens sports on the Battery Beach, Durban, will take place on Easter Monday, April 13, commencing at 10 a.m. Sports are open to all Indian children below the age of 14. Valuable prizes will be given. Life saving display will be given by members of the D.I.S.L.S.C.

Shri Sanathan Dharma Patshalla And Ramayan Sabha

On Tuesday March 31, the members, and school children of the above Sabha, celebrated the Ramnavmee Festival. Pundit Bagwandeem officiated the Havan ceremony. After the ceremony he congratulated the committee on the way in which the work of the Sabha was carried on and education given to the children in their mother tongue. Special thanks were expressed to Messrs. S. Sewnarain, and Sewbucoos for successfully carrying out the arrangements for the evening.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

No Lowering Of Congress Flag

THERE is no question of hauling down the flag of Independence, since complete independence has been set as our goal by the Indian National Congress, said Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. in an interview on the decision of a recent Muslim Conference meeting which declared Dominion Status as their goal. The Congress has set the goal of India's endeavour once for all, he said in reply to a question, and there is no question of hauling down the flag. But it is sheer waste of time to have a wordy warfare. Let us put our hand to the plough and the harvest will tell its own tale. Concerted efforts are all we need at present and once the way to such efforts is paved by clearing away the debris of differences the journey to the goal will be swift."

Breakaway Move In India

A New Delhi message of March 30, states:—The Legislative Assembly passed a motion by 70 votes to 65, proposed by the Congress Party, urging the Government to give notice to terminate the Ottawa Agreement.

Aurobindo Comes Out Of Seclusion

About 325 persons had "darshan" of Sri Aurobindo during the last week of February on a Saturday, one of the three days in the year on which the Great Yogi comes out of seclusion. Of these 150 were dwellers in his ashram and the rest were from outside, among whom were 15 Europeans and Americans. Prominent among the latter was Mr. Paul Brunton, who has come to India to study the Indian Yoga system. The "darshan" started at 7.30 in the morning and continued till 2'clock in the afternoon. There was, however, no talk on such occasions.

Selfish Leaders Responsible For Communal Troubles

"The root cause of the communal trouble in India lies in the selfish Hindu and Muslim leaders whose very subsistence depends upon subscriptions they can raise by their crafty and ingenious schemes which the uneducated masses are incapable of understanding. It is very deplorable to find these germs of communal unrest gaining strength even in the States." Thus said Syed Ahmed Attas, the present Custodian of the Holy Shrine at Medina, who is on a visit to India,

"A Flag Without Freedom Is A Disgrace"

"The 'kesari' colour in our national flag denotes heroism and courage and those who are cowards or devoid of courage have no business to salute the flag" declared Babu Ram Narain Singh, M.L.A., while performing the monthly flag hoisting ceremony in the Azad Park, Delhi recently. Babu Ram Narain Singh, in the course of an inspiring speech, said that the hauling down of her flag meant the end of life and honour of a nation and the hoisting of her flag meant that there was life in that nation. Our flag, he said, had both a political as well as a spiritual significance. The orange colour (kesari) stood for Heroism, green for Happiness and Prosperity and white for Peace. He exhorted the audience to shake off all fear and spare no efforts to see that their flag was entered in the list of flags of free nations. "A flag without freedom was a disgrace to a nation," he added. He wondered why people who believed in God, feared human creatures and Governments. Continuing, he said, "Drive out fear from your hearts and you will be free."

1,000 Students On Strike

The Rangoon University College students, including girls, went on strike, it is stated, as a protest against the expulsion of the President of the University Students' Union. The President who was a bachelor of Law student, was expelled on account of the speech he delivered at a recent meeting of the Union. The number of strikers is understood to be over one thousand.

Mahatma Gandhi On Truth And Non-Violence

The first utterance made by Mahatma Gandhi after his recent illness was before a public audience of the students of the Gujrat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad. Gandhiji advised the students to be true to the ideals of the Vidyapith. He said that most of them came from villages. Their parents had suffered a great deal in the freedom movement. Therefore it should be expected from everyone of them to be an ideal worker. They should help village industries. Throughout their lives they must stick to truth and non-violence. They must make spinning a habit, so that they could spin the yarn required for their own clothing.

All-India Students' Conference

The arrangements for the forthcoming session of the All-India Students' Conference to be held in Lucknow in August, 1936, are in progress. Pandit

Madan Mohan Malaviya's acceptance of the chairmanship of the reception committee is practically a settled fact. For the presidentship of the conference the names of Sir S Radhakrishnan, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir P. C. Ray and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore are being mentioned but it is not as yet certain on whom the final choice will fall.

India In British Industries Fair

Indian participation in the London British Industries Fair covers the usual wide range. The new Indian products are polo requisites, cigarettes and vegetable soaps. A novel feature is three grains of rice from Hyderabad, one bearing minute portraits of King George and Queen Mary with an inscription, commemorating the Silver Jubilee another a picture of Taj Mahal and the third a few lines of National Anthem.

Indians Overseas

The Tribune (Lahore) writes as follows: Whenever the attention of the Government of India is drawn, in the Assembly, to the shabby treatment meted out to Indians overseas by selfish and haughty Governments, they adopt an evasive attitude. On the other day the Government trotted out the hackneyed argument that the new law promulgated in Iraq was equally applicable to all foreigners. Only he who did not know that the interests of all foreigners, except those of Indians, were protected by especial treaties or agreements could be satisfied with this argument. Again when on February 13, the Government were asked on the floor of the Assembly what steps they proposed to take to prevent the nationals of the countries "which discriminated against Indians" from exploiting the mineral and other wealth of this country they gave a reply which betrayed lamentable indifference to the seriousness of the situation. Under the reciprocity resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1917 and 1918 each community of the British Commonwealth of Nations, including India, enjoys complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration. The principle underlying this resolution has been embodied in the Immigration into India Act No. III of 1924. But no rules have been framed under the Act "for in the opinion of the Government, the need for this has not so far arisen." The Government, while holding the opinion that "the need for this has not so far arisen" confess that "Indians

residing in South Africa suffer from a number of disabilities." These disabilities are not of a very recent origin. Nor is there any prospect of their being removed in the near future in spite of prolonged negotiations in which the best Indian talents have been tried. In order that the Indian demand for justice

and fairplay should be accepted by South Africa, it should be made diplomatically irresistible. But the Government of India have allowed the weapon, with which this could be done, to rust. The pity of it all is that their faith in the orthodox method which has failed to yield satisfactory results still remains

unshaken. And in the case of the United States also they propose to resort to mere cajoling and coaxing. If they had the courage to tell the unfriendly States that they would be paid in their own coin in India, unless they changed their behaviour, everything would be all right.

Things In General

King Edward's Coronation

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN announced in the House of Commons on April 2 that the Coronation of King Edward would be held in May, 1937. The date will be fixed as soon as possible. Mr. Baldwin intimated that representatives of the Dominions, India and the Colonies would be invited.

Hitler On Treaties

"We interpret treaties as we think right and do not submit to the judgment of others," declared Herr Hitler in a speech at Leipzig.

Nazi Racial Arrogance Reaches Its Height

A special correspondent of the United Press of India from Berlin, says:—
"For some time past, Indian students here and all over Germany have been feeling the rise of racial antipathy towards all coloured people. Since the Hitler speech in Munich, over the Colonies, this has suddenly developed to a high pitch in streets, cafes and restaurants. In some places Indian students are accompanied by a procession, who shout the slogan: "Hellow, Nigger!" Several incidents from cafes and restaurants are reported. In one or two well-known cafes in Berlin, Indian students cannot go. Names can be given, but most of these students are still to continue their studies, they should best remain undisclosed."

No Place In Africa

"The proposals for allowing Germany and Italy, the African territories suitable for immigration and settlement entirely ignore the fact that Africa possesses a native population which already finds the land at its disposal insufficient," declares Sir Daniel Hall in the *Times*, London. "Even in Kenya land hunger is the chief cause of tribal unrest and therefore the gravest problem confronting the administration. Except, for the Cape and to some extent the Mediterranean countries, Africa promises no outlet for the relief of European over-population. It may support a limited population of leaders in agriculture, mining and industrial enterprises, of merchants and engineers, but the mass of working population must remain entirely African."

Walk Barefoot

A call to youth organisations in Germany to train their members to walk barefoot in order to make them into hardy soldiers was recently made by Professor Fanz Schede, of Leipzig, in an article in the *Public Health Service*. A strong, hard foot is an essential condition for military service, he writes. Youth organisations, he added, should take account of this and introduce the necessary measures irrespective of custom.

Africa's White Population

According to figures published in the Paris daily newspaper *Paris-Midi*, there are 3,500,000 Whites in Africa, 90 per cent. of this total are in the South and in the North. There are 3,200,000 Whites in South Africa and including the French North African possessions. In the immense territory in between, there are only 350,000 Whites. Of these 154,000 live in British possessions, 46,000 in the French Colonies—Madagascar, the French Congo, and French West Africa—26,000 in the Belgian Congo, and 65,000 in the Portuguese Colonies.

No Australian Colonies For Germany

"It is unthinkable that Australia would ever consider handing over any territory," declared the Commonwealth Minister of External Affairs (Sir George Pearce) in the Senate, commenting on the German claims to a return of her colonies. The retention of New Guinea was essential to Australia's security. The Pacific mandates secured a demilitarised zone which resulted in a feeling of equilibrium and security in the Pacific.

Solid Vote For Hitler

The official provincial result of the elections (according to a Reuters cable from Berlin) shows:

Total electorate	45,408,000
Votes cast	44,932,000
Votes for Nazi Party	44,389,000
Votes against Nazi Party	542,000
Abstainers	476,000

Percentage of electorate polled ... 98.95 per cent.

Percentage for Hitler ... 98.79 per cent.

The official figures of the election will not be available for three weeks, but there will be almost no alteration to the

present figures giving Hitler nearly 99 per cent. of the votes. The result is greeted with a triumphant paean officially and is summed up in the heading to an editorial by Herr Rosenberg, head of the Political Office: "Germany is Hitler."

From A To Z

Always be near with a helping hand,
Be ever firm when for right you stand;
Careful in action, word, thought and deed,
Do what you can for those who're in need;
Eager for service, work with a will,
Forward, press always, never stand still;
Greedy be never, generous always,
Honesty the best policy, remember it pays;
Idleness shun, these folk never win,
Judge not your friends, your kith or your kin;
Keen be in studies and keen in your play,
Learn not to expect every time your own way;
Make the most of your chances, don't let them slide,
Never give up until you have tried;
Own up to faults, be eager to learn,
Politeness counts always, ill manners spurn;
Quit not a task until 'tis complete,
Respect show your elders whenever you meet;
Smile when in difficulty, never despair,
Think of the spider and how he got there;
You have a job to do, stick your toes in,
Venture nothing, you've nothing to win;
Wishbone instead of backbone won't do,
X-Ray your motives, make sure they are true;
Youth for the weak a battle can wage,
Zealous be always, but don't despise age.
From A down to Z, if lessons you take,
When you grow older, fine citizens you'll make.

(—Times Of India.)

National Characteristics

A Scot who has travelled extensively mentions the following as characteristics of the people of the countries he has visited:—

- Most progressive—American.
- Most conservative—English.
- Most mysterious—Chinese.
- Most sporting—Australian.
- Most musical—Hungarian.
- Most religious—Irish.
- Most courteous—Japanese.
- Most hospitable—Spanish.
- Most romantic—Italian.
- Most methodical—German.

Ramnaami Festival At Sawoti

There was a fair attendance at the Hindu religious festival held at Sawoti

recently. Among the guests were Pundits Ramruthan Maharaj, Mahabeer Maharaj, Surjoodheen Maharaj, R. D. Chowthee (president of the Hindu Sabha), and Mr. J. J. Hammond, the Government school teacher. Mr. Chowthee thanked the public for attending the festival and Mr. R. T. Maharaj for his donation of a water tank and guttering for the temple.

Don't Judge By Looks

All shop assistants should be careful not to judge customers by looks. Many a rough-looking man may have a fat wallet. Many an unimpressive woman may have a surprisingly big buying-power.

A workman with a shabby suit walked into an ironmonger's shop and was

unnoticed for the first ten minutes. He bought £15 worth of fine tools. He was a cabinet-maker—a master craftsman. He was earning the highest pay in his line in the town. The shop assistants undervalued him.

A plainly dressed elderly woman, whose clothes showed no touch of fashion; walked into a store that sells high-priced goods. She seemed out of place. Two shop assistants gave a glance and ignored her. A third shop assistant greeted her courteously. The woman bought two twenty guinea corsets and paid cash. She did not look like a £42 customer, but she was.

Of course, whether poorly dressed customers have money or not, they should be given a courteous welcome. —*Efficiency Magazines.*

The Sporting World

Soccer Season Opens

THE Durban Football Association opens its official season on Saturday next, April 11, when matches in the three divisions will be played.

Vizianagaram To Lead India In 1936

The Cricket Control Board selected the following Indian 17 Cricketers to tour England in 1936: Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram—(Captain), Major C. K. Nayudu, Wazir Ali, Mehd. Nissar, Amar Nath, Merchant, Baqa Jilani, Amir Elahi, Mush-taq Ali, Mehromji, L. P. Jai, S. Banerje, M. J. Gopalan, Palia, Hindlekar, S. M. Husain and R. M. Swami. The Yuvraj of Patiala was also selected but was unable to proceed to England for private reasons. Amar Singh, Jehangir Khan and Dilawar Hussain will be available in England for the Test and other important matches. Mr. Brittain Jones was selected Manager of the team.

Indian Cricket Team For New Zealand

Duleep Singhji has advised the New Zealand Cricket Council that the Maharaja of Nawanagar will be delighted to bring an Indian team to New Zealand in 1937 for a short tour at his own expense and that the Jamsahib of Nawanagar and Duleep Singhji will both be members. The Council has decided to give a warm welcome to any Indian team visiting New Zealand.

Friendly Match

On Saturday April 5, the Verulam S. G. Temple C.C. travelled to play a friendly game against School's United C.O. at the Prospect Hall School Ground. The Temple C.C. were victorious by 52 runs.

Mr. A. N. Govender Retires

The South Coast Indian Cricket Union has lost a firm friend and an accomplished sportsman through the retirement of Mr. A. N. Govender, a founder of the Union. He

By "Rambler"

was instrumental in forming the Clairwood Cricket Club in 1926, captained the team in 1932 and is now president of the club. This season Clairwood won both the Drummonds' and Pillay Brothers' Cups. He founded the schools football club in 1922 and is connected with the administrative side of the South Coast Indian Football Association. He has decided to devote himself to business. Various sporting bodies particularly in the district of Clairwood, will regret his retiring while wishing him success in business.

Inter-Provincial Tennis

The South African Indian Tennis Union is staging an Inter-Provincial Tournament commencing on April 11 tomorrow at the Indian Sports Grounds, Johannesburg. Doubles will be played on the 11th and 12th after which the doubles will begin on the 13th. Mr. M. M. Govender of Umzinto is presenting a shield for the doubles championship and for the singles competition Mr. Jajbhay of Johannesburg has donated a trophy. The Natal Tennis Union has selected a strong side to represent it and the prospects of capturing both trophies are rosy.

Viceroy's Trophy Air Race

Lieut. Misri Chand won the Viceroy's Trophy Air Race. The Punjab pilot, who arrived first at New Delhi, kept the lead throughout. His average speed—a record for a moth aeroplane—was 116.5 miles per hour. Mr. D. Gadgil, who stood second in the race, reached New Delhi 15 minutes after Lieut. Misri Chand. Mr. A. C. Ghazdar was third to arrive at New Delhi, half an hour after Mr. Gadgil. At the conclusion of the race, the Viceroy distributed the prizes. Lieut. Misri Chand received two trophies and Rs. 9,000. Mr. Gadgil got a Shield and Rs. 3,000; and Mr. Ghazdar

Rs. 1000. Captain Muir, the Maharaja of Patiala's pilot won the Wakefield Silver Trophy for fastest completed flight speed, the speed being 162 miles per hour.

Jim Atlas Beats Van Der Walt

Two meetings with no result; six rounds in the third meeting without result; then in the seventh two heads met and their owners lay on the mat knocked out, but the one not so completely as the other and able to secure a fall. This was the interesting and unusual position marking the third meeting of Jim Atlas and Johannes van der Walt, the heavy-weight wrestlers, which took place in the City Hall on Saturday night.

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Social And Personal

A farewell dinner was given to Mr. H. Wodson, Editor of the *Natal Advertiser* on Monday night by the management and members of the business, editorial and works department. Mr. H. D. Ollemans (manager) presided, and among those present to wish Mr. Wodson *bon voyage* was Sir Basil Clarke, an old Manchester friend, and Mr. Horace Flather, who is to act as editor during Mr. Wodson's absence. Mr. Wodson is going overseas on six months' leave.

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Mr. Thathiah Ramswamy a member attached to the staff of the Kearsney Govt. Indian School and president of the Parkhill Fraternity Club recently formed to improve the Social, Educational and Sporting activities in the Park Hill Area will spend his "Easter Vacation" with his parents on the coast. It is the intention of Mr. Thathiah to approach the City Council Durban with the object of establishing a permanent Sports Grounds for the Indians of the Greenwood Park Ward.