

# INDIAN OPINION

Founded by  
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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Reply From Reuter's Agency

THE following reply has been received by the secretary of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Association, Durban, from the General Manager of the Reuter South African Press Agency, Capetown, to the former's recent resolution in which complaint was made of reports from India of national importance not being sent to this country:

"We thank you for your letter of April 8, and much regret that the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru was not cabled to South Africa. We are taking steps to see that in future no important items of news from India are omitted from our sources. We are grateful to you for bringing this matter to our notice."

We appreciate the assurance given by the General Manager of the Reuter South African Press Agency of steps taken to see that in future no important items of news from India are omitted. But of course it all depends upon what news appears of importance to the Agency in India. For instances Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan and Village Reform Work is making great strides. But we never get news in this country about its progress, though now and then we read some scanty news, out of which one can make neither head or tail, of some setback received in some corner in that movement. Many more instances could be quoted but it will serve no purpose. The trouble is that Reuter's Agency is a little more than an impartial news Agency. It is an instrument to uphold imperialism.

### British India Line Services

Mr. W. J. Jordan, Mr. Browne, Captain R. Liddle and Mr. W. G. Nicol, representing the interests of the British India Line, arrived at Lourenco Marques by the *Takliwa* on Monday morning to study conditions on this coast relative to the British India Line services, especially regarding the replacement of the coaster *Dwarka*.

We hope these good gentlemen will take steps to remove the grievances of Indian passengers referred to extensively by Mr. Jalbhay Rustomjee and dealt with in these columns in a recent issue.

### Justice Reserved For Europeans

"Justice, like education, is reserved for the European," said the report of the International Standing Committee Member for Native Affairs, which was read on April 16 at a session of the Biennial Conference of the National Council of Women in Pretoria. Natives were being sent to prison for the breaking of laws which applied only to the Bantu and not to Europeans. Natives were obliged to pay fines which were wholly disproportionate to their earnings. The accidental shooting of Natives by Europeans had attained large numbers, but no provision was made for the maintenance of persons maimed as a result of such accidents. The report demanded a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the police attitude towards Natives. To the Native, the police symbolised danger not protection.

### Civilising Them With Bombs

Referring to the recent bomb outrages by Italy over Abyssinia the *Rand Daily Mail* writing under the caption "Civilising Them With Bombs" says:—

"Italy, it has been remarked, "does not allow the third parties to intervene or even to judge in such matters." Nevertheless, she must permit the rest of the world the thrill of alarm as well as disgust which is the natural reaction to this kind of barbarity. Alarm is well justified, for, although Signor Mussolini has stated that Italy's colonial aspirations will be entirely satisfied when she has conquered Abyssinia, his intrigues in the Balkan area are well known, and might easily lead to a conflict later on. There should be no mistake about this. The huge Italian army has not been formed simply to conquer Abyssinia. It is testing its mettle and its methods there, but the ultimate object is to enable Italy to play a great part in world affairs. If the test is successful, and if, in spite of everything, the world allows the ambition of the new Caesar to be flattered by a complete victory, some part of Europe may be next to feel the civilising influence of iperite."

### Another Indian Licence Refused At Ladysmith

Mr. G. H. Milburn presided in the Borough licensing court at Ladysmith on Friday, April 17, when the applica-

tion of Mr. E. M. Moola for a general dealer's licence in upper Murchison Street, was heard. The Ladysmith Chamber of Commerce objected. Mr. Moola said that he was prepared to agree that his licence be restricted to the sale of furniture and furnishings. The application was however refused on the ground that Mr. Moola had failed to establish a case of the necessity for such a licence.

### A Strike Against War!

Thus the *Unity* (New York):—

The more we think of it, the more surely we seem to feel that there is no way of preventing war except by method of the strike. *War is wrong, and we will have nothing to do with it!*—how can we end this monstrous abomination except by believing and acting upon this principle? This is the conviction of the conscientious objector. He hates war as a sin, and goes on strike against it, either alone or in concert with his fellows. But why should the strike be confined to the young man called to military service? Why should we not all strike, and thus paralyze the government? The workers certainly should strike—as longshoremen and seamen have struck before this in the matter of handling and transporting munitions. If the workers, then certainly the ministers, who should thus refuse to bless the colors, to serve as chaplains in the regiments, or to do anything nearly or even remotely related to hostilities. Citizens generally should strike against the war by refusing to buy war bonds, or even to pay special war taxes. Women, as suggested centuries ago, might strike with enormous effectiveness by refusing to consort with their husbands, and maidens to marry, for the duration of the war. It all seems fantastic, perhaps—but no more fantastic, and certainly far less immoral, than denouncing war, hating war, outlawing war, and then participating in war whenever, in the interests of empire, war is precipitated by government. The end of slavery came in sight when men and women rose up in high resolve to have nothing to do with it, or with the government that sustained it under law. The end of war, we believe, will come in this same way. *War against war—even to the death!*

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, APRIL 24 TH, 1936

### Licensing Officer Gets A Rebuff

**A**N important judgment of considerable interest to the the Indian community has been given by the Supreme Court of Natal in the appeal of Meyer Byala against the decision of the Licensing Officer of Durban in refusing the renewal of his Native eating house licence. The decision was set aside by the Supreme Court as *ultra vires* on the ground that it was based on racial discrimination. The judgment, a report of which appears elsewhere in this issue, brings once more the issue of the colour bar to the forefront. We are, of course, pleased with the judgment as it strengthens us in the stand we have always taken against racial discrimination. We, however, doubt if the judgment would stand if the Appellate Division were moved. From our past experience, we feel it would not, especially if the case happened to be of an Indian or any other non-European. Far be it from us to wish to cast any reflection on the sincerity of the Bench, but the circumstances would perhaps have led the Bench to decide adversely. It has happened in the past when a case has been decided against an Indian because the grounds on which the application for a licence was refused was not clearly stated by the Licensing Officer but impliedly, there was not the least doubt, that it was refused on racial grounds. In fact, it has been the practice of the Licensing Officers, generally, to refuse Indian applications on racial grounds but always to state any other but those grounds.

There is another point that emerges from this judgment which goes to prove how incompetent a Town Council is to sit as an Appeal Board and how appellants

have to suffer injustices in the absence of a right of appeal in cases of new licences to the Supreme Court. "We are not furnished, says Mr. Justice Lansdown, with the reasons which induced the City Council in the exercise of its appellate authority, to reject the appeal against the Licensing Officer's decision, nor does the extract from the minutes of the Council meeting at which the matter was decided, give any indication on this point." This means that the Council just blindly endorsed the action of their Licensing Officer. Were it not for the expense which all could not afford to incur the Supreme Court, we have no doubt, would have many such appeals against racial discrimination brought before it to decide.

It might perhaps be argued in favour of the Licensing Officer that his refusal was based not necessarily on racial grounds, but on the ground that there was no need for more Native eating houses when the Municipality itself owned several and were being run by Natives. That it was not a question of racial discrimination but of Natives who were thrown out of employment to make room for the White men not being further deprived of the right to eke out an honest living by catering for the needs of their own people. Whilst this argument might conveniently be brought forward, we are, of course, quite conscious as to how much sympathy the Town Council or the Authorities generally have for the Natives. We know that behind the screen of righteous-

ness there is a desire of exploiting the poor Native.

What does this case show? It shows how a European has experienced the injustice of being segregated or excluded and has appealed for and has been fortunate enough to acquire justice. How much more must the Indian then be suffering with so many restrictions over his right to trade, reside, occupy or own land, receive education and freely move about. If the European feels a grievance where there is little cause for it how much more would the Indian feel when he is crushed under the heavy burden of grievances.

It is to be hoped that this judgment will have a salutary effect on the Licensing Officers in future applications from Indians to see that they are not decided on racial grounds.

#### TRY AGAIN!

What's the use of moaning  
For things that might have  
been?  
For words you might have left  
unsaid,  
Or lands you might have seen?  
It isn't such a bad world,  
When all is said and done,  
And only those who truly work  
Deserve to share the fun.  
And if you've failed, what of it?  
What if you've worked in  
vain?  
Remember every one of us  
*Is allowed to try again!*

#### Fountain of Wisdom

*You may either win your peace or buy it; win it, by resistance to evil; buy it, by compromise with evil.—ROSKIN.*

*The public man may argue that his private life is between him and his Maker, but he must be careful to keep it so.—J. A. SPENDER.*

*I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself than be crowded on a velvet cushion.—THOREAU.*

# REFUSAL OF LICENCE ULTRA VIRES

## CASE OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

### IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT

FOR the first time in 20 years a decision of the Durban Municipal Licensing Officer has been reversed by the Supreme Court of Natal.

Some months ago Major C. Cowley, on behalf of Meyer Byala applied to the Durban Licensing Officer for a renewal of Byala's Native eating house licence in Union Street. The renewal was refused by the Licensing Officer and this decision was subsequently upheld by the City Council acting in its capacity of a Licensing Appeal Board at the beginning of February.

The matter was taken on appeal to the Natal Supreme Court and on Tuesday the case was decided in favour of the appellant.

#### The Judgment

Giving judgment, Mr. Justice Lansdown said that in the reasons for refusing to renew the licence, the Durban Licensing Officer, Mr. B. Lagerwall, said that he refused it "because I believe it is in the public interest—and more especially in the interest of the Native population of the town—that the number of eating houses for Natives run by Europeans and Asiatics should be curtailed and as a general rule this class of business should be run by the Natives themselves under the supervision of the officials of the Native Administration Department at the vari-

ous eating houses established by the Corporation."

"We are not furnished with the reasons which induced the City Council in the exercise of its appellate authority to reject the appeal against the Licensing Officer's decision, nor does the extract from the minutes of the Council meeting at which the matter was decided give any indication on this point.

"The appeal against the decision is based on various grounds but in the view I take of this matter it will not be necessary to consider any other than the first, which is that the application was refused on purely racial grounds."

#### Council's Policy

The Native eating houses which the Licensing Officer refers to are those referred to in the Native Eating House Regulations and of certain buildings or places established and maintained by the Council for the sale and supply of food and drink to Natives, the Council rents tables, stands or stalls to approved Natives at a specified rental. Certain conditions are imposed upon the lessees and a certain amount of supervision is exercised by the Corporation officials over the conduct of the

tables so rented. Only Natives are allowed to become the lessees of these tables, stands or stalls.

"It is clear from the reasons of the Licensing Officer that in his opinion this scheme affords the most satisfactory provision for meeting this particular service which the eating house licence was designed to cover, and that the number of eating house licences granted to Europeans and Asiatics should be restricted in favour of this Municipal Native eating house system.

A definite policy is thus enunciated and I find it impossible to resist the conclusion that this policy, if consistently pursued, must inevitably lead to a racial distinction being applied with the ultimate result that favourable consideration to applicants for eating house licences in Durban will largely, if not wholly, be reserved for Natives and in particular for those Natives who are lessees of tables, stands or stalls at buildings or places established by the Council."

The appeal succeeded, the proceedings before the Licensing Officer of the City Council being set aside. The matter was remitted to the Licensing Officer for a rehearing and Byala was awarded costs. Mr. Justice Carlisle concurred.

# IMMIGRATION LAW OF RHODESIA

A YOUNG Indian resident at Umtali has been declared by the High Court to be a prohibited immigrant, under extraordinary circumstances.

There is a provision in the immigration laws that the wife and children of a domiciled person shall not be considered prohibited immigrants, but that this exemption shall not operate if such person has in the Colony offspring by any other person still living.

In the case which was decided on appeal in the High Court at Salisbury, Rhodesia on April 17 the applicant, one Suliman Gulab, sought to have reversed a decision of the Immigration Officer, confirmed by the Umtali Magistrate, that he is a prohibited immigrant.

The appellant contended that he is an exempted person under the Ordin-

ance, being the child of Gulab Rahimbai, an Indian domiciled in the Colony.

The Immigration authorities alleged and the Magistrate found as a fact that the appellant's father had had a child by another woman, a native named Marika. The appeal to the High Court was on the ground that the evidence of Marika given in the Magistrate's Court, that Gulab Rahimbai was the father of her child, was not sufficiently corroborated.

Gulab had admitted being in the same neighbourhood as the woman Marika, but denied the paternity.

Mr. Justice McIlwaine, giving judgment on the appeal, agreed with the Magistrate that where paternity was denied the same corroboration of the

woman's evidence was required in the circumstances of this case as is necessary in cases of seduction or affiliation.

While not considering that all the grounds relied upon by the Magistrate as affording corroboration were really corroborative, he held that the facts that Gulab Rahimbai was hawking in the neighbourhood of the woman's kraal at that particular time, and the medical evidence as to the mixed Indian blood and the age of the child, were in the nature of corroboration.

The Court therefore found that the appellant's father had a child in the Colony by another woman still living and that appellant did not come within the exemption allowed by the Ordinance. Accordingly the appeal was dismissed.

# EDWARD ROUX WINS HIS APPEAL

## MR. JUSTICE CURLEWIS ON CRIME OF LESE MAJESTY

**E**VEN as the Roman Dutch jurists expressed amazement at some of the acts that were regarded in the time of the Romans as constituting the crime of lese majesty (the crime of injuring the sovereign), so, too, we, under the conditions of our modern civilisation and development and of our political liberty and freedom of thought and speech, cannot be expected to accept the narrow and restricted views of the Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries as regards criticism of the Monarch as applicable in the present state of our political advancement. We have travelled a long way on the road of freedom of speech and of political criticism since the days when it was the crime, lese majesty to enter a house of ill fame or latrine with money in one's possession or a ring on one's finger bearing the image of the Princeps."

These were remarks made by Mr. Justice Curlewis in the Appeal Court at Bloemfontein on April 17 in his reasons for judgment in the case of Edward Roux and a native named Ngedlane, who were convicted of the crime of lese majesty in the Magistrate's Court, Durban, on the grounds that "they had unlawfully printed and published in a newspaper certain scandalous and dishonouring words against our Sovereign Lord the King and his Government in South Africa, whereby the majesty of the King and his said Government and their dignity and power were injured."

### Original Sentence

Roux was sentenced to four months' hard labour and Ngedlane to two months' hard labour, suspended on condition of good behaviour. They appealed unsuccessfully to the Natal Provincial Division, which held that the accused had committed a species of the crime lese majesty known as *laesae venerationis*. The Natal Provincial Division refused leave to appeal and such leave was subsequently granted in the Appellate Division.

The article complained of read: "Who is King George, anyway? Why should we celebrate his Jubilee? He is the figure head of the English and Boer Imperialist, whose local representatives are Hertzog and Smuts. These oppressors are robbing and exploiting the poor people and workers of South Africa, in particular the Bantu people."

Mr. Justice Curlewis said that the article was obviously intended as an appeal to its Native readers not to take part in the late King's Jubilee celebrations and it purported to give reasons which were expressed in language strong and stupid, coarse and distasteful to one's sense of propriety, but he could

not conceive that these reasons could injure the honour and dignity of the King or bring him into contempt.

"The word 'oppressors' must refer not to the two generals, but to the 'English and Boer Imperialists' before mentioned, whose figurehead King George is said to be. One usually hears capitalists or mining magnates or the mining industry, as personified in the mythical personage Hoggenheimer, described as oppressors of the workers and labouring people, or as those whom the Government represents and whose interests are the concern of the Government as against the interests of the people and workers.

"It is to me an innovation that the 'English and Boer Imperialists' and not the capitalists are now mentioned as the oppressors of the people, and as those who are robbing and exploiting the poor people and workers of South Africa, but whoever the Imperialists may be or however much these words may be a reflection on them, the words do not in my view amount to a dishonouring or bringing into contempt of the King and his Government in South Africa

### Stupid And Ridiculous

"To me they seem rather in the nature of stupid and ridiculous nonsense. Why the Imperialists and not the capitalists are mentioned as the butt of criticism in this article one cannot say.

"The evidence shows that there is a wing of a certain political Party which has republican sentiments, but it does not show that the Natives of Natal, the Zulus, to whom this article was intended to appeal, are imbued with Republican sentiments.

"He is not our king but the king of our oppressors' might be said to have some sinister meaning as a repudiation of kingship, but even so and whether the Native workers of Durban have Republican sentiments or not and as such disapprove of a titular kingship, the phrase is not used to incite them to do anything unconstitutional but merely to protest against the Pass Laws, Liquor Laws and all other forms of oppression, and if the language is unnecessarily strong we must remember that the Natives of Duiban have no voice or vote in the passing of those laws or in the Government of the country and that they can only protest against what may be regarded by them as grievances.

"As regards the words 'What a parasite family is paid' and what follows thereafter, this refers to the Royal Family and the King's Government in England and does not refer to the King and his Government in South Africa.

It is true that, reading this article as a whole, one cannot but realise the disrespectful tone pervading it and it may convey to one a certain degree of contumely, but even so it hardly seems sufficiently serious even for a criminal charge of defamation, still less for the crime of lese majesty with which appellants were charged.

"One expects grave and aggravated calumny or contumely aggravated by the words themselves or by the circumstances and conditions in which they were published when a charge of lese majesty is said. No such grave or aggravated calumny is implied or expressed in the language contained in this article.

### Not A Crime

"For the reasons stated I am of opinion that the summons does not disclose the crime of *laesae venerationis* of which the appellants were convicted and that the appeal should succeed on this ground. I have thus far assumed for the purpose of considering this ground of appeal that the crime of *laesae venerationis* exists in this country and that the King and his Government in South Africa are clothed with the majesty necessary for that crime to be committed against them—points which need not now be decided by me in view of my finding that the appeal should succeed on the grounds with which I have dealt.

"The convictions and sentences must therefore be set aside."

Mr. Justice Beyers said in a concurring judgment that the Union was a democratic state and that one could understand a prosecution like the present under martial law or an autocracy, but in an enlightened age, where the government was based on the free and unrestricted will of the people and where every citizen was free to express his view in regard to the public condition of matters and politics of the day, he urged that it was the duty of the judiciary to take notice of constitutional development and the changes made therein."

## Refund Of "Cuts" To Natal Teachers

Teachers, nurses, and all Natal provincial servants who had their salaries and wages cut during the depression year of 1932-33, may also receive a refund of the cuts. The refund has been the subject of serious consideration by the Provincial Executive, and it is understood the decision is favourable. If they are repaid it will cost the Province about £35,000.

# A SPIRITUAL GIANT

ALL who care for the things of the spirit are celebrating throughout the world the centenary of the birth of Sri Ramkrishna Paramahansa who, as Gandhiji said in a message he sent to America, was a giant among the spiritual teachers of his age.

The world today recognises Sri Ramkrishna Paramahansa as a true representative of the Soul of India. He and Swami Vivekanand together, are the epitome of the transformation through which India has been passing. The birth of Ramkrishna Paramahansa synchronises with the birth of "English" Education in India. They say, nature often gives birth to a disturbing force and its corrective at one and the same time. The nature of this education can be best realised, if we understand the motives of those who gave it and those who received it. Western education and Western trade both came to India as great saviours and people unhesitatingly said that the quality of both was twice blessed. 'It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.' But it did not take us long to discover that it was not so. Both the body and the soul began to languish. Sri Ramkrishna Paramahansa used often to describe modern education as the education intended to secure rice and bananas to individuals. He said, we would have none of it. To him came Narendra Datta, a brilliant young graduate of the Calcutta University, a finished product of the Western education. Sri Ramkrishna had neither had Western education nor a knowledge of the Sanskrit language and its literature. He was merely a Brahmin boy trained to officiate as a temple priest and used to austerities which are natural to the life of an orthodox Brahmin. It is difficult to believe whether two more dissimilar spirits could have ever been brought together. But the world process needed the coming together of these two, and two cultural giants like Sister Nivedita and Romain Roland have explained to the world the result of this fusion of these two personalities.

Sri Ramkrishna's was an original experiment in life. He would get his instructions from everybody but would evolve all his knowledge and the method of obtaining it from within. From the very beginning he was clear with himself as to what he would achieve in his life. He wanted to realise his soul, being perfectly confident that everything else would easily be added unto him. He lived what he believed, and he believed only what he proved. If a wave of atheism came over him, he would rush to the temple and cry to the Mother: "Tell me mother, if thou art

By

KAKA KALELKAR In "Harijan"

true or false" Every day that passed without bringing him nearer to the Mother was a day wasted, and he cried bitterly.

He wanted to test the truth of all religions. Representatives of the chief

## Indian Nurses' Training College

CENTENARY ROAD.

S. AIDANS' MISSION, DURBAN.

The following appeal has been sent to us for publication by the St. Aidan's Mission:—

IT is a known fact that the Indian community is the only one in South Africa in respect of which no provision has, in the past, been made for training nurses. It is true that S. Aidan's Hospital has for several years employed Indian girls, but it has not been possible to train them professionally, as no Training School has existed. The South African Medical Council has now registered S. Aidan's Hospital as a Training School.

The Hospital authorities are determined that nurses shall be trained under the best possible conditions. In order to do this a sum of £1,800 is required to build a Lecture Hall and additional nurses' quarters.

The opening of this School will mark a very real advance in the upliftment of the Indian people, and it is felt that every member of the community, whether rich or poor, will, as an expression of his appreciation of this advance, wish to contribute something towards this Fund.

All donors are asked to send their contributions either to the Matron, S. Aidan's Hospital, Centenary Road, or to the Hon. Treasurers of the Hospital Building Fund, Messrs. Compton & Horne, Colonial Mutual Buildings, West Street, Durban.

Please give generously, and give now.

faiths of the world came to him to give him instructions in their respective disciplines. Ramkrishna went through each and discovered for himself that all religions were true, equally true, and that they led to the same conclusion

Ramkrishna wanted to ignore all sex, all difference of sex. For a time he dressed himself like a woman and cultivated the feminine soul. Even orthodox ladies in Bengal did not observe the *purdah* before him.

He wanted to get rid of the curse of the feeling of high and low. He scared away the scavengers one day by trying to join them in their work, and reassured them that he seriously meant to put himself, a so-called "high-born" Brahmin, on the same level as the so-called "low-born" *bhangis*. There was none high-born or low-born. But he went further. He swept the streets of the scavengers themselves with his own long hair!

He wanted to forget that gold was in any way superior to a clod of earth. He took a gold coin in one hand and a clod of earth in the other, explained to himself the market-value of each and ultimately assured his reason and heart that both were equally useless for the liberation of the soul and chucked them both into the river. What, if we lost our own soul and gained the whole world? It would be no gain and all loss.

If you confess "no-god" with God, if you treat the two as one, you commit the greatest sin—*shirkat*, in the terminology of Islam.

If you mix up the soul and the non-soul together and confess the two, well, that is the greatest error of life and you have to pass through an endless series of births and deaths, says Hinduism.

What shall it profit a man if he get all the good things of the world and lose his soul, asked Jesus

To Ramkrishna, these were not merely theological platitudes. They were the greatest discoveries made by the seer-guides of the human race, and the fulfilment of each individual life was through their realisation. His was a living faith and an actual realisation. He could therefore, impart it to others. He trained a number of disciples each according to a method specially suited to the case.

Swami Vivekanand had his three-fold training, first his university training and the study of the educational theories of the West; secondly, his training under Ramkrishna Paramahansa, and thirdly when the master was gone, Vivekanand travelled the whole of India begging his bread from door to door, and imbibing the wisdom of the ages from the people. His self-confidence and his reception from the West gave a new hope and a new faith to the whole of India.

The birth of Ramkrishna marks the birth of a renovated India, the birth of a passionate desire in the sons of India to regain their lost soul.

# LIFE OF GENERAL SMUTS

## ITS BEARINGS ON THE INDIAN QUESTION

**M**ESSRS. FABER AND FABER says the London correspondent of *The Leader* (Allahabad) have just published the first volume of an authoritative life of General Smuts by the well-known South African writer, Mrs. Sarah Gertrude Millin, whose husband is one of the leaders of the Transvaal bar, and who reported for a prominent Johannesburg daily the proceedings of the "penultimate" stages of the great march into the Transvaal led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1913, as a protest against the breach of faith with Mr. Gokhale on the part of the Union Government, who refused to introduce legislation into the Union Parliament repealing the £3 tax upon ex-indentured Indians in accordance with their promise made to Mr. Gokhale a year earlier.

"General Smuts" as the book is entitled, carries the record of the life of the distinguished statesman down to 1917, in which year he attended the Imperial War Conference in London, after having carried to a successful issue the German East Africa campaign, at the end of which, having commanded Indian troops, he said: "I wish here publicly.....to repeat that I have had no more loyal devoted and brave troops under me than those troops from the Indian Empire, and I think the young South Africans who went with me, who fought side by side with those heroes from Asia, today have more kindly feelings than they had before

towards the Indian population of South Africa....." It still remains to be seen, after the lapse of all these years whether those "young South Africans" have remembered or have forgotten it. Mrs. Millin, however, quotes, General Smut's speech at the 1921 Imperial Conference, when he shocked Mr. Sastri. Said General Smuts: "The Indian question, with us is an entirely subordinate question.....but you cannot deal with the Indians apart from the whole position in South Africa; you cannot give political rights to the Indians if you deny them to the rest of the coloured citizens in South Africa. If you touch the Indian position you must go the whole length....." But among the "coloured" citizens of South Africa, the "coloured people" (as the Euro-African population is called) have already been given a privileged position and it would not be startling to discover that the Indian Agent-General in South Africa may be forced to the conclusion that the only way in which the Indian position in the Union may be substantially improved, both in law and in substance, is through the grant of the franchise. Voteless citizens are no citizens.

Mrs. Millin devotes a whole chapter to the Indian controversy during Mr. Gandhi's stay in the country, when he was arrayed on the one side against General Smuts on the other. Her analysis of the position is not very clear or accurate. She obviously sympathises

with Mr. Gandhi but not necessarily with the Indian community; and she has evidently had little access to the documents on the Indian side. At any rate, she considers, either that General Smuts was the victor or that Mr. Gandhi secured but a barren victory. It is, however, interesting to find her quoting General Smuts as follows: "The men I venerate are not those who can arouse a nation's enthusiasm but those who can do what they think right in the teeth of a nation's opposition. Such a man was Wilson, standing alone against the American people for what he knew to be the salvation of the world. Another is Gandhi. But all Indians are not Gandhis. If Gandhi was right, to consider his people, I have to consider mine. I believed in making South Africa a white man's country. I opposed Gandhi."

If all this is true, General Smuts has forgotten the facts. He talks as though the problem were one of excluding the the Indian immigration; that position, however had long been settled for all practical purposes by the various immigration restriction laws in operation in South Africa. The question was a two-fold one—first, how immigration should be restricted; the second was the question of the treatment of the lawfully resident Indian population. General Smuts may desire that South Africa shall become a white man's country; it has never yet been one, and nature may decide against him.

## South African News In Brief

### Dr. Malan On The League Of Nations

**A**DDRESSING a meeting of the Nationalist Party in the City Hall, Capetown, on April 21, Dr. D. F. Malan is reported to have criticised the present state of the League of Nations, declaring it to be nothing more than a tool in the hands of certain powerful nations.

### Three High Union Police Officers Arrested

The former chief of the Union's Criminal Investigation Department, now the Officer in charge of the Railway Police, two senior police officers and two wealthy Rand bottle store keepers were arrested on allegations of defeating the ends of justice. The men are: Colonel Abraham Albertus Cilliers (52), Chief of the South African Police; Major Stephanus Petrus Rudolph Fourie,

also of the Railway Police; Captain John Kane, District Commandant of Maritzburg; Samuel Sandig (62), of Sandig's Bottle Store, Boksburg; Archie Sandig (32), also of Sandig's Bottle Store, Boksburg. Immediately after they were arrested the accused men were brought before the magistrates, but in each instance bail was refused.

### Saturday Closing In Newcastle

From Saturday, April 18, Newcastle reverts to the old style closing of shops at 1 p.m. on Saturdays and remaining open on Wednesday afternoons until 5 p.m. This is ordered by a notice which appears in the last *Natal Provincial Gazette* rescinding the previous notice of July, 1935, under which Newcastle was declared a "special place" under the Shop Hours Ordinance and shops were enabled to open on Saturdays until late in the evening and close on Wednesdays at 1

p.m. The *Provincial Gazette* contains two other notices under which Mount Prospect and Ingogo are declared "special places" under the Ordinance, and Wednesday is laid down as the early closing day. On other weekdays shops will close at 6 p.m.

### Union Trade Figures

Imports into the Union for the first three months of the current year amount to £20,267,575—well over £250,000 more than in the first three months of 1935. The exports amounted to £19,258,904—nearly £6,000,000 more than during the same period last year. The reason for this is that gold bullion export was restricted for some months last year. Imports during the three months amounted to £2,876,641, which is an improvement of about £260,000 on last year.

### Tongaat Vishwaroop Temple

A special meeting in memory of the late Mrs. Kamala Nehru, wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was convened by the Shri Vishwaroop Temple and Dharmashala, and was held at the Gokhale Memorial Hall, Tongaat, on Sunday April 12, Mr. S. D. Maharaj presided. Mr. A. A. Gandhi dwelt at length on the life and activities of the late Mrs. Kamala Nehru. Messrs. M. G. Naidoo and Hurrisunker Maharaj also spoke. The following message was sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. "Tongaat Indians regret learn untimely death of your beloved wife. Pray accept our sympathy and condolences. God's blessing be with you."

### Muslim Benevolent Institute

There was a large attendance of the Muslim community at the annual meeting of the Darul Yatama Wal Mashakin (Muslim Benevolent Institute) on Saturday at the residence of Maulana Mukhtar Siddique, Queen Street, Durban. The President, Maulana Mukhtar Siddique, presided. The secretary in his annual report stated there were 41 inmates present at the home, which is situated at Sea Cow Lake. Thanks were due to Messrs. E. M. Paruk, A. M. Lookat, Dr. Seedat, Messrs. Tayeb Surtee, V. M. Jooma, A. I. Kajee, Hajee Omardeen and several others for generous gifts. The Provincial Administration had made a grant of £50 per annum, while Messrs. Kincaid, Wallis Dyer and Teague had given generously to the home. The following officials were elected for the ensuing year: Patrons: Maulana Abdul Aleem Siddique, Messrs. E. M. Paruk, Tyeb Surtee, A. M. Lookat, M. A. Motala, M. I. Randeree, A. H. Moosa, V. M. Jooma and Hajee Omardeen; President: Maulana Ahmed Mukhtar Siddique, Vice-President: Mr. Ismail Gora, Joint Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. A. K. E. Bux and M. E. Sulaiman; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Sayed Fakroodeen, Hon. Auditors: Messrs. M. N. Mahomed and E. A. Haffeejee, Committee: Messrs. V. S. Mahamoon, I. S. Vahed, Ismail Osman, B. M. Sarkot, S. M. Meyet, Mahomed Abed, Shaik Abdool, Mahomed Hoosen and M. S. Essak.

### "Easter Sunday Service"

The Holy Communion Service conducted by the Pastor J. F. Rowlands won the hearts of many. The sermon was delivered at the Bethesda Temple, Durban, on Easter Sunday at 7.30 a.m. The meeting was well attended comprising members of all nationalities. A further service was held later in the day in connection with the Baptisms of new comers to the church. The venue chosen was directly under the Athlone Bridge, Durban North. Some 35 new converts enrolled as members of the Church. Over 300 people attended, to witness the Baptismal Service again conducted by the Pastor J. F. Rowlands. The service concluded with a short

speech on the "Crucifixion and Resurrection of Christ".

A memorial service of the late son of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bob of the Magazine Bkrracks was performed at their residence by Mr. A. Rowlands, brother of the Pastor J. F. Rowlands of Bethesda Temple. The gathering was entertained with light refreshments at the conclusion of the service. Music was provided by the newly formed Bethesda Temple Young Mens' Orchestra.—Contributed.

### The Coronation Indian Social Educational And Recreation Society

The Second Annual General meeting of the Coronation Indian Social, Educational and Recreation Society, Briardene, was held in the Umgeni Government Indian School, on Sunday March 29, when the following officials were elected to hold office for the ensuing year:— Patrons: Messrs. K. K. Pillay, V. M. Maistry, V. M. M. Achary, S. Moodliar, S. V. Naidoo, A. Haffeejee, D. E. Tedder, V. R. Chetty, and Mrs. K. K. Pillay; President: Mr. K. C. Pillay; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. K. V. Pillay, Rama Naidoo, D. G. Chetty, M. R. Govender; Hon. Auditor: Mr. D. S. Chetty; Joint Hon. Treasurers: Messrs. K. V. Pillay, and M. R. Govender; Joint Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. N. S. Pillay, and N. M. Pillay; Trustees: Messrs. Rama Naidoo, K. S. Pillay, and V. M. Soliar; The following members were chosen as the committee to control the various activities of the Society: Messrs. T. M. Govender, M. G. Reddy, A. C. Pillay, R. V. Naidoo, T. Manickum, M. G. Moodley, Moonsamy Naidoo, V. T. Naidoo, Dean Muhomed, Kitty Chinsamy, G. Marie, C. P. Thavar, I. M. Illapen, Kanikah, S. Marie, M. M. Moodley, S. Ramsamy, C. Moonsamy, N. Venketsamy, M. G. Moodley, M. D. Reddy, M. C. Moodley, S. M. Moodley, Soobiah Moodley, I. C. Chetty, A. P. Govender. Since the incorporation of this Society useful work has been done towards the Social upliftment of the Indian Community of the District. A Tamil School has been started in the Umgeni Government Indian School, where over a hundred children are given free education in Tamil. As the space allotted is now insufficient to hold the ever-increasing members of these classes, the Society recently purchased a property, from the donations of the Indian community, of Durban and District, a start will be made to erect their own school. An Appeal is made to all well-wishers of this deserving cause to kindly send their donations to the Hon. Treasurer, Coronation Indian Social, Educational and Recreation Society, P.O. Briardene. All contributions, however small, will be acknowledged with thanks through the medium of the Press.—Contributed.

### The Hindu-Tamil New Year

The significance of the Hindu-Tamil new year was stressed by Mr. S. B. Pather at the new year celebrations in the M. K. Gandhi School, May Street, on Sunday,

evening April 12. During the evening the Hindu Youth Club Orchestra played, solos were sung and part of the Tamil drama "Druva" was enacted. The club's president, Dr. G. M. Naicker presented those present with new year calendars.

### Indian Life-Savers' Gala For Children

The Durban Indian Surf Life-Saving Club staged a successful gala day at the Battery Beach on Easter Monday, during which numerous events were held, particularly for the children. There was a crowd of some 2,000 who spent a most enjoyable day. Items ranging from jam and bun race to a treasure-hunt took up most of the day, but it was the proficiency shown in the life-saving drill and rescues which provided the crowd with thrills. It was during the land drill that the most impressive item was staged, for the "alarm" was given and with commendable promptness and efficiency the luckless bather was brought to safety. The whole programme was got through by five o'clock, after which the president presented the prizes to the winners.

### Natal Indian Boy Scouts And Girl Guides Association

The combined rally of Scouts and Guides in honour of the Chief Scout and Chief Guide of the World, Lord and Lady Baden Powell, will take place at Curries Fountain, Durban, on Tuesday April 28 at 3.15 p.m.

### Three Indians Cycle To The Rand

Three members of the Durban Indian Surf Lifesaving Club, B. H. Singh, B. N. Singh and Chin Dickson, cycled to Johannesburg on last Thursday, April 16. They left at about 4 a.m. and hoped to reach the Rand within four days.

## Obituary

### Death Of Mr. S. J. Smith's Father

Shortly after his arrival from Capetown on the mailship on Sunday Councillor Sidney J. Smith had the sad duty of attending to his father's funeral. On instructions the funeral was held back until 10 a.m. on Sunday. Mr. Smith's father, Mr. Frank Smith, was 85 years of age. For many years he carried on a successful cabinet-maker's business in Bulawayo. On retirement in 1918 he came to Durban, where he spent the remainder of his years. The heartfelt sympathy of the many friends of Mr. S. J. Smith both Europeans and Indians will go out to him in his irreparable loss.

### Death Of Mrs. S. J. Hill

The death took place in Durban on April 16, of Mrs. S. J. Hill, widow of the late Dr. W. J. Hill of Verulam who was well-known in the district and respected by Europeans and Indians alike. Among the floral tributes there were a number representing the Indian community. The late Mrs. Hill had no family of her own and was living in Durban after the death of her husband.

# India Letter

[ FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT ]

## India Welcomes New Viceroy

THE Imperial capital accorded a fitting reception to the new Viceroy Lord Linlithgow says Reuter. A salute of 31 guns announced the arrival of the special train and Indian infantry provided the guard of honour. After the administration of the oath Lord Linlithgow proceeded direct to his study, where his first official act was a broadcast address to the people of India. The retiring and incoming Viceroys met for a few hours at Bombay. Lord and Lady Willingdon, after a round of farewell functions at New Delhi which included a magnificent banquet in their honour by 37 ruling princes, arrived in Bombay the day Lord and Lady Linlithgow arrived. They sailed on April 18 for Europe in the same ship as brought their successors. Lord Linlithgow's broadcast to the people of India was characterised by human touches, especially when the new Viceroy urged the district officers to "know your villages" and advised the younger generation to fear God, honour the King Emperor and their parents. Lord Linlithgow emphasised that the Viceroy was strictly impartial and he promised his full support to the services of the Crown, to whom he extended greetings. Speaking to the millions of newly enfranchised voters, Lord Linlithgow said that in no circumstances would it be for him to advise them how to vote, for leaders of political parties competing within the orbit of the constitution for suffrage in the provincial electorates might rely upon him never willingly to use language calculated to prejudice their lawful interests. The Viceroy appealed for the same whole hearted trust that he promised to extend to them.

## Muslims' Tribute To Late Kamala Nehru

Maulana Zaffar Ali Khan, Maulana Abdul Kadir Kasuri and Malik Lal Khan jointly issued the following statement on the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru:—"Heartrending news has just been received from Germany about the death of the wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the revered leader of our country. This news will be received with great grief and sorrow throughout the length and breadth of the country by the people, whether Hindu or Muslim. The loss of Mrs. Kamala Nehru is not the loss of any particular community. It is the right of every section of the people to be affected by the news of her death. As Pandit Jawaharlal is held in high esteem by all sections of people without any distinction of caste or creed, similarly Mrs. Kamala Nehru was respected

by all the communities on account of her distinguished and valuable services in the cause of our motherland. Hence her death is an occasion of mourning for the whole country. We express our heartfelt sympathy with her family and we are sure that our Muslim brothers will whole-heartedly join with us in the national grief by observing complete *hartal* on February 29."

## Sir Mohd. Yaqub's Tribute

Sir Mohammad Yaqub, M.L.A. has issued the following statement:—

"My heart goes forth in sympathy with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the sad demise of his devoted and talented wife. She not only maintained but also enhanced, to a great extent, the status of India's womanhood by her loyalty, courage and endurance and leaves behind her a noble example worthy of being followed by the rising generation of her sex."

## Dr. Anwar Iqbal Qureshi At Lahore

After a world-wide tour extending over several months Dr. Anwar Iqbal Qureshi has returned to Lahore to investigate the agricultural credit system and the future of marketing organisations in India. He will have to submit a report to the London University by the end of this year. He will stay in Lahore for some time and then visit other important centres in India. He will return to England towards the end of September. Dr. Qureshi whose full name is Mufti Mohed Anwar Iqbal Qureshi was born in Jullundur in 1910. He took the M.A. degree from the Forman Christian College, Lahore, in 1932 and joined the London School of Economics the same year where he took the degree of M.Sc. in Economics. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the Dublin University in June, 1935, where he was appointed as a Professor of Economics. Dr. Qureshi is the first Indian to act in such capacity in any University in the British Isles.

Dr. Qureshi paid a visit to South Africa on a similar mission about two years ago and left the Union within a few weeks with bitter experiences of race prejudice.

## Hundred And Eleven Days On Hunger Strike

Jogesh Chandra Chatterji the Kakori conspiracy case prisoner who was on hunger-strike in the Lucknow Central Jail broke his fast after 111 days. Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Pandit Balkrishna Sharma had an interview with Jogesh

on March 2 and, as a result of their persuasions, Jogesh decided to discontinue his hunger-strike. Jogesh had taken this step after other means to better the conditions of political prisoners had failed. It is learned that the Government were prepared to consider his demands if he gave up his hunger-strike unconditionally.

## Rs. 5 Lakhs For Uplift Of Khojas

It is learned that the Ismaili Khoja community of India have raised a sum of about Rs. 5 lakhs in connection with the Golden Jubilee of H. H. the Aga Khan, their spiritual leader, which was recently celebrated at various places in India, including Bombay and Karachi. The above figure includes a sum of Rs. 335,000, it being the value of gold against which the Aga Khan was weighed in Bombay on the day of the commencement of his Jubilee celebrations. It is proposed to earmark the whole of this sum for the general uplift of the Khoja community. A committee of five members with Mr. Gholam Ali G. Merchant, Advocate, Bombay, has been formed to devise means as how best to utilise the money. The committee will shortly meet to settle details.

## Emigration To Malaya

The *United Press* understands that the Government of India have decided to accept the invitation of the Malaya Government and send a deputation to Malaya to study the condition of Indian labourers in the settlement, their demand for rise in wages and examine Malaya Government's plea for permanent exemption of the sex ratio rule and continuance of assisted emigration. It is understood the deputation will be confined to the members of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Central Legislature and the membership may be two from the Assembly and one from the Council of State. At a meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee it was decided to continue assisted emigration to Malaya till the return of the deputation.

## Indian Institute Of International Affairs

Stirring oratory marked the occasion when a distinguished gathering at the Viceroy's House decided unanimously to establish an Indian Institute of International Affairs for the purpose of scientific study of international affairs. His Excellency the Viceroy presiding, welcomed the Commander, Mr. Stephon Kinghail, official representative of the Council of the Royal Institute who went to help the formation of the institute,



# CAN WE AFFORD TO DRINK?

The following article by Mr. B. R. Wilson from the "Indian Temperance News" is reproduced below from *Harijan*. Though it speaks about India there is similarity of circumstances wherever the drink evil had set its root hence it will be read with interest universally.

THE people in our country who are given to drinking have taken on this evil habit either in ignorance of the real economic condition of the country or because of indifference to the need of bringing theoretical facts into actual practice. Below is a table of an Indian's actual expenses in keeping with what should be the lowest standard of living in India according to present market prices in Meerut.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Religious or charitable obligations	...	0	0 9
2. Clothing (Winter)	...	0	0 6
3. Clothing (Summer)	...	0	0 6
4. Head-wear	...	0	0 3
5. Foot-wear	...	0	0 3
6. Bedding	...	0	0 3
7. Cooking Utensils	...	0	0 3
8. Eating Utensils	...	0	0 3
9. House Rent or Repair	...	0	0 6
10. House Equipment	...	0	0 6
11. Festivals	...	0	0 3
12. Education or tools for work	...	0	0 6
13. Miscellaneous or Unforeseen Expense	...	0	1 0
14. Food Twice a Day	...	0	3 0
<b>Total</b>	...	0	8 9

The table given above is, of course, subject to fluctuations according to the

individual conception of the minimum standard life in India. This will, however, serve as a sufficient measure to indicate the impossibility of allowing any other item to be put into the Indian daily budget.

How many of our countrymen are in possession even of the above provision must be a matter of deep concern to us all. My observations on the report made recently by Colonel Russell, the Health Commissioner, Government of India, are that

(1) 20% of our countrymen do not get even  $\frac{1}{4}$  of this "minimum" provision.

(2) 41% only as much as  $\frac{1}{2}$  of it.

(3) 29% barely reach it.

(4) 10% may be said to be living higher.

There have been different times when computations of the average annual income per head were made. In 1870 Dadabhai Naoroji concluded that only Rs 20/- was the average annual income per head; in 1882 Sir David Barbour stated that it was Rs. 27/-; in 1899 Lord Curzon placed it at Rs 30/-; in 1911 the Hon'ble M. Cook at Rs. 80/-; and at last in 1928 Professor Gilbert Slater put it at Rs. 100/- (See p. 87 "Christian Mass Movement In India" by J. W. Pickett.)

Even if we take the figure Rs. 100/- given by Professor Slater, the daily income amounts to only about  $\frac{1}{4}$  per head while the daily expenses, as we have outlined them, are  $\frac{8}{9}$  per head. What will be the consequences if an Indian adds the expense of drink? If he allows only one peg of whisky or brandy he will consume the whole daily allowance and  $\frac{1}{6}$  will remain still to pay up the bill. We can not have any idea of the days full of woe and misery to the country if the evil habit is allowed to take root in the land.

These are days when Italy and Abyssinia are on the battle field. Each is trying to crush the other. The strength of each is gauged by the amount of ammunition, the number of men-of-war, airships and other materials of warfare each possesses. What will happen to the one side if the other devises some way of stealing away the whole provision of war? Will it not mean defeat? Will it not mean the slaughter of the whole army? Will it not mean the extinction of the whole country and race? Similarly think of the consequences if drinking steals somehow or the other into the lives of our countrymen and snatches away the whole provision maintenance of living. I leave this to your judgement."

## ARYAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (MARITZBURG)

THE 22nd annual meeting of the Aryan Benevolent Society was held at Maritzburg on April 5. The Secretary, Mr. R. M. Moorgas, submitted his annual report and statement of accounts and also the balance sheet for the year ended February 29, 1936. He stated that the membership on the roll was at present 50, including life members. The monthly house to house collections were very disappointing, the proceeds being hardly sufficient to maintain the Home. The Indian Women's Association through its branch, the Child Welfare Society, had been doing splendid work among the young and deserving children. The attendance of cases at the clinic had been steady. The number of inmates in the Home had steadily increased from eight to 25. The Secretary desired to place on record the Society's sincere thanks to the Veda Dharma Sabha for having placed at its disposal a portion of their premises for the use of the Society's Home from 1914 to 1932, a period of 18 years, free of charge.

The Society was in receipt of a grant of £30 from the City Council and £30 from the Provincial Administration. The Society had been requested frequently to undertake the much needed work of providing relief for neglected and delinquent children. However much the Society might be willing to help their distressed brethren, it was plain enough that nothing could be done without adequate financial assistance from the City Council and the Provincial Administration.

Of an amount of £400 received from the Indian Immigration Trust Fund, a sum of £200 had been expended on redemption of a loan on the buildings erected for the Home. The balance of £200 had been utilised in the erection of the annexe. It was expected that at least a further £100 would be donated by this Trust when formalities of application, etc., had been gone through.

The annexe had been erected at a cost of £400. It consisted of an isolation room, a caretaker's room, a servant's room and a hall. The verandah was

spacious and might be used for a variety of purposes. The Society was negotiating a loan of £150 from the City Council at 5 per cent. interest.

### Election Of Officers

The following officers were elected: Patron: The Mayor, Mr. A. T. Allison; Trustee: Mr. S. R. Naidoo; Hon. Life Vice-Presidents: Messrs. S. R. Naidoo, R. N. Moodley and M. S. Williams; President: Mr. R. Manicium; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. G. K. Naidoo, J. M. David, F. Satyapal, V. George, S. Saravan and A. T. Moodley; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. R. M. Moorgas; Hon. Supervisor: Mr. N. P. Reddy; Hon. Inspector of the Home: Mr. R. N. Moodley; Hon. Physician: Dr. M. R. Peters; Emergency Committee: the President, Hon. Secretary, Supervisor, Inspector and Mr. F. Satyapal; Committee: Messrs. C. S. Moodley, G. N. Padayachee, M. P. Govender, M. G. Naidoo, R. H. Rajah, K. Sarjoo, L. N. Pillay, Mesdames R. N. Moodley and R. M. Moorgas.

# The Sporting World

## Tennis

### South African Championship Won By Mr. Jajbhay

THE first South African Indian Singles Championship was played in Johannesburg. There were 29 entries from Natal and Transvaal including the Natal and Transvaal Singles Champions Mr. W. Thomas and H. Jajbhay. The championship commenced on the 13th and concluded on Sunday the 19th. The first, second and third rounds were keenly contested, and Mr. Jajbhay and P. B. Singh (Natal) qualified as Semi-finalists, and W. Thomas (Natal) qualified as Finalist. Mr. Jajbhay played Mr. P. B. Singh on Saturday at 3 p.m. and within a short time got into brilliant form and with courtcraft and wonderful style beat P. B. Singh by 3 straight sets score 6-0; 6-0; 6-1. Mr. Hoosen Jajbhay then played Mr. W. Thomas the Natal Singles Champion in the Finals, and after a thrilling and well contested match, Mr. Jajbhay with determination, pluck, and consistent forehand terrific driving won the match. Scores being: 6-2; 6-0; 6-8; 6-0. The president of the S.A.L.T.A. then presented the magnificent Hassim's Memorial Trophy to Mr. Jajbhay and hailed him as the First South African Singles Champion.

Mr. Jajbhay since entering the championship matches, has won a record number of championships, including Western Province Singles and Doubles Championship, the Transvaal Coloured Singles and Double Championship 1935, the Bantu mens' Singles and Doubles Championships 1935/6 and the Johannesburg Singles Championship.

Natal captured the inter-provincial trophy recently presented by Mr. M. M. Govender, defeating Transvaal by 11 matches to seven. The inter-provincial championships consisted of nine singles and nine doubles matches.

## Cricket.

### Intertown Cricket In Bulawayo

An intertown cricket match between the Indians of Bulawayo and Salisbury for the Nagrani Cup, took place on April 11 and 12, at the Bulawayo Indian School Ground. It was a keenly contested match, Bulawayo defeating Salisbury by 76 runs, R. M. Patel (Bye) collecting the highest score of 45. On Monday April 13 the presentation of the Nagrani Cup took place at the Bulawayo Indian School. The donor, Mr. V. B. Nagrani in presenting the cup emphasised the importance of intertown matches. He stated that greater friendship was fostered and individuals came to know each other better. Amongst the audience

By "Rambler"

were people from Salisbury, Gwanda and N. Rhodesia. Amongst those who spoke were Messrs. K. R. Vashee, P. R. Vaghmaria, Singh, Baboolal, M. Mehta, Narhari, C. C. Patel and J. B. Ramphal. The Salisbury team left Bulawayo on Monday April 13, by the 6-30 p.m. train.

### Jawahar Cricket Club

A meeting of the Jawahar Cricket Club, Johannesburg, was held last Sunday to bid farewell to Mr. Vallabhbhai Govind Patel who has recently passed his London Matric and is now proceeding to England to take up the medical course. Before commencement of the proceedings the meeting rose in silence as a mark of respect to the late Mrs. Kamala Nehru, the wife of Pundit Jawaral Nehru. The chairman then congratulated Mr. V. G. Patel on his getting through the Matriculation examination and on behalf of the club wished him every success in his studies in Europe. Several other members also wished Mr. Patel God speed. The following office-bearers were then elected for the Football Club: Chairman: Mr. Shantilal P. Patel; Vice-President: Mr. V. R. Patidar; Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. Ratilal Parekh and Bhulabhai N. Patel; Captain: Mr. Dayabhai Ganesh; Vice-Captain and Treasurer: Mr. N. J. Desai; Auditor: Mr. N. J. Tailor.

## Wrestling.

### Van der Walt Wins S.A. Championship

There was good support for local wrestlers when the South African all-in tournament was staged in the City Hall Johannesburg on Saturday night. The chief bout was between John van der Walt versus Percy Foster for the heavyweight championship of South Africa. Foster lost the first round but was to the fore in the second. In the third round Van der Walt secured a fall and repeated this in the first ten seconds of the fourth, ending the match and securing the championship.

## Boxing.

### Louis' Next Fight

From New York comes the news that Joe Louis, the American negro, who has swept all opponents aside with the greatest of ease, takes part in the next big contest on June 29. His opponent then will be Max Schmelling, the German champion. After that—if Louis wins—it is likely that arrangements will be made for him to meet James J. Braddock, the present world's champion.

## Soccer.

### Pretoria District Indian Football Association

The Annual General Meeting of the Pretoria District Indian Football Association was held recently at the Royal Kinema, Pretoria. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:— Patron: Khan Bahadur Hajee Cassim Adam. Hon. Life Vice-Presidents: Messrs. P. M.; Tommy, Hajee Habib, M. Anthony; President: Mr. E. Moosa; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. S. M. Pillay, S. Ernest, S. Mooidee, M. Khan, B. Mooloo, C. B. Pillay, G. Manjee, H. Manjee, S. Mooidee, S. Thumbran, V. J. Pillay, C. T. Pillay, H. Velshie, G. S. Frank, Kanjee Valli, A. G. Ohetty, O. H. Cassim, E. Akoojee, H. R. Khoja, M. Padyachy, G. P. Pillay, G. Moothoo; Hon. Secretary: G. Moothoo; Hon. Record Clerk: Mr. A. H. Khau; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. B. R. Mooloo; Hon. Auditor: Mr. G. Manjee.

## Weddings

The Tilok ceremony of Kumar Ranjith Singh eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Singh and nephew of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Singh will take place at the "Lions Den" Mayville at 5 p.m. on Sunday April 26. The marriage with Kumari Savitri youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Choudree and sister of Mr. Ashwin Choudree will take place on Sunday May 10 at the bride's residence 36, Garnett Road, Greyville, Durban.

The marriage of the son of the late Mr. Sheo Chand of Inanda to the eldest daughter of Mr. Ragoonandan of Umhloti, Verulam, will take place today April 24 at the bride's residence; and the wedding of Dhooke son of Mr. and Mrs. Ramdharie with the third daughter of Mr. Ohootee of Darnall will take place on Saturday April 25. The bridegroom's party will leave at 2-30 p.m.

The marriage of Balmukund Panday son of Mr. Ramkaran Panday of Thoruville Junction with the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lutchan Panday of Sparks Road Sydenham will take place this evening at the bride's residence.

Kumar Buchrajh eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ramjuthan of Jacobs Road, and Kumar Mahipate son of Mr. and Mrs. Ramlagan of Kurma Reddi Road, Clairwood are to join in the bonds of matrimony on Saturday April 25, with the third and fourth daughters respectively of Mrs. Hurbans of Tongaat.