

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903

No. 18.—Vol. XXXIV.

Friday, May 1st, 1936.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
Price Fourpence

NOTES AND NEWS

Administration's White Labour Policy

ONLY the other day we were told that room was being made on the Durban Tugs for White labourers without displacing the non-Europeans presently employed there. The following story describes how that is being done:—

Eleven Indian stokers on Durban tugs and on the floating dock—all of them with more than 10 years' service with the Administration—have been informed that unless they accept positions as shed hands at less than half their present wages they will be paid one month's wages in lieu of notice. Three of these men have had 11 years' service, three 12 years, two 13 years, one 17 years, one 18 years and another 28 years' service. One has nine children, another eight, and all the others, with the exception of one, have wives and several children to support. Their wages at present range from £4 2s. 6d. to £5 15s. per month, but some have 10s. deducted each month for rent. In addition to their wages they receive a ration of 60lb. of rice, 6lb. of dholl, 2lb. of salt, and 1 pint of mustard oil. The Indians had been offered positions as shed hands at wages ranging from £2 5s. to £2 12s. 2d., according to their length of service. In addition they were offered free accommodation for their families and free food for themselves. The 11 Indians had declined the offer and consequently had received a month's pay in lieu of notice. Three other Indians had accepted the offer. The Europeans who were to take their place were to receive a wage of 8s. 6d. per day rising by annual increments to 10s. 6d. This is part of the Administration's White labour policy.

Europeans Sentenced For Stock Theft

Three Europeans, G. E. Duponselle van Zyl (27), J. L. S. du Preez (25) and L. du Preez have each been sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing five donkeys says a Reuter's message from Grahamstown. Mr. L. Gane, the Magistrate, said stock thefts assumed large proportions in Albany and in many cases stock was stolen in large numbers. He was there to administer the same law which applied equally to Europeans

and Natives, and he proposed to sentence accused to the penalty he would have imposed on Natives convicted of a similar offence.

The white skin of these accused has however stood them in good stead for the sentence imposed on them is after all not as heavy as that usually imposed on Natives. Natives have been sentenced to six months' hard labour for the theft of one sheep. A Native in the Orange Free State was convicted of stealing a fowl under the Stock Thefts Act, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour and eight strokes of the cane, the strokes were however deleted on the sentence being reviewed by the Judge. Nevertheless, two months' sentence for the theft of a fowl cannot stand comparison with three months' sentence for the theft of five donkeys.

Further Indian Licences Refused

The Ixopo Rural Licensing Board sat on April 16 to consider 19 applications for licences, 17 of which were unopposed and two opposed. An Indian trader, Asmal, applied for a general dealer's licence to cover premises in the village of Bulwer. It was stated in evidence that in 1931, when the predecessors of the present objectors, who are Messrs. Nathan Brothers, applied for a new general dealer's licence for premises in Bulwer there were already two existing Indian stores, but their application for a new licence was granted. In 1933 Asmal's brother who had purchased the premises already licensed to an Indian named Goolam, whose estate had been sequestrated, applied for a licence to cover these premises. His application was refused, and the licence applied for by Asmal at the present sitting was for the same premises. The Board refused the application on the ground that there was no necessity for a further licence in Bulwer.

In Krugersdorp District

The Rural Licensing Board for Krugersdorp District, at a special sitting recently decided by a majority to refuse the application of an Indian, Mahomed Moosa, for a general dealer's licence to trade on the farm Elanpsvlei, Portion 2, near Randgate, Randfontein. Ob-

jections were lodged against the granting of the licence by the Randfontein Chamber of Commerce, the Town Planning Association and the Krugersdorp Municipality. The Board comprised the Chief Magistrate, Mr. F. Glen Leary (chairman) and Messrs. Heunis and Mostert. The building in question has already been erected and is almost ready for occupation.

Non-Europeans To Be Banned At Margate Beach

At a recent meeting of the Margate Health Committee which was presided over by Mr. G. E. Remington resolutions proposed by Mr. Ewins and seconded by Mr. G. Smith, were unanimously passed that no Native, male or female, or non-European, shall be permitted on that portion of the beach reserved for Europeans, unless accompanied by their employer or unless having control of their employer's children, and that no Native, male or female, or non-European, shall be permitted at any time whatever on such portion of the sea and lagoon as is set apart for the use of Europeans. It was understood that this regulation did not apply to nurse girls in charge of children paddling in the lagoon.

Though the term 'Indian' is not specifically used in the resolution it is clearly understood that non-European includes Indians as well. If this act of the Margate Health Committee is accepted by the Indian community lying down similar measures will no doubt be adopted in such other places.

The Agent-General Speaks

In a lengthy address on April 24 before the Economic Society of South Africa on the economic position of Indians in South Africa, Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent General for India, is reported to have said that if there was any Province where the force of natural economic laws had been least tampered with it was the Cape and the effect was that the Indians who were in this Province had found their 'proper' economic level. This very strongly suggested that the same would be the case in Natal and the Transvaal if the disabilities against

Indians were removed. Every country that unduly interfered with the operation of economic laws had a price to pay. It seemed that this was exactly what was happening in Natal and the Transvaal. "Leave the Indians, 85 per cent. of whom are South African born and who conform to Western standards of living, to work out their own destiny and I have little doubt that they would be an economic factor of great strength to Natal and the Transvaal," said Sir Raza Ali in conclusion.

The Death Of Dr. W. B. Rubusana

It is reported that Dr. W. B. Rubusana, a great Bantu leader, is dead. Dr. Rubusana was well-known among his own compatriots as well as a large number of enlightened Europeans. As a politician he made a great success when he represented the constituency of Tembuland in the Cape Provincial Council. He was the first Native sitting with Europeans in Parliament. His is a national loss to the Bantus. We extend to the bereaved family and to the Bantu people our heartfelt sympathy.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, MAY 1ST, 1936

Ghee Or Beef Fat

INDIAN consumers of ghee imported by local merchants from Porbander are much perturbed over the label appearing on the tins of a recent shipment with the following wording: "Mixed Fat. Compound of Butter and Beef Fat.—Manufactured by Bhanji Lavji, Porbandar, Kathiawar, India." This is objectionable not only to those who religiously do not touch animal food but to practically all Indians. For even the meat-eating section of the Hindus object to eating beef and the Muslims would not touch meat that is not halal (sanctified).

On making inquiries we were informed by a prominent Indian merchant in Durban, who is a regular importer of Porbander ghee in large quantities, that the above label had to be attached locally on the order of the Customs Authorities who refused to release the ghee unless it was sold with this label on. The decision was arrived at by the Department as a result of certain ghee being analysed by the Government Analyser and to have been found to contain a compound of butter and beef fat.

If this was the case the responsible party were Messrs. Bhanji

Lavji of Porbander and the local merchants should have refused to take delivery of stuff that was not ordered by them. If, however, the ghee was pure as Messrs. Bhanji Lavji's ghee has always been known to be, those responsible for having attached these labels have committed an act which is grossly libelous. This is, however, a question that concerns the merchants and the manufacturers. But what is the position of the consumers? They are being told that the ghee is as pure as it has always been, notwithstanding the label that appears on it. Messrs. Bhanji Lavji have been informed about the position and steps are being taken to adjust matters with the Customs Authorities. It is also doubted that there is a scheme behind this move to allow local manufacturers of butter and vegetable ghee to dispose of their stocks. We do not know if there is any foundation in it. Though it is true, of course, that ghee is at present manufactured on a much larger scale locally and is being put on the market as pure butter ghee, and it is strange that the Authorities should have awakened to take this step only now after the ghee has been

imported from Porbander for so many years. Besides, we do not know what bearing this has on the Customs Authorities at all whose only business is to collect proper duties on dutiable articles. If there is adulteration in things sold in the market there is the necessary machinery provided to take action in such cases.

But this leads us to think in what a hopeless position our Indian merchants are in this country. To make money is all that they care. There is no system, no organisation, no scruples. Many other instances have come to our notice where each merchant looks after his own individual interests without stopping to think even a little what benefit the whole commercial community and the people in general would derive by his giving his share in serving collective interests. He is hopelessly lacking in that foresight. We do not, however, propose to discuss that here. We will restrict ourselves to the present instance. If there was any organisation such as an Indian Chamber of Commerce, for instance, Indians would not submit, as a matter of course, to any and every decision that the Customs Authorities or any others were to arrive at. By their present thoughtless act the merchants are making themselves appear ridiculous and holding the firm of Messrs. Bhanji Lavji also to ridicule. We make this statement, of course, on the explanation that has been made to us that the ghee in question is pure clarified butter and does not contain any animal fat. For their own reputation Messrs. Bhanji Lavji should take immediate steps to make this point clear and the local merchants should insist on it being made clear in the interests of consumers of ghee coming from that firm.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND BY INDIANS

ALLEGED INDIAN-EUROPEAN MARRIAGES

MR. J. H. GROBLER (U.N.P., Brits) moved in the Union House of Assembly on Tuesday that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon "(1) The extent to which the prohibition of ownership of land by Asiatics in the Transvaal is being evaded by means of marriages between Europeans and Asiatics; (2) the extent of employment of European girls by Asiatics and what steps, if any should be taken to prohibit such employment, the Committee to have power to take evidence and call for papers."

Mr. Grobler mentioned the "dangers" referred to in his motion and considered that steps should be taken immediately to check the growing menace of inter-marriage between Indians and Europeans. The position, he said was particularly intolerable in the Transvaal.

Mr. J. F. S. Labuschagne (U.N.P. Delarey) seconded the motion.

Union Figures For Inter-marriages

The Minister of the Interior said that he would confine himself to the two points of the motion. The first part of the motion fell within the scope of his Department, but he was also prepared to deal with the second part, which rightly belonged to the Department of Labour and Social Welfare in the light of certain facts supplied to him by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare.

If it was the desire of the House that a committee as proposed be appointed, said the Minister, he would not object but there was certain information in his possession and certain facts that he would like to submit.

With reference to the prohibition of ownership of land by Asiatics and its evasion by means of marriages between Europeans and Asiatics, the Minister said that it was not clear to him how the proposed Select Committee could do anything that could not be done by a Select Committee already in operation and under whose scope this matter fell.

Nor did he see how the motion before the House could be the means of obtaining any information in regard to the whole matter that could not be easily obtained at present. Through existing laws Asiatics could not marry European women either in the Transvaal or the Free State, but such marriages were possible in the Cape and Natal. When such marriages took place the Indian husband could obtain land only in his wife's name.

The question arose whether this was happening at the present time. This

question had been put to the Registrar of the Supreme Court in the Transvaal, who had replied that there was only one such instance on record—a case in Lichtenburg.

Referring to the number of marriages that took place between Asiatics and European women, the Minister repeated that no such marriages could be performed in the Transvaal and the Free State. The number of such marriages that had been performed for the period between 1925 and 1934 in the Cape was 33, and in Natal six. In 1934 there were three such marriages in the Cape and one in Natal, and in 1935 three in the Cape and Natal combined.

The Minister did not think that the law which prevented Indians from owning land in the Transvaal was being evaded to any appreciable extent by such marriages and if it was evaded the remedy would not lie merely in dealing with European women who married Asiatics, but also with Coloured women, or Malay women who married Asiatics, since Coloureds and Malays, as well as Europeans, had the right to own land in the Transvaal.

Mr. Hofmeyr said that restrictive legislation applying to one section of the community only invariably led to new difficulties more serious than those the legislation was designed to combat.

Position "Greatly Exaggerated"

Dealing with the second portion of Mr. Grobler's motion, the Minister said that the position in regard to the employment of White Girls by Asiatics had been greatly exaggerated.

As a result of reports that this sort of a thing was going on on an extensive scale the Minister of Labour had had the position investigated and it had been found that on the whole of the Witwatersrand only 14 European males and 51 European females were employed by Asiatics. Included in this number were employees in stores owned by Asiatics where the entire personnel was European.

The position in small towns, outside the Rand had not been gone into, but the number of such cases in these towns was negligible.

It had been stated that during five months the number of European girls in the employ of Asiatics at Springs had increased from 14 to 24, but investigation had shown that the number had actually decreased during the period from 16 to six.

The six girls in question had stated their entire satisfaction with the conditions of their employment. They were well paid. One of them received £3 10s. a week—and they considered themselves

better treated than the employees of European firms

As a result of the investigation the Minister of Labour had come to the conclusion that there was no necessity for legislation.

People were too inclined, Mr. Hofmeyr considered, to solve the country's difficulties by means of legislation. The first line of defence should be public opinion, and only in the last instance should they fall back on legislation. As he had stated, however, he was prepared to leave it entirely to the House to decide whether or not a Select Committee should be appointed.

Major F. J. Roberts (Ind., Vrededorp) moved an amendment urging the Government immediately to introduce legislation prohibiting marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans. The question of mixed marriages, said Major Roberts, was a serious one as the number of such marriages averaged 70 a year.

The Rev. C. W. M. du Toit (Rep. Nat., Colesburg) seconded the amendment.

Mr. A. J. Swanepoel (U.N.P., Lichtenburg) moved the adjournment of the debate. This was agreed to and the House rose at 6.10 p.m.

—:0:—

Poet's Corner.

HINDUSTAN

Land of the Lotus! Realm so fair!

What region can with thee compare

In range of clime? Thou hast them all,

From Himalaya's eternal snows
To torrid heat on Comorin's shores!

Gem of the East! A ode of old

Of rishis, sages, warriors bold,

What land can boast of mysteries

To rival thine? Thou wast the head

Whence Art to other nation's spread?

Land of Bards and Poets sublime

Whose noble Epics of Shri Krishna's time

Have countless millions held spell bound

Why art thou dumb? Why hung thy lyres

Listless on Kashi's golden spires?

—P. VAUGHAN.

UNIFORMITY IN LICENSING LAWS

The Maritzburg correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* states:—

UNIFORMITY in the licensing laws of the Union is to be attempted in a very material way shortly when the Provincial Consultative Committee will consider the matter in Maritzburg in June this year.

The question of the system of the issue of licences has been a matter of controversy in commercial circles for many years, and at the annual Congress of the Federation of South African Chambers of Commerce recently a resolution was carried that the Union Government should ask the advice of the Provincial authorities on the necessity of exercising the greatest discretion in the issue of licences for trading purposes and whether greater powers should, or should not, be given to licensing boards to ensure that licences

were granted only to fit and proper persons.

The object of the commercial community is that legislation should be introduced giving the licensing laws of the Union a uniform basis. The opinion of the leading Chambers of Commerce have been ascertained and a memorandum has been prepared on the subject. The Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce has already fully replied to all the points raised and has stated that the Natal system of the issue of licences is quite satisfactory and, if uniformity is to be achieved, the licensing laws should be on the lines followed in Natal.

The foundation of the licensing laws in Natal is Act 18 of 1897. This law applies only to towns, but there is another similar law applying to rural areas. Act 18 of 1897 gives a right of

appeal only to the Town Council, and ousts the jurisdiction of the Courts.

The Government now proposes that the matter should be referred to the Provincial Consultative Committee, which will meet in Maritzburg in June.

Several suggestions have been put forward as worthy of inclusion among the existing qualifications for a licence. These suggested reasons are: (1) Applicants should have adequate experience of the trade to be followed; (2) Applicants should not be insolvents or compromised with creditors within a certain term and should not be unrehabilitated insolvents; (3) An insolvent shall not trade in his wife's name or be in control of the business for which a licence is being required; and (4) Applicants should be able to give satisfactory proof of their financial standing.

MEDICAL DEALERS' LICENCES

THE Durban City Council on Friday afternoon refused an application by the C.T.C. Bazaars (S.A.), Ltd., West Street, for a patent medicine dealer's licence. The decision was a majority one after half an hour's consideration by the Council-in-Committee.

Mr. L. R. Caney, who appeared for the C.T.C. Bazaars, suggested that the Mayor, Mr. Fleming Johnston, might consider it advisable to vacate his seat as probably he was a member of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society, which was opposing the licence being granted. The Mayor refused but shortly after changed his mind "in view of the possibility of the case being taken on appeal."

The appeal was brought by the Natal Pharmaceutical Society, who had opposed the application when it was made earlier this year.

On December 31 there was a change in the constitution of the C.T.C. Bazaars which necessitated the issue of a new licence. For 3½ years previous to December the firm had a licence. It was stated, in evidence before the Licencing Officer, that if the company had not been reconstituted they would have had a licence for 1936.

The Natal Pharmaceutical Society opposed the licence being granted on the ground that there were sufficient chemists in the immediate vicinity and there was no need for further trading facilities.

The licencing officer, in a statement, pointed out that the granting of the licence did not increase the number of patent medicine licences. He considered that there was reasonable necessity for the licence.

Mr. L. R. Caney in stating the applicant's case said:

"If we lose this licence the business will not go to the chemists. It will only go to the O.K. Bazaars. There is evidence that we sell at lower prices than the chemists but no evidence that we sell at cut throat prices. We buy in large quantities and the benefit we thus receive we pass on to the customer.

"It is not a question of additional licence. It is in a sense a renewal of a licence for the same premises."

An application for a licence for Messrs. Woolworths (Pty.), Ltd., was not reached and will come up at the next meeting of the City Council. Messrs. Woolworth held a licence during 1934 and 1935 but under a misapprehension failed to renew it last December.

IMMIGRATION TO SOUTHERN RHODESIA

DURING March, 1936, the number of immigrants admitted into Southern Rhodesia was 228, decreasing thus by nine as compared with February, 1936, and increasing by 57 as compared with March, 1935.

Classified by nationality, 68 immigrants were British home born and 101 of British South African birth. Other British subjects numbering 32 were: 20 South African Dutch, one naturalised

British subject, seven born in other British Dominions (two in India, two in Kenya, two in Northern Rhodesia, one in Cyprus, and one in Canada), and three born in other countries (three in Portuguese East Africa). There were in addition 17 white persons of foreign nationality (seven Americans, four Lithuanians, one Frenchman, one Swiss, one Roumanian, one German, one Ita-

lian and one Yugoslav), and one Asiatic and nine coloured persons.

Thirty-four immigrants came direct from the United Kingdom, seven from other European States, seven from America, one from Australasia, two from Asia, 123 from the Union of South Africa and 54 from other African States, 32 having been domiciled in Northern Rhodesia.

MENACE OF DICTATORSHIP TO PEACE

SIR ABE BAILEY'S FEAR COMPLEX

BLACK MEN MUST BE KEPT DOWN

IN a farewell message before sailing for England in the *Winchester Castle* Sir Abe Bailey says:

"The major point in this Abyssinian crisis is the point raised by our South African Government at Geneva. The abolition of slavery with its immense vested interest is the brightest achievement in the record of the British and American peoples. I venture to predict that the organisation of negro races by the Powers of Europe into conscript armies will in the end prove more disastrous to Africa and the world at large than slavery itself, and it may prove even more difficult to stop once it has begun.

"Conscription of black peoples by white Governments is a revival of slavery in its most dangerous and subtle form.

Danger From The East

"In my opinion the most serious effect of this Abyssinian crisis is its effect on leaving a first-class military and naval dictatorship free to work its will in the eastern hemisphere. Unless Europe and America begin to pay serious attention to what is going on in China, the most terrible results will surely follow and it may be the doom of western civilisation.

"Real knowledge of these vast issues is confined to a few merchants and to officials, civil and military, who neither say or can say anything in public.

"I see too little evidence that people who speak in Parliament, including Ministers and publicists who write in the Press, realise that what is going on in the Pacific may affect the peace of the whole world as suddenly as and even more disastrously than what is going on in Germany, Italy or Russia.

"It appears to me we are all in great peril so long as there is no voice in the English Parliament or Press which can give any real guidance in respect of what is now happening on the opposite side of the world. England, on which the Empire rests—and feebly led as it is—will not face realities and put her defences in order, and unless she is able to defend herself—with the vulnerability of London—she will not be able to hold the Commonwealth to ether.

"Again I say, England, beware! England, prepare!

"Even the Far Eastern question, second as it is to no other in importance, is only one aspect of the main problem with which the British Empire as a whole is confronted. We deceive ourselves into thinking that the great war was a war to end war, to make the

world safe for democracy. We now see that it was only the first round in the long struggle between freedom and force. Having fought and beaten the dynasties of Germany and Austria, we are now facing something even more formidable in military dictatorships (that depend upon guns and not upon guarantees) in the East as well as in the West.

"In saving ourselves we shall save the world from the rule of brute force, but we shall only do it by fighting dictatorships with the best weapons we have.

"The great strength of dictators is that they can act suddenly and without notice, and that at any moment, by a stroke of the pen, they can bring into action the best men available. Mussolini has no trouble in exchanging *pro bono publico* Badoglio for De Bono.

The Best Men Needed

"Are we at this moment putting into our foremost ranks men whose qualities fit them to face such crises in world affairs as the present? I do not think so. I do not forget how Lloyd George put political prejudices aside and got into his War Cabinet men like Milner, Carson and Smuts.

"Are the dangers we are now facing really less than those in 1916? Watch the dictators, especially the things in which they are efficient, and improve on their efficiencies by your own methods, and not by theirs. You will not do this merely by attending to foreign and external affairs. We must watch over our internal efficiency as they have done. In the multitude of social questions calling for reform have an eye for those which matter most and deal with them first.

"I am not pessimist, believe me, I am not the olive branch of the Bailey family. We can and will beat dictatorships if we remember and act by two well-worn sayings of two of our foremost statesmen:—'The price of freedom is eternal vigilance,' and 'England has saved herself by her exertions and will save the world by her examples.'

"With all their manifest advantages at the outset, regimes of force always end in corruption and bloodshed and by ruining the minds and souls of the people they govern. In Spain, force did succeed for centuries, in extinguishing all freedom, and look at Spain to-day.

"If Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin really succeed in establishing their systems, the Italians, Germans and Russians will end as the Spaniards have done.

Security In Empire

"The statesmen of South Africa must take the long view and look at the ocean and not at the peoples on the beach, and work for a comprehensive and not an exclusive federated South Africa.

"While the methods of modern warfare require that every Dominion must be able to defend its own territory, defend its own liberties and its own house, the strong arm of British Empire is our only security and sensible policy. We must not fool ourselves that safety lies in isolation. A strong British Commonwealth based on free co-operation is the best guarantee of peace, and can be made the most effective instrument for defence.

Social And Personal

MR. F. D. HUGO, Director of Education for Natal, has been elected Vice Chancellor of the University of South Africa.

Mr. F. S. Joelson, Editor of *East Africa*, is at present visiting Salisbury, having arrived by air after a tour of the East African British Colonies. He leaves by air for Nyasaland, but will be returning to Salisbury at the beginning of this month prior to leaving for East Africa and London.

Mr. T. K. Swaminathan of the Colonial Society, Madras, is on a tour visiting various colonies where Indians are settled. He has visited Mauritius and is now visiting the countries on the East Coast of Africa.

News has just been received in Durban from India to the effect that Mr. R. B. Chetty, who left Durban about two years ago, is visiting Java and Sumatra for business reasons before returning to South Africa.

The headmaster and staff of the Sir Kurma Reddi Indian school presented Mr. Ackloo, who is retiring from the teaching profession after four years' service, with a fountain pen set. His absence will be keenly felt at the school, where he was a popular teacher.

South African News In Brief

Camp Drift Housing

A mass "walk out" is being threatened by nearly 400 Indian men, women and children from the area from which they are to be banned by the Maritzburg City Council from December 31 1936. The family have no set destination and it is stated that they will probably move en masse to some area near the City over which no City Council has hangs. This position has arisen, as a result of an apparent lapse in negotiations between the City Council's sub-committee appointed to go into the matter of Indian residents in the Camp Drift area, and the Natal Indian Congress (Maritzburg branch). Negotiations started four years ago, when a housing scheme for the Indians in the area was suggested. Notices of compulsory evacuation of the area have been served on the Indian residents. These notices expire on December 31, 1936, yet no progress is stated to have been made with the housing scheme. The Secretary of the Maritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr. S. R. Naidoo, addressed to the Town Clerk of Maritzburg in April 4 this year a letter asking whether, in view that notices had been given to Indian tenants to vacate their premises, the Council had decided to discontinue the scheme of housing at Camps Drift. "Since the service of notice to vacate," stated Mr. Naidoo, "Indians in the locality have become very much alarmed, as 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 the 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." It is learned that the Indians in the Camp Drift area have been in occupancy of their leased lands from periods ranging from five months to 35 years. The tenants pay 10s. a month to the Corporation for their leased lands. A mass meeting will take place shortly, when the issue of "to move or not to move" will be discussed. It is learned that the Natal Indian Congress is attempting to persuade the Indians in the area to take no action until a reply has been received from the City Council.

Lord And Lady Baden-Powell At Currie's Fountain

At Currie's Fountain Sports Ground on Tuesday April 28, 1,700 Indian Scouts, 500 Indian Guides, and a representative gathering of the Durban Indian community had assembled to welcome Lord and Lady Baden-Powell who arrived in Durban in the *Llandoverly Castle*, on Tuesday afternoon. Long before the Chief Scout and Guide arrived with the

Mayor and Mayoress of Durban, the ground was packed with people. The Scouts and Guides were drawn up on the playing field. On their arrival Lord and Lady Baden-Powell walked beneath an archway of staves and, amid a burst of cheering, the Chief Scout was introduced by Mr. E. H. Clemmans, Chief Commissioner for Natal, and the Chief Guide by Mrs. H. S. North, Provincial Guide Commissioner for Natal. Lord Baden-Powell who was welcomed by the President of the Indian Scout Associa-

said that Durban recognised to the full the great work that had been done by Lord and Lady Baden-Powell. He congratulated the Indians on having achieved their object as part and parcel of the Scout and Guide movements.

Loyalty Of Indian Scouts

Lord Baden Powell in the course of his speech said: "I have spent some 10 years in India and love India very much." I have made many friends there—especially among the Scouts. I doubt if there are more loyal Scouts to his Majesty the King as there are in India." Lord Baden-Powell referred to the good work done by the Scouts during the Quetta earthquake. "They did noble service," he said. After all this it is high time that Scouts and Guides had their recognition out here." Lady Baden-Powell said that the Chief Scout had referred to the splendid Indian Scouts. The Guides, she averred, were "just as good." They were just as splendid as any others in the world. They had quality, but what they wanted was quantity. Mr. O. K. Winterton delivered a special vote of thanks on behalf of the Association. The march past then took place and the Chief Scout and Guide took the Salute.

Indian Labourers Subsidy Extended

In a letter sent to the Durban Town Clerk on Monday afternoon the Divisional Inspector of Labour in Durban said that the Department would extend the subsidy in respect of 84 ft European labourers until the end of June. The previous agreement with the Government in respect of relief work subsidies expired at the end of March. In his letter the Inspector of Labour stated:—"The subsidy of 1s. 3d. per man per day working on a minimum wage of 2s. 6d. per day for five-day working week in respect of 231 Indian labourers is confirmed."

Division Of Natal Bar

The Appellate Division Bloemfontein, dealt with an appeal questioning the validity of the new rules of court of the Natal Provincial Division framed in June, 1932, which provide that any advocate or attorney who has been entitled to practice both as advocate and attorney in Natal must elect before June 30, 1937, to which branch of the profession he will in future belong and that legal practitioners can from that date practice only as advocates or attorneys, but not in both capacities as they have done in the past since 1893 by virtue of a rule of court. The Court dismissed the appeal. The Chief Justice intimating that the Court's reasons would be given later. The new rule has therefore been pronounced valid.

'LOOK AT THE WORLD AROUND US'

The following is the message given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the 1936 annual issue of the Lucknow University "Union Journal":

"I AM asked for a message. The hunger for messages and the like in India fills me with wonder. Whence does it come? Why does it continue in spite of a surfeit of pious sentiments repeatedly expressed?"

"It is natural perhaps to seek commendation for one's work or an exhortation for the future. Some such momentary feeling gives us a measure of present satisfaction and an escape from the oppression of inaction and ineffective living. We begin to delude ourselves into imagining that at any rate we too are doing our bit in the larger scheme of things.

"But this is the way of age when the blood runs cold and petrification of mind and body sets in. What of students and young men and women? Are they satisfied with this ineffective substitute for activity? Look at the world around us, pulsating with the fever of change and revolution and an upsetting of the older order. Study it, understand it, fit into it, and play your part in it or else collect messages and wax fat on them."

tion, Mr. H. S. Done, who then garlanded which is "an honour only accorded to the most distinguished" said Mr. Done. In welcoming the Chief Guide, Mrs. E. Thomas, Vice-President of the Indian Girl Guides Association, said: "One cannot overestimate the possibilities of world-wide movement like this. It is a day which will mark the beginning of a new order." Lady Baden-Powell was then presented with a bouquet of flowers. In a short speech of welcome the Mayor

Fines In Quota Act

The two partners in the Parys Roller Milling Company were charged with offences under the Maize Quota Act, and pleaded guilty. The local prosecutor was assisted by the official Maize Quota Inspector. The accused were convicted of "failing to export 8,033 units" of maize, and were fined £50 each, and ordered to pay £715 in penalties.

A Trip To Europe In 1938 For £150

A four months' trip to Europe, costing person £150, and inclusive of Sea and cross-Channel passage; Land Transport; Accommodation at hotels or boarding-houses; Ordinary sight-seeing facilities on an "organised party" basis; Gratuities. is being organised for the European summer of 1938 by the South African centre of the Institute of Transport. This is the year in which the annual congress of the parent body will be held in Great Britain. The closing date for the receipt of application has been fixed as May 15. In the event of insufficient support the project will be dropped.

Proposed Abolition Of Personal Tax

In the Natal Provincial Council on Monday night Colonel T. H. Blew (Dominion, Berea) gave notice to move on Thursday that the Personal Tax be abolished in Natal.

Indo-European Council

A meeting will be held to night at 8 p.m. at the Hindu Tamil Institute, c/o Cross and Prince Edward Streets. Business: Revised Constitution, Proposed establishment of Non-European Labour Exchange, Evidence to be submitted to Education Enquiry Commission, General.

Kearsney Indian Bible School

The first annual examination of the Kearsney Indian Bible School was held in the Indian Baptist Church, Kearsney, on April 21. Some 35 candidates were required to write essays on various religious topics. The juniors were given an oral test, the Rev. Rangiah B.A., acting as the examiner, assisted by Mr. C. R. Zion, as moderator.

On His Second Pilgrimage To Mecca

A large number of the Indian community assembled at the Point, Durban, on Sunday night April 26 to bid farewell to Mr. A. M. Lockhat who was leaving for India on a visit. He was presented with bouquets and garlands from societies and friends and several speeches were made. While in India, Mr. Lockhat will lead a deputation from the South African Indian Moslem Conference to his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee conveying to His Highness the greetings of the South African Moslems.

After a short stay in India Mr. Lockhat will proceed on his second pilgrimage to Mecca before returning to Natal.

Presentation At Matern Indian School

A farewell party was held on April 22 in the hall of the Malvern Government-Aided Indian School, to bid good-bye to Mr. R. P. Nair, a member of the teaching staff, who has been transferred on promotion to the Wentworth Indian School. Mr. G. Mungar, the Headmaster of the School, presented Mr. Nair with an attache case from the members of the staff.

Sastri College Results

A correspondent informs us that the following candidates from Sastri College were successful in the Matriculation Examination held in February 1936. The results being not published in the local papers. Class III: Athmanand Beharee Maharaj, Balakista Narainsamy Naidoo.

Nizamia Muslim Society

A committee meeting of the Nizamia Muslim Society was held at the Secretary's office, 456 Greyling Street, Maritzburg, recently. It was unanimously decided that the Society be registered under Act 46 of 1926. It was decided to place on record the Society's appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Maulvi M. I. Seepye. The Committee also decided to send a letter of thanks to Hajee M. I. Kajee, who was an adviser to the Society.

Annual Festival At Melrose Temple

The Annual Sithirapournami Festival will be celebrated at the Siva Soobramaniam Temple Melrose, Johannesburg, on Wednesday May 6. Prayers and Darasanam will take place at 12 noon to 1 p.m. All devotees are requested to be present.

A Grand Engagement

Last Sunday it seemed all roads led to the "Lions Den" Mayville the residence of Babu B. M. Singh. A huge tent was pitched on the side of the palatial building to accommodate the guests, the interior and the outside of which was very copiously decorated with flags and bunting and coloured lights. This was the occasion of the "Tiluk-ceremony" taking place of Ranjit Singh son of Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Singh and nephew of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Singh. Mr. Ranjit Singh was engaged to marry Savitri the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Choudree. There were over 700 people present and they were entertained to fine music and dance during the night. The Pirates Jazz Band,

The Gujarati Music Mundal and Johnny Singh gave splendid selections to the satisfaction of the guests. There were guests from nearly all parts of Natal and almost all the prominent leaders of the Indian Community including a number of Europeans were present. A sumptuous vegetarian dinner especially prepared by expert men was served.

Weddings**GHOORUN - SARJOO**

A wedding of interest to the Indian Sporting Community of Durban was solemnized at Durban North, on Sunday April 19. The contracting parties were Mr R. K. Ghoorun of Durban North, and Miss T Sarjoo, of Greytown. Pundit Gungah Persadh officiated and there was a large gathering of relatives and friends present. The bride's parents and members of her family travelled from Greytown for the occasion. Mr. Ghoorun is a highly esteemed resident of Durban North, having resided there all his life time. He is the secretary of the Britannia Athletic and Cycling Club, Dingaan's Day Sports, President of the Prospect Angling Club and Riverside Football Club. Mr. and Mrs. Ghoorun Junr. were the recipients of many valuable gifts and presents. Their future home will be at Durban North, and the sporting community wishes them all prosperity and a long and happy married life.

o o o

A double wedding was solemnized at Estcourt on Saturday night at the residence of Mr. Narain, Boothram, third son of Mr and Mrs. Narain was married to Garabi daughter of Mr and Mrs. Churran of Howick. Maraji fifth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Narain was married to Rambaran, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chuthar of Howick. The marriage Pandal was very tastefully decorated and the ceremony was officiated by Pundit Sookan of Estcourt.

Obituary**Death Of Mr. F. J. Greaves**

The death of Mr. F. J. Greaves on the 7th of April removed from Estcourt one of the oldest and most respected member of the Coloured community. He was 57 years of age and is survived by his wife, eight daughters and two sons.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

THE Lucknow Congress began its session on April 12 under the able guidance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is faced with tremendous responsibility of devising ways and means "to pull the Congress out of rut." The Bombay Congress met soon after the suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement and tried to arrest the forces of defeatism and demoralisation infecting the country. But its measures were tentative and of experimental nature. The Congress has gathered much experience during the intervening eighteen months and in the light of this experience it is now called upon to evolve schemes for strengthening the Congress so that it might fulfil its historic mission. The world is in the grip of clashes of the mighty forces and, besides achieving Purna Swaraj or perhaps through it, India as a civilised nation has to contribute its quota in the solution of world problems and is up to Congress to see that India does not lag behind in this mighty task.

The Problems

The problems before Congress can be divided into two categories: (i) How to strengthen Congress and (ii) What attitude it should take up towards the New Act.

Strengthening The Congress

This objective is sought to be realized (1) by relating Indian problems with world problems so that we might not cut ourselves adrift from the vital energy that flows from them might see our problems in their proper places in the world setting and might clearly grasp the significance of our problems; and (2) by finding out ways and means to absorb all the militant forces of the country in Congress fold so that Congress can influence and be influenced by them.

The Foreign Contact

Congress is appointing a Committee to find out ways and means to establish contact with the Indians overseas and with the progressive elements of other countries. The Subjects Committee has passed a resolution sympathising with Abyssinia in its heroic struggle against fascist Imperialism and condemning the great powers for sitting with folded hands. It has also passed a resolution to remain aloof from any Imperialist war in which Britain might be involved. By another resolution Congress sends its greetings to the World Peace Conference.

The Absorption Of Militant Forces

The most important problem before Congress is, to quote Pandit Jawaharlal

Nehru, "how in our struggle for independence can we join together all the anti-imperialist forces in the country, how can we make a broad front of our mass elements with the great majority of the middle classes which stands for independence." It has now been fully realised that the limited front should not be construed to mean joining hands with the reactionary forces of the country. Pandit Jawaharlal is quite explicit on the point "The essence of a joint popular front must be uncompromising opposition to Imperialism and the strength of it must inevitably come from the active participation of the peasantry and workers."

In order to secure this, the Subjects Committee passed a resolution appointing a committee to suggest further changes in the constitution which will bring the Congress into greater touch with the peasants, workers and others. The committee is to consist of Babu Rajendra-prasad, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan. This committee will report to the A.I.C.C. by the end of July. The Socialist moved an amendment directing the committee that proposal for changes in the Congress constitution which the proposed committee would recommend should "provide *inter alia* for direct representation of the organisations of peasants and labourers." After first class debate in which many able speakers on both sides took part the amendment was defeated.

Changes In The Constitution

Meanwhile the Subjects Committee has passed a resolution by which radical changes have been introduced in the Congress constitution. Manual labour as a qualification for Congress membership has been omitted. The number of delegates to the Congress has been doubled, the number of the delegates to be sent to the A.I.C.C. from the Provincial Committee is fixed at one eighth instead of one-twelfth of the number of delegates and the single non transferable vote has been abolished. A battle royal took place in the Subjects Committee on the question of Proportional Representation, the Socialists attempting to retain it as they felt it was the one possible open door for securing minority representation. Pandit Jawaharlal was in favour of retaining Proportional Representation to allay the fears of the Socialist that the Congress High Command was seeking to squeeze them out. But their attempt failed. Another important change in the constitution is that any person nominated by fifteen primary members can contest the presidential election for the annual congress session and

been elected if he secures at least fifty per cent. of the votes polled. This change has been introduced to prevent a right man being shut out to this highest honour because of petty local jealousies. Thus an attempt has been made to weaken the authoritarian tone of the constitution and to make Congress a truly democratic body.

The New Act

The most thorny problem before the Congress is to define its attitude to the new Government of India Act. It has been agreed on all sides that the new constitution should be wrecked but great difference of opinion exists as regards how to do it. While one section of Congress believes that the offices must be accepted if the Congress party gets a clear majority and if the ministers consent to be under the control of Congress High Command and to execute Congress programme. Others including Pandit Jawaharlal think that the question of office acceptance does not arise at all. 'If we express our hostility to the Act and reject the entire scheme does it not follow logically that we should have nothing to do with the working of it and should prevent its functioning as we can?' asks the president. It has been realised that behind this seemingly secondary question 'lies somewhat hidden the question of independence itself and whether we seek revolutionary changes in India or are working the petty reforms under the aegis of British Imperialism.' Meanwhile the official resolution on the subject endorsed by the Subjects Committee reiterates Congress's rejection of the new constitution in its entirety and declares that no constitution imposed by outside authorities and no constitution which curtails the sovereignty of the people of India and does not recognise their rights to shape and control fully their political and economic future can be accepted.' It next reiterates and stresses the demand for a constituent assembly in the name of the Indian people and calls upon its representatives and the members in the legislature and outside to work for the fulfilment of this demand. On the office acceptance question it states, 'the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of office by Congress members who will be elected to the legislatures under the new constitution having been agitated in the country the Congress in view of uncertainty of the situation that it may develop considers it inadvisable to commit itself to any decision at this stage on the question and leaves this to be decided at the proper time by the A.I.C.C. after consulting Provincial Congress Committees.

The Indian States

The Indian States' Subject representative moved an amendment to include states subjects in the purview of the constituent Assembly but it was defeated. Congress thus sticks to its policy of sympathy and neutrality in the States matters.

The Communal Problem

The communal problem has been referred to by the President in his address wherein he approves of the Congress's policy of not allowing this problem to assume undue importance in the Congress programme. He agrees with Congress in believing that the question cannot be adequately settled as long as there is a third party interested in keeping it alive. He condemns the Communal Award but believes that the militant attitude adopted by certain sections of the Congress would worsen the matter and perpetuate the forces of

disruption which the Congress seeks to eliminate. He suggests that the best solution of this problem is to be sought in the field of economics. There is no resolution before the Congress on this subject so far; meanwhile the communal situation in the country is becoming more and more hopeful. His Highness the Aga Khan has stressed the necessity for evaluating economic programmes for the masses irrespective of the community to which they belong. Mr. M. A. Jinnah is also reported to be anxious to close ranks with the Hindus. Sir S. Wazir Hasam in his presidential address at the All India Muslim League Sessions which commenced in Bombay on the 11th makes a stirring appeal for unity between Hindus and Muslims. "Even in the past there was no difference on essentials and there is none now. The difference in detail have also ceased to exist," says the knight. He goes

on to formulate certain concrete proposals which would ensure unanimity among all the parties that would conduce towards presenting a united front. The proposals are (1) a democratic responsible government with adult franchise to take the place of the present system; (2) repeal of exceptionally repressive laws and the granting of right of free speech, freedom of the press and organisation; (3) Immediate economic relief to the peasantry; state provision for educated and uneducated unemployed, and an eight-hour working day with fixed minimum wages for the workers; (4) introduction of free primary education.

Thus it seems likely that some effort or another will be made to solve this thorny problem once and for all so as to give a united front to a new constitution which is supreme need of the country at the present juncture.

Things In General

Your Own Language

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore speaks of the debt he owes to the Mother tongue in his speech at the Educational week in Calcutta.

ONE of the chief functions of education is the training to express one's thoughts and feelings through language. This gives and takes between within and without is necessary for a healthy mental life. But if that has to be done through a foreign language, it becomes like trying to act a play with a mask over one's face. The creation of literature is in no case an easy matter, and to begin to do so in a foreign language has a permanently crippling effect. As for me, I was fortunate to gain the joy of expressing and adorning my sentiments in my own language. That is why it is clear to me how proficiency in the mother-tongue gives later the courage and ability to master and wield a foreign tongue as well.

Mr. Sastri On Scout Movement

The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in a recent speech in Madras, observed that the fundamental principle of the Scout movement was cultivation of the spirit of brotherhood in its members. The world today was filled with hostility and ill-will among nations as well as among communities. The scout movement could do very useful work in eradicating evil. Among the scouts there was no caste and there was no class. In this ancient country where the Rishis had taught the philosophy of the Vedanta, which emphasised the equality of man, it was a great pity that separatist tendencies should have found a luxuriant soil for their growth. Unless the young men insist on wrecking out this separatist tendency, the scout movement will not justify itself.

Insolencies In Rhodesia

A slight increase occurred in the number of sequestrations and assignments registered during the year as compared with 1934, the total figures being 54 and 48 respectively. The former figure is comprised of 24 voluntary surrenders, 16 compulsory sequestrations and 14 assignments. There are fewer voluntary surrenders this year than last, but compulsory sequestrations and assignments are each more numerous.

Hitler's Birthday

Herr Hitler's birthday was celebrated on April 20 with an unprecedented military parade of 35,000 troops of the new Army marching past the Fuhrer. The whole six miles of Unter den Linden were crowded with military units, including 40 tanks. The white shirts of sailors added to the spectacle. The recipients of birthday honours include pianists, composers and scientists, who were given the title of Professor. General Goring is raised to the rank of Colonel-General and General von Blomberg to Field Marshal. Navy commanders have been given a new rank of Admirals-General. Herr Hitler's birthday presents included 1,012 cradles, which will be given to poor families, and 34,000 pairs of socks, which will be given to the Army. Hundreds of bunches of flowers and a model of battleship were also among the gifts.

Eighth Woman Hung In Britain

Mrs. Waddingham, who was found guilty at the Nottingham Assize for murdering Ada Louisa Baguley on February 27, was executed at Birmingham. She is the eighth woman to be hanged in Britain this century.

Fiji Legislative Council

The Bill for the introduction of nomination for the Fiji Legislative Council in place of the present elective system passed its third reading. Another change which has been introduced is in regard to the constitution of the Municipality. A new board has been nominated by the Governor consisting of Europeans and Indians to replace the board which was hitherto called the Municipal Council and which was an elected body. It appears that the Government of Fiji is bent upon doing away with the system of election altogether.

Vegetable Diet

The superiority of vegetable diet over meat was stressed by Dr. Josiah Oldfield in a lecture at the London School of Dietetics. The only argument for the addition of animal protein to the dietary is that it increases fertility but it is only temporary, and is followed by increasing sterility. "All the forceful men of history have been drawn from the hardier grain and vegetable-feeding classes. Great saints and great sinners alike were bred on porridge and potatoes, figs, and cheese. Moses and Mohamed, Napoleon and St. Francis, Mussolini and Livingston jump to one's mind. There is power and permanent fertility behind the dietary enriched by corn and cabbages, carrots and cream."

A New K.C.

Mr. A. J. (Sport) Pienaar has been appointed a King's Counsel. Mr. Pienaar is famous in South Africa for his sporting activities and elevation to silk will be generally welcomed by his host of friends.

The Sporting World

Boxing.

American Boxer Arrives To Fight Laurie Stevens

PHILL ZWICK, the 26-year-old American lightweight boxer, arrived in Capetown in the *Stirling Castle* on April 27. He has been imported by the Transvaal National Sporting Club to fight Laurie Stevens, the British Empire lightweight champion, in Johannesburg on May 16.

Walsh Beats "Kid" Berg

Kid Berg was dethroned from his British lightweight championship on last Friday night at the Liverpool Stadium by Jimmy Walsh, after eight rounds of terrific tear-away slamming in which both boxers threw science to the winds. They kept the crowd of 4,000 on their toes with their non-stop full-blooded punching. Berg's ankle gave away at the end of the eighth round and reduced him to a cripple at a stage when he appeared to be overcoming the challenger's amazing assault under which Berg went down five times. It was a gruelling fight which will long be remembered by the spectators.

Why Louis Hit Baer Hard

Joe Louis, uncrowned king of the world's heavyweights, got the biggest thrill of his career when he k.o.'d Max Baer. In an interview with the *Chicago Herald* he tells why: "I guess that's the only fight in which I was ever real mad at anybody, going in," says Louis. "Baer had done a lot of popping off about me and my people. He refused to give me any credit and made a big talk about what he was going to do to me. When I finally put it over on him I felt like a small kid who has just beaten up the big bully of the neighbourhood. I'll say this for Baer, which is more than he ever said for me he was plenty tough, and game. He sure can take it." Louis says that the toughest man he ever fought was Adolf Wiater, who stayed ten rounds and fought all the way. The easiest was king Levinsky. "I beat him before I was even warmed up. I think he was the most overrated fighter I ever met." The hardest wallop he ever stopped was from one Alex Borchuk. "He hit me one in the third round that I'm still paying for. He hit me with a right hand and broke off a tooth. I thought he'd knocked out a handful of teeth and it felt like part of my jaw had gone off at first. I knocked him out in the next round, but I am still scared to think of what might have happened if that right hand of his caught me square on the button. I can feel it yet, anyhow." Alex Borchuk, who stepped off on the wrong foot with several defeats, changed his name to Al Delaney and immedi-

ately began to do things. He floored Buddy Baer in the first round and for some unknown reason, retired in the fourth. He fought a draw with Tommy Loghran, and is now rated in the States as a promising prospect.

Tennis

South African Indian Lawn Tennis Tournament

There were numerous counter attractions during Easter week in Johannesburg, but Johannesburg Indian Sports Grounds, Natal Spruit was the central attraction when non-European sportsmen had the opportunity of witnessing the first South African Indian Lawn Tennis Tournament as reported in our last issue. The visitors were given a public welcome when the Revd. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Chairman, and Mr. K. Naransamy, Secretary of the Reception Committee acted as hosts on behalf of the Transvaal Lawn Tennis Union (Indian) at the Majestic. On Easter Monday evening the visitors were the guests of Messrs. K. Naransamy Brothers at the popular Roy's Cafe, Vrededorp when dinner was given in honour of the visiting teams. Among those present were the Revd. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Messrs. Jajbhay Brothers, M. K. Naidoo President, Raj Paul Secretary of the South African Lawn Tennis Union, P. B. Singh Manager of the Natal Team, Himdad Khan Manager Transvaal Team, Wesley Thomas, Osman Hassim, Es. Maal, K. Thambi, Haje Treasurer, Manikum Naidoo, C. M. Moodley and prominent members of the various sporting organisations. Mr. Naransamy on behalf of his family welcomed the visitors, and in the course of his remarks paid a tribute to the members of the Natal Team for their success in the S.A. Tournament. Other speakers included were the Revd. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Messrs. P. B. Singh, Raj Paul, Kitty Naidoo and Mahomed Jajbhay. On Saturday afternoon the visitors were entertained at an "At Home" given by Messrs. Jajbhay Brothers when all sections of the community was represented to extend congratulations to Mr. Jajbhay.

Singh's Bowl

The Estcourt Indian Tennis Club defeated the Newcastle Indian Tennis Club by seven matches to two at Ladysmith in the Singh's Bowl Competition (League), and will now meet Dannhanser at Ladysmith on May 3. The following will represent Estcourt: James David, A. M. Samuel, J. Samuel (Capt.), A. Beeram, N. P. Kain, J. G. Augustine-

Soccer.

Verulam Temple Football Club

At the annual general meeting of the club held on April 16, the following were elected as officials: Patrons: Messrs. R. Talawantsingh, G. H. Maiter, G. H. A. Kathrada, Choornilal Raghavjee, Jata Jeewa, M. Juggath and S. Veloo; President: Mr. S. Attwaree; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. J. Jaggath, J. R. Singh, V. Nawrotham; Captain: Mr. J. Juggath; Vice-Captain: Mr. J. R. Talawantsing; Joint. Sec. and Treas: R. L. Beharee and G. H. Bux; General Committees: Messrs. J. Juggath, S. Attwaree, R. L. Beharee, G. H. Bux, J. R. Singh and Vassenjee Jata.

S.A. Olympic Games Team

At a special meeting on April 17 the South African Amateur Athletic and Cycling Association in Durban the athletes and cyclists selected for the Olympic Games at Berlin next August were placed in the following order of merit:— 1. J. L. Coleman, 2. H. Gibson, 3. D. V. Shore, 4. E. Grimbeek, 5. M. W. Theunissen, 6. F. Rushton, 7. H. Lavery, 8. E. Thacker, 9. E. Clayton, 10. H. Binneeman, 11. P. Danpahr, 12. A. S. Du Plessis, 13. A. Lindeque, 14. C. Scholtz, 15. A. Becker, 16. Miss B. Burke.

Sporting Chips.

Mr. R. A. Moodley of Pietermaritzburg begs to announce that after repeated requests from the playgoers of Durban it has been decided to stage the famous play "Satharam" at Durban on Saturday evening the 16th of May 1936 in the Victoria Picture Palace, Victoria Street, Durban in aid of the Young Men's Vedic Society Building Fund.

o o o

Mr. James Augustine of Estcourt has now taken up residence in Maritzburg. He was the Vice-President of the Weenen County Football Association for a number of years, Secretary for Weenen County Cricket Union since 1932, Secretary of the Estcourt Sports Ground Association and representative for Weenen County on the Natal Football board last season.

o o o

Mr. K. R. Pillay, of Messrs. K. K. Pillay and Sons, Compound Supply Stores, Briardene, has left for St. Lucia Bay and Bird Sanctuary by car, where he intends spending some time. Mr. Pillay is very keenly interested in bird life and has given valuable accounts of them to the satri College and Greenwood Social Clubs. He also intends visiting the Dukuduku Forest, Zululand.