

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Rewarded For Good Services

THE King conferred a Marquessate on Earl Willingdon. Lord Willingdon on May 12 had audience of the King at Buckingham Palace on relinquishing the Viceroyalty of India.

It is but natural that the King should confer an honour on Earl Willingdon for whether or not he has served the interests of the people of India he has certainly served well the interests of Britain by keeping crushed under his feet the national aspirations of the masses by his repressive policy.

### Indians Replaced By Europeans In Tugs

Indians who have been replaced by Europeans in the harbour craft of the Administration, we are glad to note, will not suffer losses of wages. A telegram received from the Agent-General for India in Capetown reads: "Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, has spoken to Mr. O. Pirow, who has promised that Indian stokers will retain their present wage rates, whatever their work. Official confirmation will follow." More than 100 Indian firemen and native deckhands were involved. Some of them have served from 10 to 25 years in harbour craft and had to take work in the wharf sheds as labourers at drastically reduced wages.

We thank both Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr and Mr. O. Pirow for their kind consideration. They have thus averted a grave injustice being done to a number of poor Indians.

### Mr. W. Whitsitt's Request To The Town Council

Mr. W. Whitsitt, before he relinquished the office of Chief Constable, has among other things asked for sympathetic treatment for the Indian constables who are to lose their service owing to the installation of the S.A.P. The position, he states, will be serious unless they can be absorbed into other corporation departments. The majority were originally recruited from other departments.

We hope the Durban City Council will not be so unkind as to throw out on the streets those who have faithfully served the Council for over twenty years.

### Indian Students In S. A. Universities

In reply to a question in the Union House of Assembly, the Minister of Education, Mr. Hofmeyr, is reported to have given the statistics regarding the number of non-European students at the Union institutions for higher education. These included Indians as follows: At the University of the Witwatersrand there were three Indian students; at Capetown University five Indians; at the Natal University College thirteen Indians and at the South African Native College at Fort Hare there were twelve Indians, making a total of 33. There were no non-European students at the University of Pretoria, Stellenbosch, Rhodes, Potchefstroom, Huguenot and the University of the Orange Free State.

### Colour Bar Test Case

Henry Walter Herman, a Coloured man employed in the Kimberley Labour Department, was charged before the Magistrate at Kimberley, Mr. F. W. Pope, on May 7 with sitting on a bench at the railway station set aside for Europeans only. Sergeant Lane said he found Herman sitting on a bench at the station and requested him to move to another bench for non-Europeans. Herman refused and said there was no law to prevent him from sitting on that particular bench. Herman said in his defence the reason why he refused to move was because the Coloured Association, to which he belonged, wished to test the rights of their members to use benches marked "Europeans." Herman was found guilty and fined 2s. 6d. or in default four days' imprisonment.

### Pope's Message Of Peace

A message of peace was delivered by the Pope speaking at the opening of the World Exhibition of the Catholic Press. He said that God had visibly blessed the Exhibition by causing it to coincide with the triumphal joy of a great and good people for peace which, it was hoped, would be a prelude to true European and world peace for which the Exhibition aimed at being the symbol. He regretted that Russia and Germany were not represented at the Exhibition and denounced Communism which, he said, threatened the security of civilised life and above all religion, especially the Catholic Church.

We are surprised to see the Pope coming out with his message of "peace" when his eyes and ears were obviously shut to the heartrending cries of innocent Abyssinians who were butchered in cold blood by the Italians in the name of "civilisation." Oh, what a mockery of religion! If this is how the Pope interprets "love thy neighbour as thyself" we cannot conceive of a greater sin against the Author of that noble principle.

### Reuter's Agency's Generosity!

Reuter's Agency at New Delhi has been very generous (?) in sending the following and the only message to South Africa about the death of Doctor Ansari:

New Delhi May 10.

The death has occurred of Dr. Mukhtar Ahmedsari (?), a prominent Congressman and intimate colleague of Gandhi.—Reuter.

### The League And Italy

Mr. Josiah Maphumulo writes in the *Natal Witness*—

Is the League of Nations a success? No Union or League of Nations can hope for success unless it has at its disposal a force sufficient to ensure the carrying out of its decisions. Moral suasion is a most excellent thing, but its practical ineffectiveness to restrain human passions, when thoroughly aroused, was demonstrated on the largest possible scale in the lamentable failure of the League to prevent Italy from invading Ethiopia. The League is an institution that must work steadily, impartially, universally and all the time on behalf of the humblest member of the League, on the Nile, as certainly and as automatically as on the Danube and the Rhine. If the League now fails to keep together there is grave danger that in a few months' time the British public will find itself faced with a demand for a private war against Italy. It may be difficult to isolate the Abyssinian war. To surrender to a rampant and unfriendly Italy control over Lake Tana would be to divide with her the command of the Nile Valley. Again, the establishment in Ethiopia of a strong Italian military and aerial base.

would be to alter all the strategic conditions that govern the road to India. It results from these considerations that British policy as we read it must on self regarding grounds uphold the political dependence of Ethiopia, but be ready to look on Italian economic expansion in this region with goodwill.

On this reckless adversary, engaged on a war for which Mussolini has long prepared, gentle and gradual pressure will have no effect. The League will have to use its overwhelming strength and authority to rid Europe of a dictator whose insane recklessness is a menace to the whole civilised world.

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## Indian Opinion

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FRIDAY, MAY 15TH, 1936

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### A Great National Loss

AS the President of the Indian National Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has very aptly said, "though we become used to sorrow and tragedy the pang is no less keen. The bitter pain of it remains." A chain of sorrow and tragedy seems to be the fate of the Indian people. Either it is famine, plague or earthquake or it is the unexpected death of a great and beloved leader on whom the country has pinned its faith and confidence for proper guidance. And in the midst of it all, of course, there is the relentless repressive policy of the Government, stunting at every step, the growth of the people and keeping them crushed down under slavery. Hardly have the people of India recovered from the shock of the death, under tragic circumstances, of their beloved sister Kamala Nehru, when they have been struck with another stunning blow by the very sudden and untimely death of Doctor Ansari.

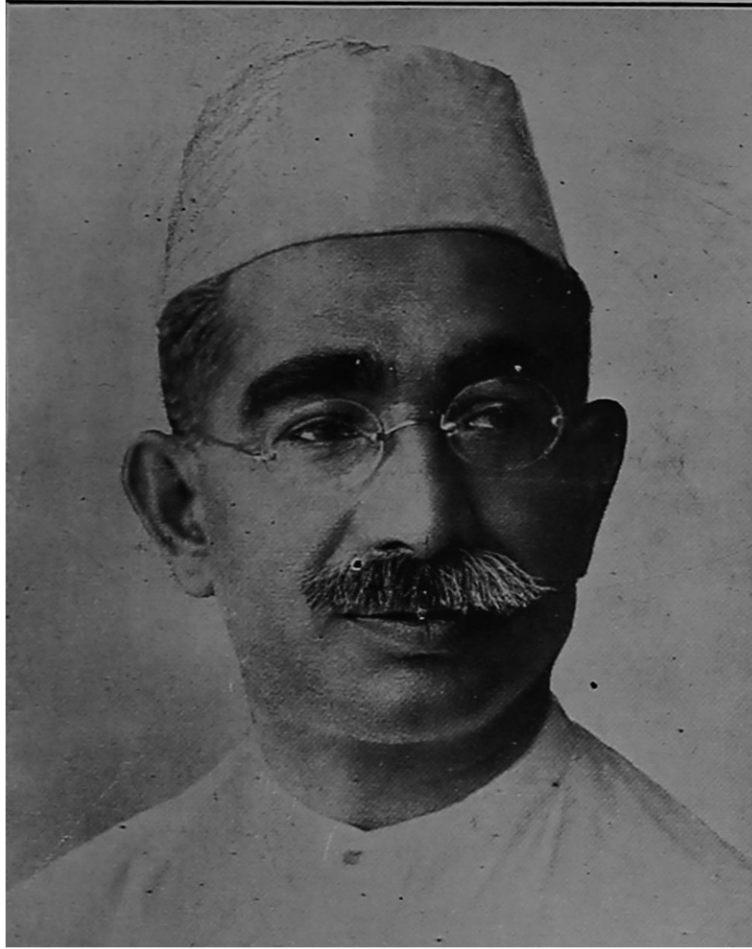
Doctor Ansari ranked among the most prominent leaders of India and especially the most prominent Nationalist Muslim leaders. Born in 1880 he was only 55 years of age. He was educated at Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Nizam's College, Deccan. After having graduated he proceeded to Europe to join the University of Edinburgh in 1901. He was House Surgeon in Charing Cross Hospital, Resident Medical Officer at the Lock Hospital and Clinical Assistant at the St. Peter's Hospital, London. After ten years' stay in Europe, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery of the University of

Edinburgh, Doctor Ansari returned to India. In 1912 he went to the Balkans along with the Red Cross Mission. In his profession Doctor Ansari had a highly distinguished career. As Mahatma Gandhi has said, he was a physician for both poor and rich. Outside his profession his culture and catholicity were well-known. In the political field Dr. Ansari's name stands prominent throughout the history of the Indian National Congress as a national leader who had won the confidence of the whole nation. He was not the communalistic type of Muslims or Hindus who have estranged themselves with the best interests of the country and are seeking shelter under the wings of the British Bureaucracy in whose hands they have become tools to serve the interests of Britain to the detriment of those of their own country. He was an Indian to the core and he remained as such whether he served the Khilafat, the Muslim League or the Congress. In 1917 he took a leading part in the Home Rule movement. In 1920 he was elected President of the All-India Muslim League and of the Khilafat Conference held at Gaya in 1922. His great and loving personality had won for the late Dr. Ansari the highest esteem of every section of the community both Hindus and Muslims and though he vehemently resisted communalism even the communalistic type of the Muslims as well as Hindus could not but have love and respect for this true Mussalman. One incident comes vividly before our eyes which bears taking note of here. When Swami Shrad-

dhanand was in his sick bed in Delhi and was assassinated by a Muslim fanatic it was Dr. Ansari who was with anxious and loving care attending on Swami Shrad-dhanand. In the year 1927 Hindu-Muslim unity was in the air, while Hindu-Muslim riots were on the *terra firma*. Two Unity Conferences had been held and the All-India Congress Committee endorsed the resolutions of one of them. Who was better fitted to preside over the Congress of such an year than a Muslim and among the Muslims, than Dr. Ansari. The country bestowed upon him the highest national honour and he presided over that session of the Congress which was held in that year in Madras and the bulk of his address was devoted to the question of communal concord. In 1930 with the whole country Dr. Ansari too plunged into the thick of the civil disobedience movement and had passed through the rigours of gaol life. In 1931 the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was arrived at and the following incident about the Round Table Conference makes interesting reading from the History of the Congress published by the Working Committee of the Congress on the occasion of the 50th anniversary. "Lord Irwin had made a distinct promise at the instance of Gandhiji to nominate three individuals, namely, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Ansari. While the two former were nominated Dr. Ansari was cut out. Lord Willingdon was in a pitiable position. It was not as if he did not know what Lord Irwin had committed himself to. But it suited Britain's interests to make it appear at the Round Table Conference that Mussalman India was against Swaraj. In answer to the demand for the fulfilment of Lord Irwin's promise, Lord Willingdon pleaded that the Mussalman delegates were opposed to Dr. Ansari's delegation. Of course, they would be. If they were not they would not be Mussalman delegates. They would be Indian delegates. How could they tolerate the selection of Dr. Ansari with his unchangeable position in the country and a vast following." In 1934 Dr. Ansari was elected President

A Dear And Great Son Of India

હિંદના વહાલા અને મહાન પુત્ર



Dr. MUKHTAR AHMED ANSARI

whose death took place on Saturday, 9th May, 1936.

ડૉ. મુખતાર અહમદ અનસારી

જેઓ તા. ૯ મે, ૧૯૩૬ ના શનિવારે આ દુનિયાનો ત્યાગ કરી ગયા છે.

of the Swaraj Party which at a conference at Ranchi unanimously passed a resolution rejecting the White Paper issued by the British Government embodying the communal award. It was for the last eighteen months that Dr. Ansari had retired from political life owing to ill-health but even so he was active as ever and his leadership and guidance to the whole country in

general and to the Muslims in particular was of immense value. Mahatma Gandhi has expressed his innermost feeling when he says that Dr. Ansari was his infallible guide and that he feels suddenly forlorn. The death of Dr. Ansari leaves a gap in the national life of India which is difficult if not impossible to fill. The ways of God are inscrutable. He puts to

the severest test those whom He loves. We mortals have to seek and submit to His Divine guidance. Our deepest sympathy goes out to Begum Ansari and to the whole of India in this great national loss, and in doing so, we have no doubt, we are echoing the sentiments of the whole Indian community of the Union. May the great departed soul rest in eternal peace

### SPECIAL CABLE NEWS FROM INDIA.

## DEATH OF DR. ANSARI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 12.

**D**R. M. A. ANSARI, the most distinguished personality both in his professional and political career, passed away suddenly on Saturday, May 9, at mid-night through heart failure in the train while he was on his way to Delhi from Mussooree. The papers report that since last month Dr. Ansari was suffering from high blood pressure and had frequent attacks of heart trouble. Profound grief is felt throughout India at the sudden and untimely death of one of India's illustrious sons.

#### May 17th Day Of Mourning

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, has issued an appeal asking the people in all the cities, towns and villages to observe Sunday, May 17th, as a mourning day in memory of the departed leader to hold meetings to express grief and sorrow at his untimely death and to express deep sympathy to the bereaved family

Prelacing the above appeal Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says:

"India sorrows again for a great and dear son of hers. That is our

unhappy fate. Though we become used to sorrow and tragedy the pang is no less keen. The bitter pain of it remains."

#### "A Stunning Blow" Says Mahatma Gandhi

On learning about the sad news Mahatma Gandhi issued a Press statement in the course of which he states:

"Dr. Ansari's death is a stunning blow. He was one of the best Mussalmans. He was my infallible guide on the Hindu-Muslim question. He was a physician for both poor and rich.

Gandhiji sent the following wire to Begum Ansari:

"I feel suddenly forlorn. Your loss is equally mine. I know your faith in Allah is great."

#### Deputy Leader's Message

The Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant in the course of a message says:

"Dr. Ansari was a high-souled gentleman with remarkable talent, profound culture and intense patriotism. He was tender to a fault but fought for his principles valiantly.

#### Mahatma Gandhi At Nandi Hills

Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabh Patel are at Nandi Hills where they have gone on a fortnight's rest. Sardar very badly needed rest after his recent illness.

#### Brutal Victory Of Italy

A representative meeting was held here (Bombay) on Saturday May 9, to condemn the brutal victory of Italy over Abyssinia.

#### Protest Meeting Against Arrest Of Subhash Bose

A mammoth meeting was held on the Chaupatty sands on Sunday May 10, Mr. Nariman presiding, to express deep resentment at the Government's repressive policy in confining Mr. Subhash Bose under regulation 3 of 1883.

## ANTI-ASIATIC AGITATION IN THE TRANSVAAL

**A** LETTER from Messrs. Israel and During to the Roodepoort-Maraisburg Municipality comes up for consideration at the meeting of the executive of the Municipal Associations of the Transvaal, to be held in the large committee room of the Johannesburg City Hall on Sat. May 16, at 10a.m.

The letter refers to a deputation that waited on the Minister for the Interior at Capetown on February 20 in regard to the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Amendment Bill, 1936. The deputation consisted of the Mayor of Roodepoort-Maraisburg, Mr. Nicholson, secretary of the Transvaal Municipal Association, and Mr. During.

The deputation was informed by the Minister that the new Bill was the direct result of certain recommendations made by the Feetham Commission, and

was intended to give effect to these recommendations. It was intended to grant exemptions to Asiatics and coloured people in respect of certain areas. He informed the deputation that Asiatics must have an opportunity of investing their money in this country, and that the most convenient way of doing so was to invest in fixed property. Provision must also be made for them for future expansion. The Minister went into the history of legislation dealing with the Asiatic question, and gave his reason for amending the law relating to Voorkeurrecht title and the proposed cancellation of the restriction of Asiatic and coloured occupation contained in the conversion to freehold title of such Voorkeurrecht title, where no restriction was originally contained therein.

Up to 1908 there was no restriction against Asiatic occupation of stands held under Voorkeurrecht Title, except in cases where, in addition to the Voorkeurrecht Title, there was also a lease containing the restrictive clause, such as Roodepoort North. He pointed out that there was no intention of removing the restrictive condition where it was created by agreement, and not by Statute.

The deputation after making the usual complaints against Indians that their standard of living was lower than that of the European and that he was consequently in a position to undersell the European trader, said that as to the granting of opportunities to Indians for expansion and investing their money the Mining Commissioner had the power to set aside ground for Indian

ground for Indian and coloured occupation. The deputation suggested that separate township be established for Indians and for coloured people.

The Minister inquired whether the deputation had any objection to Asiatics obtaining proper title if such townships were established. The deputation replied it had no instructions, but thought that there could not be any serious objection, provided it was made impossible for Indians to acquire property outside such townships.

After further discussion, the Minister promised that before he granted any exemptions he would pay a personal visit to the township concerned and that he would consult the local authority on the matter.

In view of the many important matters discussed he asked the deputation to have a further interview with the Secretary for the Interior, in order to explain their objections in greater detail.

This was done and the deputation suggested that the law be amended by making it compulsory for the Minister to consult local authorities before granting exemptions. The secretary agreed that this request was reasonable and that he would discuss the matter with the Minister.

#### Opposition In The Southern Suburbs

Nine Ratepayers' associations in the South (Kenilworth, Rosettenville, Re-

gents Park, the Hill, Turffontein, Forest Hill and Haddon, South Western Suburbs, La Rochelle and Springfield, Glenesk and Stafford) have sent a petition to the Minister of the Interior protesting against the contemplated exemption of certain stands in the southern suburbs from the operation of the Asiatic Land Tenure Act.

The petitioners consider that the influx of the Asiatic trader is an occurrence of comparatively recent years, whereas, many of the petitioners are residents of long standing, almost from the inception of the township, who were led to believe at the time they purchased their ground in the area that it would be reserved for European occupation.

Opposition to the granting of these Asiatic trading licences has been lodged from time to time with the local authorities, and it is felt by residents that reasonable consideration was not given to their objections hence the opposition still exists.

In a covering letter, the hon. secretary of the Rosettenville Ratepayers' Association, Mrs. E. M. Lindigger, writes more especially in regard to the proposed exemption of part of Stand 24 and Stands 629 and 660, Rosettenville, which she strongly opposes on similar lines to those employed by the petitioners. The secretary concludes by saying that if the Government does decide to grant any exemptions, they

should only be granted to the present occupier or licence-holder. Transfers to the other Asiatics should not be permitted and no new licences. Further, such exemptions should apply only to existing buildings. Copies of the petitions have been forwarded to the Johannesburg town clerk and to the Federation of Ratepayers' Associations.

#### Asiatic Licences

Councillor John Stevenson was the principal speaker at the quarterly meeting of the Turffontein Ratepayers' Association in the Congregational Church Hall, Turffontein, recently.

Mr. W. E. Clarke presided. Speaking on the Asiatic question, he said they had been fighting it for 30 years and fighting a losing battle. Mr. Stevenson said there were 28 licensed Asiatics in the Turffontein area who could continue trading because of their having been licensed before 1930. With the exception of two cases in which the Asiatics were licensed before 1919, the Minister of the Interior, if he was so inclined could refuse a licence on the death of the present licence-holder. If he did allow a licence to be granted he had the power to withdraw it after five years.

"According to our title deeds, the occupation or ownership of property by non-Europeans in the Turffontein area is not allowed, but with the Act and law as it is to-day we have no hope whatever."

## SOME OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF INDIAN SELF-RULE

*"He who ruleth high and wise,  
Nor falters in his plan,  
Will take the stars out of the skies  
Ere Freedom out of Man."*

—EMERSON.

By

RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE

In The "Modern Review"

who form at least 90 per cent. of the people of India.

Though it is impossible to say definitely when and how India will be free, it is not difficult to discover the obstacles standing in the way of her freedom. When these are removed or weakened, India may win self-rule.

Whatever stands in the way of Indian unity is an obstacle to India's freedom.

There are among Indians many divisions and sub-divisions of many kinds. Had not these existed and been exploited by the opponents of Indian self-rule, the winning of freedom by Indians would have been somewhat less difficult than it is. But none of them are insuperable obstacles to freedom and self-rule. Let me mention some of them.

That there are many races, sects, castes and languages in India, has been thought to disqualify her for self-rule. But the example of many free countries shows that this is not an insuperable obstacle. Let me cite a few.

In Soviet Russia there are some 200 nationalities and numerous tribes, sprung from various races, in various stages of human civilization. Some of them were till recent years not only illiterate but had neither any alphabet nor literature to call their own. And the languages spoken in this vast region are more numerous than in India. And all the known religions, and no-religion are to be found there. So racial, tribal, religious and linguistic diversity is greater in Soviet Russia than in India. Yet it is free and independent.

The United States of America, too, has more languages and more nationalities than India. Not to speak of the numerous small tribes of Red Indians, speaking different languages, in the U. S. A. there are people from all the nations of South and Central America

WHEN and how India will be free exercises the minds of all politically-minded patriotic Indians.

Many Indians hope that India will be free. Many have even the firm faith that she will be free. But perhaps no one can say when and how she will win freedom. On the other hand, there are those who doubt if India will ever be free. There may be some who think that she will never be self-ruling. And, lastly, there are the people who are too backward, too ignorant, too indifferent to politics, or too non-politically-minded to think of the country's dependence or freedom. It is not possible to estimate the numerical strength of these different sections of the population. But there is no doubt that political consciousness has been growing very fast even among the illiterate masses,

from all the nations of Europe, and from nearly or quite all those of Asia, Africa and the principal islands of the ocean. Count the languages of all these, and to them add the nearly two hundred languages and dialects spoken by Red Indian tribes, and it will be plain that more languages are spoken in the U. S. A. than in India. And there are numerous religious sects, too, in America. Yet that country is free.

According to recent statistics, Canada, which is self-ruling, has 178 languages, 53 nationalities and 79 religious faiths. And Canada has a population of a little more than 10 millions, against India's 353 millions.

The American division of the people into whites and non-whites is not exactly like caste. But the Negroes suffer under social disabilities and indignities which are very galling. Still America is free.

There are many other free countries where the caste spirit and something like caste exist. I am not a supporter of caste, which must go. I say all this only to show that the caste spirit and political freedom co-exist in very many countries.

Racial and religious riots occur in America and in various countries of Europe, including Britain. But these are not held to disqualify them for freedom.

As for illiteracy—why, there was a time when all the people of the world were illiterate—for the art of writing had not then been invented. But archaeologists do not say that in those ages literate ruling people were imported from Mars or some other planet to govern the earth. Coming to historical times, one finds that there were ages when Britain and other European countries were as illiterate as India and at the same time independent and free. The number of literates in India is larger than the total population of each of many small free countries. Surely these literate Indians ought to be considered entitled to govern their country in preference to literate foreigners.

And if the British Government had chosen to do so, they could have made India literate during the more than a century of British rule, as the examples of Japan, Soviet Russia, etc., show.

So the objections generally urged against Indian self-rule are not valid.

I will now mention some comparatively new kinds of divisions which are real obstacles.

The people of India have been divided into martial and non-martial classes, and the country into martial and non-martial provinces. But neither in India, nor in any other country, are whole classes of people martial or non-martial. Even among those who may be called non-martial, there have been individuals quite as brave and martial as the bravest among those who have been styled "warlike," and among the latter

there have been individuals noted for their timidity and faint heartedness. There is no province of India which has not produced warlike fighters and military leaders.

Those provinces and classes which are considered non martial resent such discrimination for various reasons. It is based on untruth. It is a reflection on their character because of the implication that they do not possess courage. It deprives them of the right and frees them from the duty of defending their country and to that extent degrades them and makes them inferior to and dependent on those who are classed as martial. And, lastly, though they pay taxes just like, and perhaps more than, the warlike, they are deprived of the economic advantage of being connected with the army.

The resentment, referred to above felt by those who have been classified as non-martial, is natural. But pan-Indian patriotism requires that the provinces and classes called martial should also condemn this sort of grouping and demand that the army should be recruited solely on the basis of physical fitness and other requisite qualifications, irrespective of provinces and classes. When the provinces and classes called martial have risen to this height of pan-Indian patriotism, overcoming economic selfishness, and provincial and class vanity, then one obstacle to India's freedom will disappear. But up till now the provinces and classes receiving preferential treatment have not raised their voice against the division of the provinces and their inhabitants into martial and non-martial.

The rulers of the Indian States, and some States' people also, want more seats in the Central Legislature than their population would entitle them to. When they will see the injustice of such desire and will demand only equal treatment with the Provinces directly ruled by the British Government, then another obstacle to Indian freedom will disappear.

Some Provinces are given preferential treatment in the matter of the allotment of seats in the Central Legislature, on the ground of their alleged exclusive importance, the implication being that the other provinces are unimportant. This sort of preferential treatment of some provinces and the consequent discrimination against some other provinces, are a feature of the present Montagu—Chelmsford constitution of India, and they are also a feature of the constitution which is going to be imposed on India by the new Government of India Act. When the provinces which have received this favour and will receive it in the coming constitution, will themselves condemn this sort of discriminatory arrangement and scorn to receive such favours at the hands of imperialistic masters, valuing

real equality and fraternity with Indians of all provinces more than any such favours, then, and not till then, will disappear yet another obstacle to India's freedom. But as yet, not even the most eminent patriots of the favoured provinces have advised their fellow-provincials to repudiate such favours.

In the allotment of revenue to Provinces some have been favoured and some treated with injustice. The people of the Provinces unjustly treated and their representatives have been protesting against such injustice. But when the other Provinces, too, and their representatives join in the protest, then another obstacle to the winning of freedom by India will vanish. If India had got a unitary instead of a federal government, perhaps this difficulty could have been got over or avoided.

In the present Montagu-Chelmsford constitution some classes and religious communities have received weightage at the expense of other classes and religious communities. The coming constitution perpetuates and extends this kind of injustice. This sort of discriminatory treatment has been resented by those who have suffered. But it is not enough that only they should resent. Pan-Indian patriotism demands that those also who have been the recipients of favours should scorn to receive them. When they not only cease to "demand" (which means pray for) favours but actually spurn them, then, and not till then, will disappear yet another obstacle to India's freedom.

The reservation of a fixed proportion of posts in the public service for minorities—not to speak of a proportion in excess of their numerical proportion to the total population, is against national and administrative efficiency and progress and against all notions of justice. Those who are discriminated against object to and resent such favouritism.

When these minorities, too, far from praying for a fixed and excessive proportion of jobs in the public service, will reject such favours and stand on merit alone, then will disappear another obstacle to Indian self-rule, as well as to their own progress. By showing such favours the opponents of Indian self-rule succeeded in alienating the minorities from the national cause.

When favours cease to be a temptation to States, provinces, communities and classes and when they are rejected by those who have hitherto craved and received them, then India will surely be on the way to freedom.

# BRITISH GENIUS

The *Indian Social Reformer* writes as follows:—

THE *Unity* of Chicago pays a fervent tribute to British character, commenting on Mr. Baldwin's declaration two months ago that Government would take over the coal mines of the Kingdom and operate them as a national enterprise for the use and service of all the people. It observes: "Ever since the famous Sankey inquiry, this step has seemed inevitable. Not otherwise could ruinous competition be eliminated, disastrous waste ended, and decent labour conditions established. And now the English are going to take the step, by action not of the Laborites but of the Tories, and everybody seems to be content. Theory, in other words, prejudice, dogmatism, are not allowed to operate in the English mind in a case of this kind. These cousins of ours simply

face a situation as it is, do what has to be done, and then pass on to the next items of business. And, in the process, vast revolutions are achieved with no violence or bloodshed, with scarcely even a tremor of disturbance. What is there in the English genius which works this miracle? Why can't Americans be equally sensible and efficient? We do not know. But that the English, at home and abroad, are the greatest masters of government, since the Romans, is obvious."

No great genius is needed to bow to the inevitable, as the nationalisation of the coal mines had become in Great Britain. We may be sure that the owners get better from the Tory than they would have got from a Socialist Government if they had held out against Mr. Baldwin's proposal. The British 'genius' for bloodless revolution is, in

any case, confined only to Britain. Outside, the genius seems to evaporate. The operations against the rebel colonists who founded the United States, were far from bloodless. The Indian Mutiny, the Boer War, and, more recently, Jallianwala Bagh, and the Irish "Black and Tans" are other instances. While bloodshed arouses horror and evokes public sympathy, some of the most excruciating forms of human suffering are unaccompanied by bloodshed and, therefore, pass unnoticed. The treatment of the suffragettes in Britain before the War, did not bring out the best side of the British character. Thousands of families in this country were made miserable, several ruined, by the Ordinance rule penalising peaceful picketing to promote swadeshi and to discourage the liquor habit.

## South African News In Brief

### Indian Refused Transfer Of Licence

A message from Port Shepstone stated last week that great public interest centred in the application of Mr. H. Gilder to transfer his licence to Mr. Ismail Hoozen K. Haffajee, a prominent Indian business man in Port Shepstone. When the Licensing Committee—the Mayor, Mr. Andreassen, and the Town Clerk, Mr. Hinwood, met about 50 people were present to hear the application. Senator Thrash appeared for Mr. Haffajee. There were 150 names on the objectors' petition, which claimed that the area was being over-traded. Senator Thrash drew attention to the fact that there was no supporting evidence for this contention and said that the objections were based on racial grounds. The Mayor announced that, in view of the lack of evidence and the public interest in the case, the committee would not give its decision until May 5. The Licensing Committee subsequently gave its decision rejecting the application. The following facts about this case are noteworthy: (1) Mr. Jack Sprink, one of the objectors, said that when he was chairman of the Town Board four years ago, the Board had stated that there was over-trading and issued a warning to intending applicants. Since borough status has been attained more licences had been issued; (2) Mr. Thrash had emphasised the fact that although this was legally treated as a new licence it was really only a renewal of one which had existed for many years. These facts do not leave any doubt that the objection was raised only on racial

grounds and the application was refused on those grounds.

### New Clause In Licensing Laws

Mr. C. H. Hills (U.N.P., Umlazi) moved on Wednesday, May 6, the insertion of the following new clause to bring licensing procedure into conformity with that applying in the Rural Licensing Amendment Act:—

"Every application for or objection to the grant of any licence or certificate of approval of the issue of any licence shall be made and signed by the applicant or objector, as the case may be, and any applicant or objector may appear before the Council or its Licensing Officer—

- (a) personally; or
- (b) by a person in the exclusive employ of the applicant or objector; or
- (c) in cases in which the applicant or objector is a company, by its public officer; or
- (d) by an advocate or attorney of the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa; or
- (e) in cases in which the police is an objector, by such person as would be entitled to object to the grant of any liquor licence by a liquor licensing board."

The clause was adopted, with the deletion of (e).

### Suggested Restrictions On Durban Licences And Traders

The need for stricter control of trading licences and for restriction of the classes of the goods sold by traders was discussed on Monday night at a meeting of the Durban Retail Traders' Association

in the City Hall Committee Room. Mr. P. S. McNamee presided. Councillor S. M. Petterson, who raised the question, declared that Durban had been very slack with its licences. There were an enormous number of undesirable shopkeepers in Durban—Europeans, Asiatics and Natives. He did not think that Indians should have any trading licences at all. Mr. Petterson advocated restricting the classes of goods which could be sold in different types of shops. Mr. L. Robertson urged that licences should be granted only to traders who had become naturalised, or that a residential qualification or a qualification of competency should be imposed. On the motion of Mr. J. K. Murray, the Association decided to request the Natal Municipal Association to urge upon the Provincial Council the need for a revision of trading licences.

### Mr. Petterson Corrects Himself

Mr. S. M. Petterson, in a letter to *The Natal Mercury*, denies that at the above meeting he declared that he did not think that Indians should have any trading licences at all. He states that in his remark in that connection was that he did not think that Indians should have any further trading licences.

### Personal Tax Penalty

In the Natal Provincial Council on Tuesday night, May 5, Mr. S. J. Smith, (Lab., Congella) moved "that having regard to the fact that the Legislature of this country has by statute declared that the charging of a higher rate of interest than 12 per cent per annum is usury and

a criminal offence, it is the opinion of this Council that the present system of charging Provincial taxpayers an interest or penalty rate of 10 per cent. per month or 120 per cent. per annum on overdue taxes should be discontinued, and it requests the Executive to initiate immediately such steps to bring the rate to a figure not exceeding 12 per cent. per annum. After discussion the motion was lost by eight votes to sixteen.

#### *Sugar Season Opens*

The Natal and Zululand sugar season opened on May 12, when the first cane to be cut this year was fed into the Amatikulu crushing mill. The Umbloti and Darnall mills began operations on May 14, Felixton and Melville will begin about the 20th, Gladhow and Renishaw on the 25th, Maidstone, Mount Edgcombe and Chaka's Kraal about the end of May, and Illovo, Esperanza, Sesala, Matabatuba and Empangeni about the first week in June.

#### *Durban Extended Powers Ordinance*

The Select Committee appointed to deal with the Durban Corporation Extended Powers Ordinance, 1936, was announced as follows in the Provincial Council on Tuesday night, May 5: Mr. D. E. Mitchell (chairman), Mr. A. T. Allison, Colonel Blew, Captain L. Byron and Mr. J. Macaulay.

#### *Small Claims To Cost Less*

Many important changes in magistrates' court procedure are to come into operation on June 15. They are detailed in a long series of amendments to the rules of court promulgated in the current issue of the *Government Gazette*. The Consolidated Magistrate's Court Act was passed in 1917, and this is the first attempt at a comprehensive revision of the rules of court, especially in respect of the scale of fees and the costs of litigation. There will be a 50 per cent. reduction of the costs of summonses in claims not exceeding £10. At present the cost of all summonses, inclusive of the fees for letters of demand, is £1. In future the cost of summonses for amounts under £10 will be reduced to 10s. The costs of default judgments in cases where the amount involved does not exceed £10 will be reduced from 10s. to 7s. 6d. In claims exceeding £10 the costs remain unaltered.

#### *Clairwood Indian Ambulance Division*

The annual report of the Clairwood Indian Division of the St. John Ambulance Association shows good progress. The division, which now has 20 members, is firmly established, and during the year did good work at Indian sports meetings and during the Jubilee celebrations last year. A sports meeting, in which the public co-operated, brought in £9 1s. 7d. enabling the division to acquire equipment. Thanks are recorded to Dr. Drummond, Dr. G. M. Naicker and Mr. C. R. Ash for their help and advice during the year.

#### *S.A. Indian Youth Movement*

The Durban Indian branch of the South African Youth Movement celebrated its first anniversary and opening of its headquarters on Wednesday at the St. Aidan's Hall, Short Street. Representatives from various Indian Youth organisations and well-known persons of the community were present. The programme for the evening consisted of musical items, both Eastern and Western, a variety of indoor games and light refreshments. The secretary's report reflected a tremendous amount of organising and propaganda work in Central Durban, Clairwood, Tramway Barracks and Magazine Barracks. A free variety show was held last December to show the public what united youth forces under a central organisation could achieve. The current year's programme is interesting. There will be lectures, inter-club debates, games, competitions, music, concerts and bazaars. It is also hoped to hold an Indian Youth Conference during the year. This branch is open to all Indian youths, irrespective of creed or caste. Further particulars are obtainable from the hon. secretary, Mr. S. Cocppan, care of Sastri College, Durban.

#### *24-Ounce Baby Born At Parys*

Weighing only 24 ounces, a baby boy has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis, of Parys. So tiny is the baby that its arm can easily be slipped through a wedding ring. It is only eight inches long. The baby, which is wrapped in cotton wool is gaining in weight and length and has a good chance of surviving. The normal weight of a new-born baby is supposed to be six and a half to seven lbs.

#### *£80 Ring Returned With Washing*

Mrs. Sylvia Horwick, of 11 Hampton Court, Marine Parade, Durban, informed the Police on May 4 that she had lost a diamond ring worth £80. She has now reported that the ring has been returned with the weekly washing. She had removed it from her finger and put it in the pocket of a dress she was wearing. Whether the laundryman be a European or an Indian deserves to be congratulated on his noble example in honesty.

#### *Sequel To Dannhauser Crossing Accident*

The death has occurred of Mr. M. M. Motala, who was involved in an accident with a motor car which got out of control at the Dannhauser railway crossing on April 20. This crossing, which is due to be eliminated, is one of the most dangerous on the main line. Three other people who were injured are making a good recovery.

#### *S.A.'s New Monster Beacon*

South Africa's biggest lighthouse and one of the biggest in the world, will come into operation on October 1, 1936. With a strength of 9,500,000 candle-

power, it will be more than three times as powerful as the largest in the country to-day, namely, the one on the Durban Bluff—3,000,000 candlepower. With a visibility of 24 miles, the beacon at Cape Columbine north of Saldhana Bay will make navigation safe on a stretch of coast which has for generations been shunned by mariners. The cost of installation was about £16,000 and engineers have been at work on the job for nearly two years. Flashes from the lamp will be one white beam of light every 15 seconds.

#### *Anniversary Of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha*

The 11th anniversary of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha (Natal) was celebrated last Sunday at 21 Carlisle Street, Durban, when delegates from a number of affiliated societies in Natal attended. The celebrations opened with the Havan ceremony, after which Mr. R. K. Kapitan delivered his presidential address. He said that the Sabha had always had in mind the establishment of a Vedic temple. This year had seen the fruition of its ideals. The property at 21 Carlisle Street had been purchased for the purpose for £2,000. It was now incumbent on the officials and members of the Vedic Society to raise this sum to pay for the site. The Secretary submitted his annual report and financial statement, which was adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Patron, Mahatma Narain Swami; President, Mr. R. K. Kapitan; Secretary, Mr. D. G. Satya Dev; Treasurer, Mr. M. Moonoo; Auditor, Mr. S. L. Singh. An important amendment to the constitution was made. This will enable all Societies following the Vedic teachings to affiliate to the Pratinidhi Sabha instead of at present where only Arya Samaj's are entitled to be represented.

#### *Andhra's Welcome Mr. And Mrs. B. Naidoo*

The Stella Hill and District Andhra Sabha held a pleasant little function in the Stella Hill Indian Schoolroom at Stella Hill on Sunday April 26, where a welcome was accorded to Mr. and Mrs. B. Naidoo on their recent return to South Africa from a visit to the motherland. Mr. R. Bahram Naidoo presided. The Andhra Maha Sabha of South Africa also welcomed them including Mr. B. Veerasamy of Stanger on May 2, all of whom recently returned from India at 145, Prince Edward Street, Durban, Mr. V. M. Naidoo presided.

#### *The Late Mrs. Murgama Chetty*

The Parithma Anniversary of the death of Mrs. Murgamah Chetty wife of Mr. Appadurai Chettiar was celebrated at the residence of her eldest son Mr. A. V. Chetty, of Vrededorp Johannesburg on May 7. Many well known Tamil Hindus attended the ceremony.



# India Letter

## CONGRESS SESSION AT LUCKNOW

[ FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT ]

It is true that contemporary valuations are proverbially inaccurate. Lacking as they do in perspective they are to be accepted gradually. Yet there are moments in the history of nations and institutions when the change of form and the flow of events is so marked that one may safely consider them as distinctive landmarks. We are fast approaching a some such moments in the history of the Indian National Congress if we have not actually reached it. The Lucknow session, has amply demonstrated that the mind of the intelligentsia of the country which form the backbone of Congress machinery is astir. The fundamental concepts of Congress philosophy are subjected to searching analysis. The clash of ideas are oldly expressed and personalities are completely ignored. The possibilities and limitations of middle class leadership are accurately gauged and clearly understood. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru set the time in his presidential address. He declared, as was never done in the history of Congress, till now, that though theoretically the head symbol of Congress executive he belonged to the minority section of the Congress. He declared as his firm opinion that khadi and rural industries were merely temporary expedients to rehabilitate the Indian village and not permanent ideals to be placed before the country. He emphasised that Congress should not be merely for the masses but should be of the masses and in order to achieve these contacts mass organisations should be established. All this is quite new to the Congress tradition and naturally the orthodox section advocated the necessity of caution. This remelted in the clash of ideals. As Pandit Jawaharlal observed at the end of the session, "This Congress has been a Congress of conflict." But thanks to the typically Indian culture of our revered leaders this clash of ideals has never been exaggerated to the point of cleavage in the Congress rank. The unity and solidarity of Congress command is as solid as ever. It has been recognised that these clashes of ideals are always welcome for a living organisation like the Congress which is engaged in the evolution of a democratic state and no one should be afraid of them or should exploit them for breaking the Congress solidarity. It is gratifying to note that the leaders of all shades of opinion in the Congress have pledged their full support to the president in this arduous

task of putting the Congress house in order. The new Working Committee containing as it does the spokesmen of all the important sections of the Congress is a visible symbol of the solidarity of the Congress and one may safely trust that they will all work on the principle of the joint responsibility so that the opposing section may not take advantage of this honest difference of opinion at the time of coming elections.

### The Resolution On Agrarian Programme

I have already reviewed all the important resolutions as they emerged from the Subjects' Committee and they are all passed intact by the open session excepting the case of Proportional Representation in which case the Socialist amendment of retaining it was passed. One very important resolution remains to be taken note of and that is the resolution on Agrarian programme which passed late in the session. The resolution declares that the final solution of agrarian problems inevitable involves the removal of the British Imperialistic exploitation, through change in the land tenure and revenue system, and the recognition by the state of its duty to provide work for rural and unemployed mass, and calls upon each provincial Committee to make recommendations in detail to the Working Committee by August 1st, 1936 for being considered and placed before the A.I.C.C. having particular regard to freedom of organization and expression, safeguarding of present interest against the intermediaries between them and the Government, relief from rural indebtedness including arrears of rent and revenues, emancipation from feudal and semi-feudal levies substantial reduction in the rent and revenue etc. This is a compromise resolution passed after a prolonged discussion and mature consideration and goes a step forward from the Karachi resolution on the Fundamental Rights. Another controversial resolution was on the States' Subjects Congress while reiterating its sympathy for the States' people in their fight for emancipation made it clear that the fight should be carried on solely by the States' People. After accepting Poona's invitation for the next session the historic session of the Congress ended amidst the scenes of enthusiasm and relief and the leaders went back to their provinces to implement the Lucknow Resolutions.

### After The Congress Session

Immediately after the session was over the A.I.C.C. secretariat issued a circular letter to the Provincial Committee containing instruction for implementing the Lucknow resolutions. Meanwhile Pandit Jawaharlal is reported to be in communication with Pandit Malaviya and other nationalist leaders with a view to ascertain the points of maximum agreement between the various nationalist elements in the country so as to formulate a programme for offering a united front against Imperialism. He is also reported to be keen to organize a non-party "civil liberty union" to fight for and defend the civil liberties of the people and work for the repeal of repressive laws. The mobilisation of progressive elements under a common programme is very important in view of the fact that the reactionary elements in the country have already stolen much over the nationalist elements by putting their house in order by issuing statements about their policy and programme. The Punjab Unionist Party under the honourable leadership of Sir Fazli Hussain and Sir Sikandar Hayat-khan is the latest in the field. It is to be organized on non-communal basis and if they can enlist the support of the Sikh Community it is likely to be a force to be reckoned with. We hope the progressive element in the country will girdle up their loins and enter up the arena before it is too late.

### Mr. Subhash Bose

A non-party appeal was issued for the observance of Subhash Day on May 10th to protest against the detention of Subhash Bose without trial. Pandit Jawaharlal's lead in this matter coupled with the Resolution passed by the Congress gives a lie direct to an absurd calumny presumably started by Dr. Paranjpe and some of the Hindu Mahasabha leaders that the Congress High Command was interested in the indefinite detention of Mr. Bose. Pandit Jawaharlal has written a strong letter to the *Daily News* protesting against such base rumours. Meanwhile Subhash Bose was interviewed in the Yarawda Jail by his brother when he complained against the practise of the Jail authorities of locking him up in his room at night and said that he felt very lonely. Apparently he has been given no companion and the only newspaper given to him is *Times of India*.

## The New Viceroy

The Marquis of Linlithgow assumed the reigns of Viceroyalty of India on April 18 when a formal swearing-in ceremony was held at New Delhi amidst picturesque scenes usual on such occasions. The unusual part of the event was the broadcast speech delivered by His Excellency immediately after his assumption of office in which he dedicated himself to service of this country. Unlike the retiring Viceroy he showed keen desire to keep himself in close touch with the political opinion in India and forshadowed his granting interviews to the leaders of different political parties including the Congress Party. He further promised fair and impartial treatment to all the groups and interests in the country and assured the nationalist press that his Government will give equal treatment to all the sections by supplying them facts impartially. He made it clear that the Government's business will end with the supplying of facts and it will be for the press to put whatever interpretation they liked on the same. He showed keen interest in the peasant problems and declared that he was thinking of sounding the views of the Provincial Governments to find out how far it was practicable to relieve the district officer of their bench work so that they can tour the district and may come in closer contact with the villagers. He gave practical expression to his interests in the Indian Village by buying a pair of bullocks which is reported to be on its way to the Imperial City from Punjab. Lastly he referred to the unemployment both rural and urban and while assuring the unemployed of his understanding sympathy promised to do his utmost to mitigate their undeserved hardships. He ended by assuming the people of India that he will never doubt their sincerity or the integrity of their minds and asked them in return for the same whole hearted trust which he had promised to extend to them.

On the whole the tone of the whole speech was highly conciliatory and promises to open the era of conciliation and rapprochement. The Congress Section however is sceptical especially in view of the fact that the new Viceroy considers the new constitution as a settled fact. Even Mr. Jinnah is not very enthusiastic about it. He remarks "There cannot be real respect and trust which his Excellency desires unless India is treated on the footing of complete equality and on the basis of true partnership as a member of the British Commonwealth. Referring to the constitution he says "It is not this or that element in the plan of constitutional reforms which parliament has forced upon us. It is the vital and fundamental difference of basic principles with regard to the central scheme. And the opposi-

tion to the provincial scheme is to the most highly objectionable features which render real autonomy nugatory.

## The Princes Chamber

The Princes Chamber seems to have fallen on evil days. After the resignation of Patiala comes the resignation of Bikaner one of the most enthusiastic supporter of the Chamber. There was a time when states were viewing with each other in their enthusiasm for the Chamber and the small states were considering a great honour to find a place on its executive. All this is now changed and everybody is anxious to pass on the responsibility to some other shoulder. This is particularly ominous in view of the fact that a requisite proportion of Indian States joining the federation is an essential condition for the inauguration of the federation while coming as it does on the eve of Lord Willingdon's advice to the Princes who flocked in the Federation in large numbers it is a significant commentary on the Princes attitude towards same. The further development in this direction will be watched with keen interest by the whole of India.

## The Assembly Session Ends

The Assembly Session which has just ended was a unique one in many respects. It had a record number of sittings where the average attendance was higher than in any previous session of the Assembly. The Adjournment motions moved and the supplementary questions asked also reached a new record. The performance of the nationalist element was on the whole satisfactory. It is an open secret that some of the important victories scored by the Congress Party on the floor of the Assembly was largely responsible for the unanimity prevailing at Lucknow on the question of the capture of legislatures under the new constitution. Mr. Satyamurti's six hour speech on his resolution for the repeal of all Repressive laws was a masterly performance full of clarity and sobriety not usually found in him. And yet competent critics observe that much still remains to be done if the Congress party were to be a powerful instrument for advocating and furthering national interests. Establishment of a bureau to gather relevant details on the subject before the house for helping the members of the party to remain up-to-date is suggested as necessary steps. We hope the leaders of the party will review their work in the assembly and will take early steps to remedy the defects in their machinery if any.

## Things In General

### Gandhi-Linlithgow Interviews

Mahatma Gandhi issued the following statement at Lucknow regarding the text of the Government communique dealing with the message published in certain newspapers alleging that Lord Halifax is making arrangements for an interview with Mahatma Gandhi with Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy-Designate: "I have received no communication whatsoever from Lord Halifax. The whole story is a fabrication. I am sorry that responsible newspapers should publish sensational statements of which truth or otherwise they could verify without loss of time."

The following communique was issued by the Home Department from New Delhi:—"In view of the Press report which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* of March 29 last saying that Lord Halifax was in correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi suggesting that he should have a frank discussion with Lord Linlithgow on his arrival and also that Lord Halifax was arranging the interview at the express desire of Mr. Baldwin and His Majesty's cabinet, the Government of India made enquiries from London and are authorised by the Secretary of State to say that there is no truth in the story and in particular neither Lord Halifax nor anyone else has arranged or is arranging an interview between Lord Linlithgow and Mahatma Gandhi either with or without the Prime Minister's approval."

### Rs. 60,000 For Viswabharati

In appreciation of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's services towards the cultural development of the country and in view of his failing health some friends of the Poet who prefer to remain anonymous, have donated Rs. 60,000 for the Viswabharati for which Dr. Tagore had undertaken a tour of the principal cities in India. Dr. Tagore has accordingly cancelled his future programme of tour.

### Bombay's New Mayor

In a triangular contest for the mayoralty of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was declared elected Mayor for the year defeating the rival candidates Dr. Mehesry and Dr. Mrs. Sukhtankar. Mr. Mehta secured 56 votes against Dr. Mehesry's 26 and Mrs. Sukhtankar's 20. Mr. Mehta is the first labour Mayor of Bombay.

### India And Ottawa Agreement

It is understood, says a Simla message, that the Government of India is giving notice almost immediately to terminate the Ottawa Agreement following the passing of the Congress amendment in the Legislative Assembly at the end of March next year urging such termination. It is believed that the British Government has agreed to negotiate a fresh agreement,

# The Sporting World

## Cricket.

### Oxford University Vs. All India

AT Oxford: Oxford University, first innings, 202. All India, first innings, 352 (Merchant 59, Naidu 83, Palia 63, Vizianagaram 60). Oxford University, second innings, 297 (Kimpton 77, Mitchell-Innes 68; Bannerjee four for 65). All India, second innings, 103 for five wickets. The match was drawn.

### Somerset Vs. All India

At Taunton: Somerset, first innings, 496 (Gimblet 103, Hawkins 79, Burrough 85, Baldock 63 not out). All India, first innings, 228 (Naidu 73, Hawkins four for 39). Followed on, second innings, 356 (Naidu 68, Merchant 151; Wellard six for 52). Somerset, second innings, 89 for one wicket. Somerset won by nine wickets.

## Soccer.

### Verulam Temple F.C. Vs. United Stars

In the first of a series of the opening of North Coast matches Temples won brilliantly with a score of four goals to two, against the United Stars of Durban at the Indian Sports Ground, Curries Fountain on Sunday May 10. A good crowd of spectators were fully appreciative of the excellent exhibition given by the teams on the field. At the outset of the opening the first goal came from G. H. Bux, followed shortly by one from Govindsamy. A short interval elapsed during which United Stars tried hard without success, when suddenly from a clever passing movement the ball was sent on to S. R. Gopaul who made no mistake about the third goal. The fourth goal was scored by J. Juggath. In the second half United Stars, within 15 minutes scored, which was soon followed by netting another goal from a fine pass by Bhorat.

### Weenen County I. F. League

At the seventh Annual General Meeting of the Weenen County Indian Football League held recently the following Officials were elected for the season 1936: Patrons: Messrs. A. A. K. de Waal, J. W. Welsh, Dr. B. J. Brewitt, A. Burge, M. E. & I. E. Haffeejee and A. F. Brokensha; Hon. life Vice-President: Mr. A. G. Naraidoo; President: Mr. M. E. Haffeejee; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. A. Beeran, A. M. Samuel, O. A. Lalla, J. David, G. S. Naidoo and J. P. Augustine; Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. G. Augustine; Asst. Secretary: Mr. O. Kathree; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. C. A. Lalla; Hon. Record Clerk: Mr. A. M. Samuel; Hon. Audi-

By "Rambler"

tor: Mr. N. Kain; Executive Committee: Messrs. M. E. Haffeejee, A. M. Samuel, O. A. Lalla, J. G. Augustine and J. David.

### Chaka's Kraal Indian Sporting And Social Welfare Society

The third Annual General Meeting of the above Society was held at the Hindu Temple ground on May 10. In the course of his speech in reviewing the Society's past year's work the president Mr. P. K. Moodley said that police protection in the Village was not satisfactory and the matter was successfully taken up with The District Commandant. The treatment meted out to Non-Europeans at the Station Post Office during postal hours was satisfactorily settled after having received written assurance from the Station Master stating that in future all classes of public will be treated with equal respect. Motorists using the The Chaka's Kraal main road are kindly asked to observe the 25 miles speed limit. The election of Officials for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President: Mr. P. K. Moodley (Re-elected); Vice-Presidents: Messrs. R. Bhagirathi and T. S. Naidoo; Hon. Joint Secretaries: and Treasurers: Messrs. P. Moonsamy and O. K. Moodley; Committee: Messrs. R. N. Moonsamy, D. B. Singh, W. R. Singh, A. K. Moodley and M. Maslamoney.

### Stella v. Shamrocks

In the first match on the main ground at Curries Fountain on Saturday afternoon, Shamrocks went down to Stella by 1-0. The match was fairly even.

### Sydenham v. Avondales

In the second match, Sydenham met Avondales. Immediately after the start Sydenham made a move upfield and M. Govindsamy missed an easy shot. Naraidoo got an opening and scored, giving a 1-0 lead. Immediately Sydenham equalised (1-1). Once again play was confined to mid-field. Billy Nadas made a solo run and scored from 18 yards, giving Sydenham the lead (2-1). Avondale, after strenuous effort retaliated (2-2). Just on time Sydenham scored again, winning the match 3-2.

### Daffodils v. Pirates

Daffodils beat Pirates 8-4.

The match between Bells and Stars was cancelled.

## Tennis

### Indian Tennis Team May Visit Kenya

The Yuvarajah of Pithapuram, President of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association states that an invitation has been received by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association of Kenya to send a team from India consisting of N. Krishnaswamy, S. L. R. Swabney and Ghaus Mohamed to play in their tournament at the beginning of August. There is every hope of the team being sent. A proposal to send another to Malaya some time in August is under consideration. These tours will not only benefit Indian tennis but will forge the links of friendship between India and other countries.

What about inviting a team to South Africa?

## A Grand Wedding

Singh—Choudree

ONE of the largest and most interesting wedding took place last Sunday in Durban when the "Lion's Den" Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Singh's residence at Mayville and Mr. and Mrs. P. Choudree's residence at 36, Garnett Road, Greyville were the scenes of masses of men and women and profuse decorations of greens, flags and coloured lights with music and dancing till late at night. The marriage was between young Mr. Rajjith Singh eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Singh and Miss Savitree Choudree youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Choudree. From the elaborate feasting and entertainment provided by both the parties for not less than a thousand people representing every section of the community who had hailed from distant parts of the Union it was quite evident that both were wealthy and respected among their people. The bride and their parents were the recipients of numerous gifts from their relatives and friends and scores of messages of congratulations. We heartily congratulate the wedded couple and wish them a bright and prosperous future.

## Wanted

TEACHER. A certificated moulvi, hafez—quari wanted to teach Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages. Knowledge of Gujarati essential.

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