

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Black And White Justice

SENATOR BRISKER raised in the Senate the case of Rex v. Charlie Mpele in which Mpele was found guilty of assault on his master and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Senator Brisker asked whether in view of the provocation alleged and the trivial nature of the assault, the sentence was not too severe; whether white superiority was well served by incidents like this which led to resentment among the Native population and whether a pardon and compensation could not be recommended. The Minister of Justice was not prepared to interfere with the sentence and consequently the other questions fell away. The facts of the case are briefly that Mpele and a companion went to their master's house with their ration of crushed mealies which they considered were unfit for consumption. Mpele "was looking most insolent" and was rewarded by a smack on the face. Mpele tried to run away and was caught by the collar of his shirt, which tore, and is alleged to have struck at his employer with a stick. Mpele claimed that the blow, which did not land, was struck in self defence. Mpele and his witness both said that the employer's son came to his father's aid with a gun, and the gun was admitted by the prosecution evidence. In finding Mpele guilty the magistrate said that complaints must be made in a respectful manner and had the employer not smacked Mpele's face Mpele would have been whipped.

What A European Paper Says

Paying a tribute to Senator Brisker for having taken up the question of excessive punishments imposed on Natives for trivial offences the *Natal Advertiser* very rightly says:—"We feel that it is only by the constant ventilation of cases of this type that a better understanding of the position can be obtained, and also that the concentration of Parliamentary attention upon them will keep magistrates on the alert to see that their sentences are in tone with the growing liberalism of modern opinion. The position until it is recognised by Europeans, natives and the Bench that black and white are

absolutely equal in the eyes of the law, will remain profoundly unsatisfactory. The days when the correct reply to any native complaint was a blow are ended. It is the greatest pity that in these assault cases the law does not vindicate itself through its officers so that these absurd and provocative charges and sentences no longer serve to disturb the immensely important relations between black and white in South Africa.

Trading Licences' Question

A joint meeting of the Trading Licensing Sub-Committee of the Maritzburg and Durban Chambers of Commerce was held in Durban on Tuesday. The meeting considered the attitude which should be adopted by the Natal delegates at the Conference which will be held in Maritzburg on June 22 between the Interprovincial Consultative Committee and representatives of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, when trading licensing conditions in the different Provinces will be under discussion. The Natal Chambers will be represented at the Conference by Messrs. R. Dunlop and A. Stanley Moore, with Colonel G. M. J. Molyneux as an advisory delegate.

Raza Ali On "Cape Liberalism"

Under the above caption the *Bombay Chronicle* writes: "Sir Syed Raza Ali expressed a truism when he said at the South African Economic Society that 'freedom tends to the realization of the higher self.' But, we cannot accept without reservation his statement that this policy—or even a tolerant and liberal policy,—has been pursued in the Cape with regard to Indian trading and other rights. While it is true that the condition of Indians in Transvaal and Natal is much worse, Indians in Cape have not even yet received all the rights that they can legitimately claim. Nor will philosophic appeals for goodwill be of much practical value in safeguarding the rights of Indians in South Africa. Sir Raza Ali himself is, of course more or less powerless to do anything unless he is supported by a strong attitude on the part of the Government of India. And that, let us hope for his sake, is why he could not state the

Indian case plainly and frankly without a lot of unnecessary sugar-coating."

Indians And The Census Figures

The *Sunday Tribune* commenting on the recent census figures says:—The Indian population figures are instructive because they show that most of our so-called solutions of the Indian problem have failed. Since the other Provinces of the Union are not likely to remove their restrictions on Asiatic migration, Natal must reconcile itself to a large permanent Indian population. Fortunately the Indians are adapting themselves to conditions in Natal and may not always constitute a problem.

"Dogs And Indians Not Allowed"

In a short notice question in the Indian Legislative Assembly Mr. Satyamurti reverted to the subject, raised recently through ordinary question, as reported in our last issue, the Foreign Secretary was asked, whether he heard from Japan regarding the alleged notice in a Tokio Museum that "Dogs and Indians are not allowed." Sir A. Metcalfe replied: "I have heard from Japan, His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio has informed me that there is no institution in Tokio known as World Museum. He adds that no such prohibition as was suggested in the Hon'ble Member's question is known either to the British Embassy or to any of the local Indians in respect of any class of public building in Tokio. Moreover it appears most unlikely that such a notice would be posted on any building at Tokio, since it will not only be entirely contrary to Japanese custom to use contemptuous language of this kind, but also Japanese feeling is friendly towards Indians."

The Congress Welcomes

Mr. Swaminathan

The Natal Indian Congress held a meeting at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall last Monday to welcome Mr. T. K. Swaminathan, B.A., founder, representative and organising secretary of the Indian Colonial Society of Madras, who arrived in Durban last week to investigate into the position of Indians in the Union. Mr. A. M. M. Lockhat was in the chair and among those present and who spoke at the meeting were Messrs. J.

W. Godfrey, B. M. Patel, V. Lawrence, all of whom are known to have resigned as officials and members of the Congress. Mr. Swaminathan, in the course of his speech, said he had received a mandate to visit Mauritius in connection with the centenary of the Indian Colonisation of the colony and other colonies and to survey the position and status of Indian nationals abroad. He pointed out how the political situation in India had

taken a new phase in the problem of the protection and safeguarding of the interests of her kith and kin abroad. He believed that Indians in the colonies had a great role to play in the political regeneration of the mother country, by securing equal rights of British citizenship within the Commonwealth, and thus preserve its solidarity. Mr. Swaminathan is the guest, in Durban, of Mr. S. R. Pather, secretary of the Hindu Maha Sabha.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1936

Indian Housing Problem

THE Slums Act has brought into the forefront two things: insanitary conditions in which thousands of poor Indians are living and the problem to house them. The Municipal Council is drastically moving towards removing the insanitary dwellings of Indians but it seems loath to move simultaneously to rehouse those that are thrown out of such dwellings. This is naturally causing considerable anxiety among the Indian community. The Orient Lane area at Mayville will be cleared of its Indians, who have been resident there for over a quarter of a century, and it is proposed to turn the same place into a paradise for Europeans. Then in the north bank of the Umgeni River one hundred and fifty Indian families, comprising 800 persons, we are told, are living in fear that their dwellings will be declared slums under the provisions of the Slums Act without any provision having been made for re-housing. They are living, it is stated, in congested, primitive and insanitary structures which are considered by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. H. Gunn, to be a nuisance to public health. These shacks have been erected by the families themselves on land belonging to Indian landlords. If the houses are declared slums the Indians will have nowhere to go on their meagre wages. The individual shack owners met the Public Health Committee to show cause why their premises should not be declared in terms of the Slums Act No. 53 of 1934. It is understood that the landlords intimated their willingness to give the shack-owners notice to vacate and demolish their premises, which, in our opinion is not a very patriotic thing to do. This is the helpless position the poorer Indians, whose earning is hardly more than £3 a month and have large families to support find themselves in.

Improving the housing conditions of Indians was also part of the Capetown Agreement which has remained unfulfilled. It was in terms of that Agreement that a Commission, with Sir Edward Thornton as chairman, was appointed in 1929, to inquire into the sanitary and housing conditions of Indians in and around Durban and the Commission in its report strongly criticised the Corporation for having neglected their duty in failing to provide better housing for Indians. The Commission recommended that a strong case for borough boundaries to be extended had been established for the main purpose of solving the Indian housing problem and it also recommended that £50,000 be made available to the Durban City Council for erecting houses on the Eastern Vlei and for providing loans to Indians under Section 6 of the Housing Act.

Nothing has been done by the City Council to put into effect the recommendations of the Thornton Commission, with the exception of granting loans in some cases, but the conditions attached to them have been so severe that it has not been possible for Indians to avail themselves of the opportunity. Then the borough boundaries have also been extended but, quite obviously, not with the remotest intention of improving Indian housing conditions, but of exterminating the Indians to make room to create paradises for the white population.

Dr. Gunn, in his annual report to the Council in August, 1934, said there were 30,000 people, mostly Indians of the poorest class, housed under slum conditions and he suggested, as a solution, that either the Indians should be better paid or that a re-allocation of the financial obligation should be made for such housing between the State and the local authorities.

The policy of the Durban City Council, however, has all along been that no ground is available for Indians within the borough. It was not available within the old borough and neither is it available after the borough boundaries have been extended. Nevertheless the Council does realise that both the Natives and Indians are and will remain a burden on the Council and the latter is contemplating a housing scheme for both on common lines. As to when, where and in what form it will materialise remains entirely at the pleasure of the Council. There are every signs of it taking the form of a village scheme which has always been opposed by the Indian community.

But whilst we may make complaints to the authorities and vehemently protest against their negligence towards the Indian community, there is another aspect of the question which we strongly commend to our own people for their serious consideration. There are the capitalists among the Indian as among other sections who, while exploiting their poorer brethren are not in the least concerned about improving the lot of the latter but are anxious to safeguard their own interests. We see nowadays many flats being erected by Indians in Durban but with the one and only object of getting as much rental out of them as possible. Health, sanitation and comfort have no consideration at all. In the Orient Lane area, the capitalists were unconcerned about their poorer brethren but were prepared to bargain with the Council to safeguard their own interests. On the north bank of the Umgeni River, where nearly a thousand Indians are threatened with being rendered homeless under the Slums Act, we find that the landlords have intimated their willingness to give the shack-owners notice to vacate and demolish their premises. We know that to expect the capitalists, in their present mentality, to sacrifice even a mighty little bit of the wealth they have amassed to improve the lot of their poorer brethren, is to expect almost the impossible. But we know, too, that in this country where the rulers are antagonistic, our happiness lies only in helping one another. If the capitalists neglect to do their duty by their poorer brethren the latter must inevitably sink and they will drag the former with them. In conclusion we cannot do better than to commend to our readers the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru appearing on the front cover of this issue.

INDIAN SYMPATHY FOR ABYSSINIA

ITALIAN CONSUL GENERAL'S QUESTIONS

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S REPLY

THE Royal Consulate General for Italy at Calcutta issued the following statement in reply to Pandit Jawaharlal's appeal to observe May 9, as the "Addis Ababa Day":—

The President of the All-India National Congress addresses an appeal to the Indian people, stating that May 9, will be devoted to the free expression of sympathy towards the Ethiopian people.

Let us say immediately that the initiative has really little interest for us, and that, in the most favourable supposition for the illustrious adviser, it will exhaust in empty talks against a country which has always shown friendship for the Indians and whose International weight, in any case, cannot be neglected by them.

We only desire to put the following question to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

To which Ethiopian people does he intend to refer? To that portion of the population which was represented by the Negus and the Rases, or to the other portion amounting to about four-fifths of the whole Ethiopia, which was ferociously subjugated and compelled to undergo the most inhuman system of oppression and spoliation by the Negus and his Rases?

That Indian people should know by now that the Italians in Abyssinia were everywhere welcomed as deliverers. Wherever the Italians have set their foot, they have established the respect for law and order, which never before existed there. They have opened hospitals and schools, have reopened traffic, have abolished the heavy taxations imposed upon the rural populations, who were exploited to the very back-bone by the ruling class and have also abolished the serfdom and slavery.

This is not propaganda; these are facts. Witnesses above suspicion have ascertained *de visu* what is our activity in Abyssinia and the same have also been published in newspapers, not tied up with the social-communist plot, facts as they are.

Therefore, the President of the Congress, who utters words such as 'brutal might of Fascist Imperialism'—but probably ignores that this so called imperialism is essentially devoted to the welfare of the Italian proletariat, the very proletariat which is so dear to the priests of the New Moscoviet Diety, the President must tell us in full conscience, whether he is for anarchy or for disciplined liberty, for slavery and for the exploiters of the genuine Ethiopian people or for their deliverers, in one

word, whether he is for civilisation or for barbarism?

So far as political liberty is concerned, as consecrated in the diplomatic protocols, on which conception pivots the President's message, we are bringing to notice of all, who do not yet know that the so much lauded millenarian Ethiopian history has been up to now a thick net of murders, spoliations, bloody rebellions, conspiracies of the palace, compulsory submissions of one tribe by the predominance of another tribe. And also that this famous political freedom with the Treaty of Uccialli of 1889 was voluntarily hypothecated by the Negus in favour of Italy; with the Anglo French Italian treaties from 1891 onwards was also hypothecated to Italy and was judged anachronistic and alienable even by the League of Nations just a few months ago.

The Truth is that Ethiopia, as she was governed up to a few days ago, was unable to feel and appreciate the benefits of liberty which is the alienable attribute of the Nations having a history and a culture. The political freedom creates duties towards God and humanity before being a right.

The Abyssinian people, in a few words, did not know what we call "independence and political freedom" or they know only some aspects of it and only the worst.

To these people, who have also the right to take part in the life of the civilised nations, to-day, Rome, teacher of civilisation to the world, cuts the chains and throws open the golden gates of an era of disciplined development and of material and spiritual welfare.

This is the pledge which the Italy of Mussolini will fulfil towards her own conscience. To the invectives of the demagogues in the heat of popularity, to the pacifist plotters fond of war, to the manoeuvres of the different *Populair Fronts* more or less red impregnated by the middle class interests or enslaved to other imperialism more or less red, Italy replies before the history, by putting forth and by giving concrete realisation to this sacred pledge."

Pandit Jawaharlal's Reply

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, replying to the criticism of the Italian Consul-General stated: The Italian Consul-General, Calcutta, has criticised and expressed resentment at my issuing an appeal for the observance of "Abyssinia Day" and for expressing our deep sympathy for the people of Ethiopia in their hour of trial and humiliation.

"Against Italy and the Italian people we have no grievance and we are grateful to them for the friendliness they have shown to us in the past. To me personally, Italy has been dear from my childhood days, her wonderful natural beauty and her magnificent art has drawn me to her, and her history has fascinated me. Her struggle for freedom has been an inspiration to me in my youth. I have felt the majesty of Rome with its long varied past, the mysterious charm of Florence and the beauty of Venice and Naples. But our love and admiration for Italy have nothing to do with our hostility to Imperialism and Fascism and the passionate love that we, who are children of India, bear for our motherland, does not mean the approval of the Imperialist machine that governs and crushes us, to combat this Imperialism and free our country. Wherever Imperialism appears, in whatever guise it be, it is the opponent of the forces struggling for freedom and we have to oppose it.

What are the Ethiopian people? I am asked. They that have been subjugated by Italian forces by fire and sword. They are backward people, we know, and they have many failings; they may lack unity, and Imperialism as in India, may spread disunity amongst them. But I repudiate the suggestion that Imperialism has gone to Abyssinia or come to India for humanitarian motives or to spread civilisation. Imperialism goes to exploit and remains to exploit, and the people, under its heel, sink materially and spiritually. Its true messengers in Abyssinia, have been poison gas and liquid fire and they reveal its nature more than any argument. That is the fire-taste civilisation brings and we in India, who suffer humiliation enough in our land, cannot permit additional degradation by remaining silent when Imperialism spreads out its cruel wings and crushes other people. I appeal, therefore, again to the Indian people to observe Saturday May 9, as Abyssinia Day and send their heartfelt messages to the people of that unhappy country.

"Mr. Gandhi has done more than any one else in India for the upliftment of the Harijans. He knows, as every one must know that one of the primary duties of every Indian is to eradicate the stain of Untouchability from the shield of India and that there can be no salvation for Indians so long as 75 million people are treated rather worse than beasts."

—Chief Justice SIR DOUGLAS YOUNG.

WHY JAWAHARLAL IS A SOCIALIST

IN his illuminating weekly letter to the *Harijan* Mr. Mahadev Desai contributes an appreciation of Pandit Jawaharlal, which gives the reader an insight into the socialist Congress President.

One could not but have been struck forcibly with two outstanding traits in the character of our beloved leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as one saw him at work during the past hectic weeks in Allahabad and Lucknow—pre-occupation, without rest or respite, with the problem of the poverty, the unemployment, the degradation and the subjection of the vast mass of our countrymen; and a tender regard for the poor and downtrodden. Often in the midst of his preoccupations I have seen him giving a tender and patient hearing to miserable looking waifs and strays who came to the doors of Anand Bhavan and who required perhaps nothing so much as a sweet word. And yet I have seen him lose patience with those who seemed to him to go through life in blissful ignorance of life's sole purpose. A man one day came to him with a number of books. He received the books thankfully, but when the man pressed him to promise to read the books as he the author attached considerable importance to them, he said: "You are talking of your religion. Well, let me tell you that my religion is Socialism. I have no other religion and I should be loath to find time to read any books which do not tell me something about the problem of relieving the poverty and the misery of India." There are in his presidential address, the superb phrasing of which carried even the English editor of the *Statesman* off his feet, many passages which will live; but the passage which I prize most and which I think will live as a message to all the workers in the cause of humanity is this: "But what of us who remain behind with a heavier burden to carry? There is no rest for us or for those who languish in prison or in detention camp. We cannot rest, for rest is betrayal of those who have gone and in going handed the torch of freedom to us to keep alight; it is betrayal of the cause we have espoused, and the pledge we have taken; it is betrayal of the millions who never rest."

His Creed

And though in Lucknow he never had enough time to sleep or to rest his tired nerves, he accepted Mr. Shankerlal Banker's request to speak on the Exhibition and the village industries. In that passionate utterance of close on an hour he harked back to the millions who never rest and said that the object of all our activity, political as well as non-political, could be but one, viz. to relieve the boundless poverty and star-

By

MAHADEV DESAI

vation and nakedness and ignorance of those who toil for us without rest, and that anything that was offered us—whether they were the Reforms or the new creed of life—must be measured by that only test. He explained how the vital creed of Socialism which he held with all his head and heart was the only remedy. "That is the only way," he said, "to remedy the lopsidedness of the present regime. Those who have little are taxed to an extent that leaves them with less; those who have much are taxed to an extent which does not effect them at all. Socialism will equalize the burdens on all, i.e. will impose them according to the capacity of the taxed, and will extend equal opportunities to all. There is no comparison to day between a peasant and myself. I may denude myself of all possessions and turn a pauper, but even then there will be no comparison between him and me. I will still have something which will enable me to face the world; the peasant has nothing. He goes about amongst us like a sacred animal, not knowing what to do with himself. That is because he had no opportunity. I do not say that men are equal or that they can be made equal. Inequality due to differences of talent will remain, but 95 per cent. of our workers do not get the opportunity to uplift themselves. It is Socialism alone that can give them equality of opportunity."

Industrialism Or Handicrafts

In this speech he dealt at length with the question of industrialism or handicrafts. In his presidential address he had said he believed "in the rapid industrialization of the country" and that khaddi and village industries were "temporary expedients of a transition stage rather than as solutions of our vital problem." But he made his position clearer in his speech. "There are, no doubt, two ways to fight unemployment, viz. industrialization and handicrafts. But one does not contradict the other. I want industrialization, but I also know that it is not free from exploitation to day. If we had power in our own hands we might have tried both the remedies, but to-day we have no control on our industrial ventures, and we cannot ensure freedom from exploitation. There is, therefore, only one remedy open to us to-day, viz., the development of our handicrafts. The growing unemployment of our youths appeals me. Work is the only cure for their disease, and even the pursuit of handicrafts may not have

much material result, the very fact that one is employed or engaged in productive activity of some kind or other is enough to infuse life into him. Work alone can hearten and energize and vitalize us' and handicrafts have that potentiality. Look at the composition of our unemployed. Among the 55 lakhs of our wandering sadhus there may be Mahatma or two, but the rest are a burden on the country. But why blame the sadhus? There are quite a number of propertied classes who are equally unemployed and more criminally unemployed. The sadhus make no return for what they eat. These return even much less, when we think the quantities they consume. Whoever fails to produce more than he consumes is a burden on the country. As a lawyer I may earn fat fees but my labour is not productive. I simply relieve my clients of part of their property. A Zamindar produces no wealth. He simply shares in the wealth produced by his tenants. A sowcar likewise adds nothing to the wealth of the country. But in our wretched topsyturvy world he who does no work seems to monopolize all possessions and he who toils has no possessions at all. But let us realise that these possessions do not constitute wealth. These possessions would be of no avail to you if you were like Robinson Crusoe cast on a desert island. Wealth is the product of manual labour. Our peasant adds to our national wealth, our artisans and handicraftmen add to our wealth, and the more wealth that we can produce the better for us. This Exhibition is not a spectacular show, but is one to study and to profit by. I appeal to you to go to it again and again, to study the various processes of producing and adding to our wealth and to learn some of them."

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Negus Asks For Judgment

REPLYING on his arrival in London to an address from the Abyssinian Association, the Emperor said: "I am deeply touched by the welcome you have given me. At this most anxious time to me and my family we must express our profound gratitude to the British Government which has shown us its sympathy. We feel you share our sorrow for Ethiopia is the victim of a war which was forced on her. We left Ethiopia because we wished to avoid more cruel bloodshed. We have done all we could, but the aggressor poured gases upon our children, and we have come to ask for judgment from Europe. As all League members have a right to expect the discharge of the obligations which are imposed upon the rest, we have no doubt our appeal will meet with the response it deserves."

MAHATMA GANDHI TO SETTLE IN VILLAGE

HOW AND WHY OF IT

STRANGE as it may seem, Mahatma Gandhi made the first public announcement of his intense longing to go and settle in a village, in his oral address as President of the All-India Literary Conference at Nagpur, writes Mr Mahadev Desai in *Harijan*. The announcement was made in these words: "I am here for a brief while for the limited purpose I have told you, but may know that my heart is neither here nor even in Wardha. My heart is in the villages. For days I have been striving with the Sardar, (Mr. V. J. Patel) to let me go to a village near Wardha. He is still unconvinced; but my mind won't rest, and God willing I hope to go and settle in a village near Wardha in a short while. But that does not mean that I will not do the work I am doing now; or that I shall cease to be available for consultation to friends, or for advice to those who will seek it. Only my address will be a village where I would be living ordinarily. I have been asking all co-workers who are doing village work to go and settle in villages and to serve the villagers. I feel that I cannot do so effectively until I go and settle in a village myself."

Genesis Of Decision

The decision was tentatively made a few days ago in the village itself when he paid a visit to it soon after his return from Lucknow. He had been discussing the thing with Jannalaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai for some time now, but the decision, however tentative, was explained to the villagers in a brief speech on the day of the visit. He said: "Miraben who is here in your midst came here with the intention of settling down for good. But I find that she is not in a position to carry out her intention. Even if she stayed on, she could do so not without considerable mental struggle. The will is not lacking but perhaps the flesh is weak. Now as you know an unbreakable bond of common service binds us both, and so I thought it my duty to do what she could not do. God willing, therefore, I shall come to stay in your midst. May be, God will give me the strength that he did not vouchsafe to her."

No Untouchability

But even God's will is expressed through various agencies and unless I have your goodwill even I may fail in my mission. Ever since my childhood it has been a principle with me that I should not think of inflicting myself on those who view my going in their midst with mistrust, misgivings or apprehension. I should not think of coming here except to serve you. But in many places

my presence and the programme I stand for are viewed with considerable dread. At the back of this dread is the fact that I have known from Miraben that I have made the removal of untouchability a life's mission. You must have cast out all untouchability from myself, that I hold all classes of people—Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra, Rajput, Mohar, Chamar—all alike, and I regard these distinctions based on birth as immoral. We have suffered because of these distinctions, and this sense of high and low has vitiated our lives. But I may tell you that I should not think of imposing these convictions on you. I should try to do so by persuasion, above all, by my own example. I shall try to serve you by cleaning your roads and your surroundings, by trying to render such help as I can if there is illness in the village, by teaching you self-help by way of helping you to revive your handicrafts. If you will co-operate with me I shall be happy, if you will not I shall be content to be absorbed among you as one among the few hundred that live there.

"I hope I shall come to settle here. But it depends on His will. For I did not know that He would move me from India to South Africa, and from South Africa I should come to Sabarmati, and from Sabarmati to Maganwadi, and now from Maganwadi to Segaoon."

Two of the village people stood up and warmly welcomed his proposal and promised co-operation. And old Patel said that whilst he looked forward to our settling in Segaoon, he would not think of drinking water from the same well as an untouchable, and would not allow untouchables to the caste-Hindus' temples. All his life he had lived like that and he could not in the evening of his life effect a violent change in the way of living.

Other Alternatives

As I have said the matter was being discussed for some weeks. Other alternatives had been suggested. If he must settle in a village, why not settle in some village in Gujarat? He could not do so, inasmuch as he would not be able to look after his work in Maganwadi from Gujarat. Work is already going on in Gujarat, and he would not think of going and disturbing the work that was being done by the workers according to their own lights. Their initiative may suffer and they may begin looking to him for suggestions at every step.

Why should he not go and settle in one of the villages where Vinoba's co-workers had been carrying on rural reconstruction work for some time? The same reasons applied there too, and he should prefer to go to a less promising village than to a promising one.

Why should he not have old co-workers with himself? He wanted to do himself what he had been asking others to do, he wanted to be faced with the difficulties that others were being faced with and to tackle them in order to test himself. He would try to get all the help he needed from the village itself. He had hitherto largely drawn upon the middle class people for co-workers. Why not try to get them from the masses themselves so that they may get an opportunity of being trained as workers in their own village?

It was said that it was too late in the day for him to try this new experiment, that it may be physically impossible for him to stand the squalor and the dirt and dust and the hard life in the rainy season and that his health may suffer a permanent breakdown. He said he was humble enough to confess himself beaten and to come away if he found that he was physically unable to do the very work he had gone there for. But he refused to anticipate breakdowns.

Travel Third Class

ONE does not cease to be a human being if one travels third class. The Frenchmen know it, and that is why the French boats provide all the comforts for third class passengers. They don't check passengers on the deck to rot in rain as they do in India. A man needs sleep, so they provide a fine berth for him in a cabin fitted with electric lights and fans. Bed-sheets are altered every few days and towels are changed daily. Daily meals consist of morning tea, lunch, afternoon tea and dinner. Every meal consists of three courses, besides fruits and coffee. And there is every arrangement for hot and cold baths. And they also issue a daily bulletin of news of the world which is pasted on third class notice boards and there is a radio. These boats belong to Messageries Maritimes and charge £24 from Colombo to Marseilles.

South African News In Brief

Union Parliamentary Delegation For India

A Reuter's message from Capetown states:—

THE Government of the Union has decided to accept the very cordial invitation extended to it by the Government of India for a Parliamentary delegation to visit that country this year as guests. A delegation visited India in 1926, and since then two delegations from India have visited South Africa. The Government of India has urged that the time is opportune for a return of the courtesies, and the Government of the Union has gladly agreed. The delegation will, like its predecessors, be of a non-Party character, and all Parties have indicated their desires to participate. It will consist of two Ministers and four or five other members of Parliament, and each of the three Opposition Parties has been invited to nominate one of these members. The visit will be one solely of courtesy and goodwill, and it is no part of the object of the delegation to take part in any specific discussion of matters affecting the position of Indians in the Union. The delegation, it is learned, will spend about a month in India and the visit will probably be in September.

Teachers' Service Conditions

Two important inter-provincial consultations will be held at Maritzburg this month. The first is on June 18, when a sub-committee will meet to discuss conditions in the teachers' service in the Union. This sub-committee consists of the Secretary for Education in the Union, of the heads of the Education Departments in the provinces and others. On June 22 and 23 there will be a meeting of the Inter-Provincial Consultative Committee in the Provincial Council Buildings. This meeting will be presided over by the Minister for the Interior, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, and will be attended by the administrators of the four provinces—Messrs. S. P. Bekker (Transvaal), J. H. Conradie (Cape Province), C. T. M. Wilcocks (Free State) and H. Gordon Watson (Natal). A number of members of the executive committees of the various provinces will also attend. Mr. J. I. Mann will represent the Cape, Mr. C. Bays the Free State and Mr. F. C. Hollander, Natal. There will also be a member representing the Transvaal Executive Committee. The Secretary for the Interior, Mr. P. I. Hoogenhout and the four provincial secretaries, Messrs. H. F. Peutz (Transvaal), F. O. M. Voigt (Cape), A. D. Irving (Free State) and A. E. Charter (Natal) will also be present.

Reduction In Customs

A list of the principle articles on which it is proposed to reduce the Customs duties has been issued. The most important reduction is that on tea. The present effective duty of 3d. per lb. in large containers is reduced to 1d. per lb. and in small containers from 5d. to 3d. per lb. Articles on which duties up to 25 per cent. *ad valorem* are at present charged but which will in future come in free are: Chyrcal foods for infants and diabetics, gelatine in bulk bricks (other than bath bricks), essential oils (other than lemon and orange), acetone substances for exterminating rodents, shoe fillers, lasts, stiffeners and shanks, fibre board, carillons of bells and blasting compounds, on which the present duty is 2d. per lb. The duty on spares and accessories for trolley buses is reduced from 20 per cent. to three per cent; on United Kingdom radio sets from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent; other radio sets from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent. Soap, other than soap powder, soap extracts and toilet soap, reduced from 10s. per 100 lbs. to 4s. 9d.; gold and silver plate and plated ware from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent. Small percentage reductions are made on certain kind of tiles, dry pigments and colours ground in oil, drugs and medicinal preparations, caustic soda and sodium compounds (not in bulk), insect powders, non-advertising pocket diaries, blotting, carbon and other varieties of papers specially mentioned, stationery, watches, and clocks, etc., fancy goods, musical instruments (other than gramophones, gramophone needles and records), sporting goods (with certain exceptions), spectacles and other optical appliances, photographic apparatus and material, and all goods not specially enumerated in the Customs tariff. The duty on stoppers and metal caps for bottles and jars is reduced from 20 to five per cent.; advertising pocket diaries from 40 per cent. or 6d. a lb. to 20 per cent.; tooth powders, paste and washes from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent.; and canvas shoes in sizes over four (adult) from 2s. 6d. a pair to 1s. 6d. a pair. From the United Kingdom, the duty would be 6d., as against 1s. 6d. a pair. The duty on wooden doors remains at 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, but the alternative of 3s. 6d. a door disappears. The reduction of duty on all goods not specially enumerated in the Customs tariff is from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent.

April Road Accidents In The Union.

During April 3,117 accidents were reported, involving 5,425 vehicles, 410 pedestrians, 164 animals and 235 fixed objects. Injuries were sustained by 1,195 persons and 71—28 Europeans and 43 non-Europeans—were killed. April's figures bring the number of accidents for

the first four months of this year to 12,198, while 295 persons were killed and 4,686 were injured. Forty-one per cent. of the accidents occurred near the Witwatersrand, 31 per cent. in the other large urban centres and 28 per cent. in the remainder of the Union.

Natal Public Services

An Ordinance authorising the application of £2,430,768 for the Provincial services of Natal up to March 31, 1937, was gazetted last Thursday. The Ordinance was passed by the Provincial Council some time ago and the assent of the Governor-General-in-Council was granted on May 22. Of the total amount a sum of £1,762,368 is set aside to defray normal or recurrent expenditure, £390,000 is set aside to defray capital or non-recurrent expenditure, £400 to defray special capital expenditure and £278,000 to defray expenditure to be met by the National Roads Board. The biggest expense in normal or recurrent expenditure is education, which is to have a vote of £938,433. Capital expenditure accounts for an amount of £390,000, which will be spent as follows: £269,000 on buildings, £17,000 on bridges and £50,000 on roads. The salaries and expenses of Government hospitals and sundry grants in aid of hospitals and charitable institutions total £289,825.

Mr. Weir's £5,000

It is learnt that plans for an Indian hospital and clinic for which Mr. Andrew Weir of the Indian African Line has donated £5,000, are to be submitted shortly by a well-known firm of Durban architects, whose representatives have already inspected the proposed site which is situated in Beatrice Street, next to the Gospel Church. A committee representing all sections of the Indian community, with Mr. R. M. Naidoo as secretary, to be known as the Indian Hospital Advisory Committee, was formed at a meeting on Tuesday June 2. This committee will be trustees of the building pending its being taken over ultimately by the Provincial Council fully equipped. To build and equip the hospital there will be the £5,000 donated by Mr. Weir. In addition it is the intention to raise an amount by public subscription among the Indian community. It is also understood that the Indian Immigration Department is to be approached.

Natal Provincial Election

It was officially announced from the office of the Administrator of Natal in Maritzburg that nomination day and polling day in the Natal Provincial Council General Election have been tentatively fixed for September 21 and October 20, 1936, respectively.

Mr. L. Blackwell For Australia

Mr. Leslie Blackwell, M.P., was invited last Friday by the South African branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Capetown to represent South Africa at the Centenary Celebrations of South Australia. Mr. Blackwell is a K.O. and has represented the Bezuidenhout division of Johannesburg in Parliament since 1915. In the German East African campaign he was officer commanding the A.S. Motor Despatch Rider Company.

European's Tribute To Indian**Restaurant**

Mr. Norman Herd, a European, writes in *The Sunday Tribune* :—

A few weeks back I existed for six days in the Indian centre of Durban on the sum of five shillings. I paid one shilling and ninepence for sleeping accommodation and ninepence for newspapers—which means that I spent two and sixpence on food. I discovered, furthermore, that a surprising number of Europeans dined in Grey Street. Whether they were regular patrons I could not guess, though I saw some of them several times. Nor is the reason for this difficult to guess. The food is plentiful and reasonably clean. If you are stranded with a few pennies in your pocket, you cannot expect to dine well in West Street. I made the acquaintance of four youths from Johannesburg who had been seeking work in Durban and wellnigh broke. For a week they had dined well at the same dining-saloon at the price of eightpence per meal.

Shortage Of Sugar

It is stated from Ladysmith that stocks of sugar and maize are difficult to obtain. One merchant said that his customers were practically on sugar ration owing to supplies coming forward in small quantities. When an order for a pocket of sugar is received, 10lb. is sent out. Supplies of maize are very difficult to get. Owing to late rains the new crop is still damp and farmers cannot reap.

Southern Rhodesia Census

A statement issued by the Director of Census giving the preliminary results of the census taken in Southern Rhodesia on May 5 shows that the number of Europeans in the Colony increased from 49,900 in 1931 to 55,400 in 1936. During the last five years the rate of growth of the European population was 11 per cent., as compared with 27.4 per cent. during the previous five years. There are now 2,200 Asiatics and 3,100 Coloured persons in the Colony. In addition there are 254,200 Natives in employment which shows an increase of 41 per cent. in five years.

Maritzburg Census Figures

The population of the urban area of Maritzburg, according to the preliminary figures of the recent census, is 46,945, of which 14,322 are natives and 8,731 are Indians.

Ladysmith Figures

Preliminary Census figures for Ladysmith on May 5 show that the population has increased by 2,386. The total population in Ladysmith in 1931 was 7,068 and now it is 9,454. In the entire area of Klip River (including Ladysmith), the population totals 55,471. The figures reveal the migration of natives to the town. In 1931 there were only 1,890 natives. To-day there are 4,047. In 1931 there were only 69 coloured people in town. To-day there are 239. The European and Indian population show very little change. The figures are, however, not published.

Estcourt And District Figures

The following are the preliminary figures for Estcourt and district :—

ESTCOURT TOWN: Total 2406; Europeans 1170, Asiatics 302, Coloured 16, Natives 918.

MOOI RIVER: Total 831, Europeans 300, Asiatics 102, Coloured 25, Natives 404.

COLENSO: Total 982; Europeans 443, Asiatics 119, Coloured 33, Natives 357.

RURAL: Total 58,699. Europeans 4,373, Asiatics 1,595 Coloured 263, Natives 52,468.

Opportunity For Non-European**Students**

The Natal University College in conjunction with Adams College is offering this July a special opportunity to non-European students. It is organising during the first fortnight of July a Vacation School of the type which is now so popular and successful in Great Britain. The school is in the first instance for the benefit of the non-European students in the University classes now held at Sastri College. Some of the lecturers will be in residence, and ready to undertake small classes, practical work and private tuition. Quiet rooms for study and a supply of reference books will be available. In fact to some extent the school will be of the nature of a reading party on the Oxford and Cambridge model. But it is intended also to have some special lectures by distinguished persons. Mr. Justice Horwood will give a lecture on India and Father Bernard Hoag on Agricultural Co-operation. Among other lecturers will be Dr. Bernard Notcutt and (it is hoped) Mrs Ballinger. Opportunities for recreation, tennis, picnics etc., will also be available. In fact it is hoped to give something of the intermixture of steady reading, intellectual stimulus and physical recreation which is characteristic of the best type of residential university. The standard will be that of University work, but any non-European student will be welcome. The school should be specially useful and non-Europeans working for the T.2. Special care will be taken to provide food etc., required by

the customs of the Indian students. Further information can be obtained from the Adviser of non-European students, P.O. Box, 1525, Durban. To avoid disappointment early application is advised.

Annual Meeting Of Hindu Youth Club

The first Annual General Meeting of the Hindu Youth Club, Durban, was held at its headquarters, M. K. Gandhi Senthamil School Hall, May Street, Durban, on Monday June 1. The President Dr. G. M. Naicker was in the chair and was supported with a full attendance. Minutes of the inaugural meeting were read and confirmed unanimously. The Secretary, Mr. T. G. Pillay made an extensive and complete report of the activities of the Club, during the 12 months of its existence. Among the various items he dwelt on were the following: There were 22 interesting lectures delivered by prominent people; impromptu speeches were made by members, and debates on suitable subjects were held. On the Entertainment and Social side, the Secretary stated that the members took part in a variety of indoor games, namely: Table tennis, deck tennis, cards, draughts, chess, lexicon, darts, rings etc. For those fond of outdoor sports a football team was being formed. Physical culture and Boxing classes are also being held. Dipawali and new year celebrations were observed, and a Bazaar and sale of work was held during December last. A branch has been formed at Stanger and branches at Maritzburg and other centres were in the course of formation. The big broadcast was now definitely booked to take place at the City Hall on July 4. He thanked the M. K. Gandhi Senthamil School Board for its kindness in allowing the use of its Hall at a small nominal charge. He also read the reports of the various sub-committees. Treasurer's report duly audited showed a credit balance of £50. 0. 0. The President in his speech, made a brief summary of the whole year's work, and expressed satisfaction at the success of the club so far achieved. The following were elected officials: President: Dr. G. M. Naicker (re-elected); Patrons: Messrs. V. M. Maistry and Kuppie Murrie; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. J. B. Chetty (re-elected), K. N. Pillay (re-elected) and O. G. Gander; Hon. Secretary: Mr. T. G. Pillay (re-elected); Hon. Treasurer: Mr. B. A. Pather (re-elected); Councillors: Messrs. P. K. Naicker, H. P. Moodley, A. V. Naicker, T. M. Palayachy, B. S. Pather, O. N. Pather, Maga Pillay, and P. B. A. Reddy. After the proceedings, the members present were provided with light refreshments.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

How India Is Bled White

Writing on the Indian budget "India Bulletin," the organ of the Friend of India, whose President is Mr. Laurance Housman, says:—

THIS year's Indian Budget is being criticised by Nationalist India from several points of view. There is dissatisfaction among the tax payers who complain that it has brought no relief to them. Commercial and industrial circles are disappointed because they did not obtain complete removal of the surcharge on income tax which they considered was overdue. Postal concessions are universally condemned as not relieving the poor. What is most appalling is that while millions are starving and dying of exhaustion, the military programme as usual swallowed more than half the revenue of the India Government and a deaf ear has been turned to the public demand of progressive reduction of this item of expenditure. The budget for next year threatens even an increase over the estimate for this year. The military budget acts as a sharp reminder to the people from year to year that the vital national interests of India are being sacrificed at the altar of British Imperialism. More than 7 crores of rupees are to be spent on the reconstruction of Quetta. The expenditure is to be incurred in the course of 7 or 8 years. More money is being spent on this than need have been done. Also it is a capital expenditure and should not have been spent from the revenue, but should have been raised by a loan. The poverty of the masses evidenced by their death rate, the low expectation of life, infant mortality, their lack of resisting power, their indebtedness is galling. The unemployment among the masses, as among the educated, is the greatest in the world. The Government makes no effort to get at the figures of this unemployment. If speedy and effective steps are not taken to decrease the unemployment and increase the producing capacity of the people and diminish wasteful expenditure on the military and civil service, we may be in for trouble any day. Repression may postpone the day of reckoning but when it comes it may come with redoubled fury. After nearly two centuries of British Rule, labour conditions in India are still worse than primitive. Generally speaking, there are hardly any regulations for the conditions of employment of men, women and children and it is no exaggeration to say that authorised slavery could not be more condemnable.

Be Proud Of The Empire!

While in India, *A. B. Patrika* writes, there is an increasing tendency to encourage inter-caste and inter-racial marriages, and no one ever dreams of preventing foreigners from acquiring landed property, in South Africa the case is quite otherwise. Acquisition of land by Indians is forbidden in that country; but still Indians do sometimes succeed in evading the law by acquiring land in the name of their European wives. An attempt is therefore being made to stop marriage between Asiatics and Europeans as well as the employment of European girls by Indians in their service. The segregation of Indians in selected areas is being strongly advocated, and one advocate of segregation remarked that "purity of race could only be maintained if the Indians lived in an area of their own." And yet Indians are asked to feel proud of the British Empire!

Real Power Lies With Masses

"Make as best contribution towards the solution of the problem of the country as possible, and don't let the magnitude of your own difficulties be so enlarged as to eclipse the major issues," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, replying to the civic address given by the Nagpur Municipal Committee before a large gathering. Liquidation of mass poverty and demolition of the wall of slavery, are the two problems to which every other problem should be subordinated. The Municipal Committee should not waste its time and energy in squabbling over petty issues. Whether in the Congress or in the local bodies, the real power lies not with those who are apparently at the helm of authority but with those who are behind, namely, the electorate in the case of the local bodies and the four-anna members in the case of the Congress. Force could come only from below and not from above. The miseries of the down trodden could not, therefore, be lost sight of. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru unveiled the portrait of Maulana Mahammad Ali.

Rs. 10,000. For Congress Foreign Propaganda

The President, All-India Congress Committee has received a donation of Rs. 10,000 from a donor who desires to be anonymous, for the Foreign Department of the Congress

Dr. V. S. Ram For League Secretariat

Dr. V. S. Ram, Head of the Department of Political science, Lucknow

University has been offered an appointment in the Political section of the League of Nations Secretariat Geneva and has accepted the same. Dr. Ram is expected to join duty on or about September 1, 1936, Dr. and Mrs. Ram will sail for Europe about the middle of August. Dr. Ram is the author of a book on India and the League of Nations.

World Conference Of Municipal Administrators

Mr. Biren Roy, Chairman of the South Suburban Municipality, and India's elected representative from the Union of local authorities, sailed by the *Conte Verde* to attend the World Conference of Municipal Administrators, as also to visit most of the youth organisations, where he will lecture on modern India. In Rossiten, East Prussia, he will take his glider (motorless) pilot's license.

International Congress On Social Policy

Prof. B. B. Mukherjee of Patna College has been invited to attend the second International Congress on social policy to be held at Prague in Czechoslovakia in the first week of October next.

Bhore Becomes Bhopal's Adviser

Sir Joseph Bhore who since his return from England has been staying with H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal has by the order of His Highness in a Gazette Extraordinary been appointed adviser to H. H.'s Government in matters relating to economic, industrial and agricultural development of the State and has duly assumed charge of his duties.

Menaka's Continental Tour

Since the time Menaka left India nearly three months ago, there has hardly been a free evening for her. She has given shows in the various cities of Europe which now reaches the total of eighty-five. Her dance recitals have received welcome appreciation from Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and Germany. She is at present in Berlin and for nearly a month she has been entertaining the German dance enthusiasts. She is soon leaving for Munich for a short season and from there proceeding to Austria, Czechoslovakia and again to Switzerland, then to Sweden till the middle of June. Menaka will follow this with a programme in Paris and England and will plan to leave for America some time in July.

MAGNA CARTA

A correspondent from Durban writes: FOR several years the anniversary of the granting of Magna Carta to the English people had been celebrated in various parts of the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations, for it has formed the basis of British administration and of international law.

This year June 14 will be observed as Magna Carta Sunday and June 15 as Magna Carta day. Last year the 720th anniversary was supported by all sections of the press and the event is such as should appeal to all nationalities.

Magna Carta has assumed special importance in view of recent native legislation and international disputes. Under the charter of Great Britain justice is assured to all and the law is recognised

as supreme. It is in many respects the guarantee of stable government, and those nations which have subscribed to it may well unite in the preservation of the peace of the world.

It is hoped that 721 children will visit the Victoria Memorial in the Town Gardens on Magna Carta Sunday and that wreaths and other emblems will be placed at the foot of the statue by the Patriotic Societies. The Mayors of the larger towns have been approached in regard to special functions to take place on Monday the 15th which is being observed throughout the Empire as Magna Carta day.

In some countries Magna Carta day is officially recognised in the State schools and the late Dr. W. J. Viljoen, the

Superintendent for education in the Cape Province, was a supporter of the anniversary. "To no man will we sell, or deny, or delay right or justice" such was the aim of Magna Carta and school children will remember the circumstances in which it was granted by King John in 1215.

Like the Declaration of Milan which granted liberty of conscience to Roman citizens in the days of the Emperor Constantine, Magna Carta is one of the greatest achievements of the Christian Church in national affairs. It recognised that as the origin of human life is divine, so rich and poor owe a common allegiance to God and are equally dependent on Him as their Hope, their Security and their Refuge.

Things In General

Sir Abe Bailey's Warning

IN a letter published in *The Times* London, Sir Abe Bailey states that the results of Mussolini's substantial and spectacular successes have been that British prestige has suffered a serious blow throughout the world, particularly among the tribes and peoples of the East and especially among the Natives of Africa—always responsive to the achievements of force. The threat to the naval position in the Mediterranean and British communications throughout the continent of Africa needs no elaboration. In 25 years, declares Sir Abe, the menace may become more serious, so he pleads for the continuance of a resolute Sanctions policy against Italy. To remove them provides no solution, he says, but merely a respite which postpones the day of reckoning to a date chosen by Italy. South Africa and possibly other Dominions are not so convinced that Germany is the enemy of the Empire as to feel any desire to create a "front" against her, nor so conscious of the Empire's own weakness as to feel the need of an ally in Italy, which has just broken international agreements to which it was a party. Abyssinia is merely an "apretiser" to a man—and unfortunately also to a nation drilled into a detestation of everything English—hungering for more, and Italy is not the only country looking for expansion at the expense of the British Empire. If the British Government decides gradually to drop sanctions and leave Italy in peace to prepare for her next coup of launching war at the most favourable moment, Sir Abe submits that the only possible course for Britain is to rearm with double speed and with 10 times the concentration she is now giving

to this urgent problem. "England, up against dictators with quick decisions and powerful performances, must think deeply and look far into the future," he adds. "Otherwise the Dominions may move down 'the slipway' in an ocean far from old England, on which they were built up, and seek new fortunes on the world's seas."

Sir S. Hoare Again A Minister

The King has approved of the appointment of Sir Samuel Hoare as First Lord of the Admiralty in succession to Lord Monsell who has resigned. Renter's Lobby correspondent says that the re-appointment somewhat surprises many who understand that Sir Samuel Hoare was disinclined to return to the Government at the present state of international affairs. Nevertheless it is known that he has been willing to place himself at Mr. Stanley Baldwin's disposal whenever asked and the Prime Minister has always been anxious to reavail himself of his services.

Esperanza Indian School

Messrs. J. G. Phimister and A. Gray, of the National Thrift Organisation, visited the Esperanza Government Aided Indian School on Thursday, June 4, 1936. Mr. Gray, on behalf of the National Thrift Organisation, presented two senior girls, representing the school, with a valuable set of books for gaining one of the highest places in the Mabato Thrift Competition for the year ending 1935. Mr. Gray also credited the scholars and teachers for their fine effort and hoped for further success. Mr. C. T. Singh, the Headmaster, on behalf of the school, thanked the representatives of the Thrift Organisation for their presence.

Nizamia Muslim Society

The quarterly meeting was held on Sunday June 7. A large number of officials and members were present. Owing to the president being transferred to Durban, Mr. Sheik Madar, presided. The secretary read the minutes which was confirmed. Twenty-four letters were read and nine applications were dealt with. The secretary in submitting the quarterly report said that the society was progressing very favourably. The register recorded 140 members, and two thousand bulletins were issued throughout the Union and overseas. Financial statement showed £31-5-0., expenditure £10-3-10, thus leaving a balance of £21-1-2. In the Building Fund earmarked is a sum of £3-10-6. Thanks were recorded for the press for giving publication to weekly reports. The society extends its appreciation to Moulvi M. I. Seepye for editing the "Society's Bulletin."

Maritzburg Arya Samaj

At the eighth annual meeting of the Arya Samaj, Maritzburg, the following office-bearers were elected: Patron, Dr. Bhagat Ram Shagal; president, Mr. R. B. Maharaj; vice-president, Mr. P. R. Naidoo; secretary, Mr. T. Ramklowan; assistant secretary, Mr. R. B. Maharaj; treasurer, Mr. B. Maharaj; committee, Messrs. N. G. Singh, M. Badree, H. Raghunath, H. Dewnarain and S. Sewchuran; auditor, Mr. S. Devanand.

Arya Samaj Cato Manor

An emergency meeting of Trustees and Committees will take place on Sunday June 14 at 2.30 p.m. sharp.

The Sporting World

Cricket.

All India vs. Yorkshire

AT Bradford: All India, first innings, 86. Yorkshire, first innings, 352 (Smailes 77, Verity 96 not out; Nissar six for 74). All India, second innings, 115 (Smailes six for 36). Yorkshire won by an innings, and 151 runs.

Soccer.

Verulam Indian Football Club

The annual general meeting of the Verulam Indian Football Club was held recently. The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: Patrons: Messrs. R. T. Singh, G. J. Maiter, G. H. Kathrada, Nathalall Raghavjee, S. Sham; President: Mr. W. Subben; Hon. Life Vice-Presidents: Messrs. R. T. Singh, S. Sham and T. Raghavjee; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. A. Parsuramen, J. Jeewa, S. R. Maharaj, V. R. Moodley, V. Govindsamy, M. Ramkelawon, S. M. Singh, R. Mathen, J. S. Joshua, A. I. Bhabha, J. Kisson, T. Panjavarman San, A. Moonsamy, T. Ramesamy and L. M. Singh; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. C. Kisten; Auditor: Mr. B. Sham; Captain: Mr. V. Govindsamy; Vice-Captain: Mr. S. Chinsamy; Executive Committee: Messrs. V. Govindsamy, C. Kitten, S. Chinsamy, S. M. Singh, N. Raghavjee, S. Sham, V. R. Moodley.

The Club will hold a social on June 14, at the Verulam Tea Room, at 2.30 p.m. to celebrate the victory of its Senior and Junior teams, in capturing the R. Ragnath's and Girdar Govind's Floating Trophies respectively. A group photograph of the teams and officials will be taken at the Umbloti Indian School on the same day at 10 a.m. sharp.

Charawood Juvenile F.C.

The annual general meeting of the Charawood Juvenile Football Club was held at the Temple Hall on Sunday June 7. The following were elected as office-bearers: Patrons: Adam Naby, J. Ramdayal, J. R. Talawantsingh, B. Sham, J. G. Bux; President: R. L. Beharee; Captain: Ganas Pather; Vice-Captain: P. Arumugam; Secretary: R. Prabhoolall; Treasurer: O. Indharsingh.

Tennis

The Benoni Indian Lawn Tennis Club

At the First Annual General Meeting of the above club held on June 3, the following office-bearers were elected, Patron: Mr. C. Brown; President: Mr. O. S. Moodley; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. D. Seecharan, A. H. Ellimdeen and S. S. Pillay; Secretary: Mr. A. A. Lowton; Treasurer: Mr. C. S. Ongeria.

By "Rambler"

Natal Indian Boy Scouts Association

At the second annual general meeting of the Natal Indian Boy Scouts Association great enthusiasm was displayed by the representatives of the 30 affiliated schools. The President, Mr. H. S. Done in his remarks appreciated very warmly the loyalty and support he enjoyed during the last season. The Association has under consideration the holding of its next Annual Camp sometimes during the Michaelmas Holidays in Johannesburg when the time shall also be opportune of witnessing the Empire Exhibition. On the unanimous decision of the members present Mr. H. S. Done was elected "District Commissioner" in appreciation of his untiring efforts in the furtherance of the objects of the Association. Hon. Life Patron: Mr. O. K. Winterton; Patrons Messrs. R. A. Banks and Geo. H. Hindson; Vice-Patrons: Messrs. S. R. Pather, E. Thomas, T. M. Naicker and B. M. Singh; President: Mr. H. S. Done (re-elected); Vice-Presidents: Messrs. G. Mungar, B. Woodseth, K. R. Nair, N. G. Chetty, K. M. Govender, N. Gungaa, G. Sewraj, W. Baboolal and B. Barnabas; Joint Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. E. V. Naidoo and R. Regnath.

Sporting Chips.

A profit of £2,000 is estimated to accrue to the South African Cricket Association as a result of the Australian tour. The Transvaal Union profit will be about £2,500. Each centre affiliated to the S.A.C.A. will receive about £80 from the Test match pool. This would have been greater but the last Test in Durban resulted in a loss of about £400 to Natal, which reduces the pool.

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In opening Natal Estates match Verulam Temples met Pirates at the Mount Edgcombe Indian grounds on Sunday June 7. A good crowd of spectators witnessed the good combinations of both teams on the field. This was the first match played on the Natal Estate ground. The match ended in favour of Pirates. The results were: Temples 4; Pirates 6.

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Stanger Young Indian Football team beat the Durban United Stars 3-1, in a soccer match in Durban on Monday, (Union Day).

o o o

Laurie Stevens is definitely meeting Louis Botes, of Natal, in the City Hall, Johannesburg, on Saturday night. The fight is a South African Lightweight title contest.

Gene Tunney predicts that Joe Louis will flatten out the German Schmeling, in the fourth round in their bout on June 17 in New York. Tunney considers that Louis is the greatest 22-year-old fighter in history.

TRANSFER OF COURT INTERPRETERS

Mr. S. E. Khaki, Indian interpreter at the Maritzburg Courts for the last 14 years, was transferred to Durban Law Courts on promotion during this month. Mr. K. Naidoo, Indian interpreter at the Magistrate's Court, Richmond, succeeds Mr. Khaki, while Mr. D. M. Nursoo, of Johannesburg, has been appointed to the Magistrate's Court at Richmond.

Obituary

The Late Mr. Chellan Etti

A gloom was cast over the district of Manning Place, Mayville, on Tuesday June 2 on the passing away of Mr. Chellan Etti, father of Messrs. Etti M. Pillay and E. M. Chin both prominent members of the Indian community, at his residence, 176 Brickfield Road, Mayville, after a long illness. Mr. Chellan Etti was born at Kunnathoor, Madras, India, and arrived in the Colony in the year 1890. He served the Natal Government Railways for 24 years, retiring as a Sirdar in the year 1914. The deceased was on his 85th year and was very popular, highly respected, and esteemed by all who knew him. The funeral which took place on Wednesday, June 3 at the Queen Cemetery, was attended by approximately 500 people, consisting of prominent men, friends and relatives. Mr. Chellan Etti is survived by his two sons, two daughters, 14 grandchildren, 7 great grand children and his only cousin Ponon, who accompanied him from India, to mourn his sad death. There were many floral tributes among which were from the loving grand children Ganas and Vadi-velu, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Pillay and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kristnasamy Dass, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tommy Iyavoo, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Nayanah Pillay, Mr. and Mrs. Malayan, Mr. and Mrs. K. Perumal, Mr. and Mrs. M. Chengiah, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. George, Mr. and Mrs. Cunden and family, Mr. and Mrs. Chitray Gengan and family, Messrs. Chinaswami Bros, M. R. Pillay, A. T. Bandaree and Ponon and Sons; Officials and members of the N. I. F. A., D. & D. I. F. A., D. I. S. G. Association, the Manning Place Land-Owners Association and several others without names.