

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

For The Peace Of The World

IN the House of Assembly on Tuesday June 16 General Hertzog made a powerful speech in support of the authority of the League of Nations. He said: "If you do not want the League of Nations, then you must go back to a state of affairs under which every four or five nations ally themselves and with only one result, namely, to make war to-morrow or the day after against another four or five nations. The League of Nations must fulfil its obligations. Here you have the case of Italy legally declared the aggressor and it was, and is, the duty of every other member, who wants the League of Nations to continue and who wants to maintain the peace of the world, not to go back on its obligations, even if Italy eventually goes to war." If the big powers like England and France should say that they are not prepared to go to that extent, then it does not remove our own obligation to support the League of Nations until the last. If the League must fail it must not be because we were unfaithful to our pledge. If the League fails, as it will fail in the contingency I have mentioned, then nothing will prevent a world war within the next twenty years.

If England, France and other Powers do their duty and declare that for the peace of the world they are prepared to stand by their obligations, there may be a war, but it will be a war with only one people.

General Hertzog pointed to the signs of alliances that were taking shape and that might endanger the peace of the world. He added, "I am not prepared in these circumstances to recommend that South Africa should do anything less than its duty. If it should happen that the League falls to pieces, we shall at least have this satisfaction that the world will know that we were not among those who ran away from duty."

Repatriation Of Indians

Interesting information relating to the assisted emigration of Indians from the Union to India was given by Mr. P. F. Kincaid, Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs and Mr. P. I. Hoogenhout, Secretary for the Interior, to the Select Committee on Public

Accounts. Replying to Mr. Eaton, Mr. Hoogenhout said the number of repatriations had fallen off very considerably. Mr. Kincaid said that for the year ended December 31, 592 souls went to India under the scheme. Of that number 376 belonged to the Indian immigration class of Natal and the balance went from various provinces so that there had definitely been a considerable falling off.

Mr. Eaton: In spite of the Round Table Conference and the promise given by the Indian delegation?

Mr. Hoogenhout: Yes, and I ascribe it to the fact that there are very few of the original indentured Indians remaining who are prepared to go back. Where, however, the older ones go back they take the younger members of the family with them to maintain the family unit.

Mr. Eaton: Would you be prepared to say that the whole question of repatriation is more or less ineffective?—I think it has a good effect to keep the Act alive. After all, of the 592 who left last year a considerable proportion were young people who, in due course would help to increase the population.

Mr. Eaton: Is the Department active or passive. The Department is passive. There was a complaint that it was too active in its recruiting.

Mr. Hoogenhout told Mr. Eaton that the total number of men, women and children repatriated from 1927 was about 15,000. Mr. Eaton: The bulk of the people were the elderly class of women who were too old to bear children. What about all the children?—The families take their children when they go.

Mr. T. M. Wadley: A great number left under the old scheme than are leaving under the new?

Mr. Kincaid: Up to July 1927, the number was 22,000.

Mr. Wadley: And have these people stayed away?—Yes; there is no provision for their return.

Mr. Eaton: You cannot say why the Department is passive and not active? It is a matter of policy. There were representations made to the Government

that the recruiters misrepresented the position to Indians.

Mr. Hoogenhout: I have the other figures under the old Indian Immigration Trust Board of Natal. Of the 152,641 Indians who entered Natal under the indenture scheme 58,354 returned to India at the expense of the Trust Board and Bureau.

A New Race In Abyssinia?

A new race may be born as the result of the Italian conquest and occupation of Abyssinia. In a letter to the *Times* Professor J. B. S. Haldane warns readers of the consequences for human biology of Mussolini's imperialist adventure in North Africa. "The Duce" he says, "proposes to settle a quarter of a million Italian families in that country. They are to settle as peasants. It can be predicted that they will interbreed with the Ethiopians. This is inevitable when European settlers are on an economic level not much above that of the natives. It is also inevitable if the Italian Government attempts to live up to the Roman policy embodied in Claudian's line, "*Haec est, in gremium victos quae sola recepit*" ("She alone takes the conquered to her bosom.") The same Roman Policy will involve a far closer Union between Italy and Italian Ethiopia than exists between Britain and her Dominions, and a larger interchange of populations. "We must therefore look forward to a considerable influx of African blood into Italy. It would be impertinent for a biologist to predict the historical consequences of such a event. But I do not think that it would be negligible for the future of Europe." Some Italians seem to be aware of the dangers of miscegenation in Abyssinia. The *Messaggero*, a Rome newspaper, advocates a colonising policy of segregation of white and coloured populations and urges that only married Italian men should be sent with their wives to colonise the new empire. In the meantime the huge Italian expeditionary force remains practically intact in Abyssinia. Home leave is strictly limited to special cases. In the circumstances it is humanly possible that biologists (if not historians) will soon have enough data to work on.

What About India?

Lord Olivier, once a member in the British Labour Cabinet writing to the *Times* of London states:—"In all the recent discussions on the question of the claims of congested nations for room for expansion in Africa, I notice one remarkable omission. What about India? India is admittedly over populated. Until recent times she had outlets for her emigrants in South and East Africa. The Dominion Government in South Africa and the British Government in Kenya have plugged these outlets, and closed Africa to Indian settlement and citizenship. Have not our Indian fellow-subjects a better claim for consideration in any such controversy as this than Germans,

Poles or Italians? What are Lord Linlithgow and Lord Zetland thinking on this point?

Assembly's Millions Of Words

Hansard reveals that during the past session of Parliament 3,750,000 words were officially recorded as having been spoken in the Assembly alone. Of that number 600,000 words were spoken during the joint sitting on the Native Representation Bill. If the joint sitting is not taken into account the total would, therefore, be 3,150,000, which was exactly 100,000 fewer than last session, which lasted 95 sitting days compared with 80 this year. The record number of sitting days for one single session is 109

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1936

Birth Control

IN view of the fact that there are thousands of readers in South Africa who are interested on this aspect of our social question we give below the considered opinion of Mahatma Gandhi as it appears in *Harijan*. He says: From a serious discussion I had with a sister I fear that my position on the use of contraceptives has not yet been sufficiently understood. My opposition is not due to their having come to us from the West. I thankfully use some western things when I know that they benefit us as they benefit those in the West. My opposition to contraceptives is based on merits.

I take it that the wisest among the protagonists of contraceptives restrict their use to married women who desire to satisfy their and their husbands' sexual appetite without wanting children. I hold this desire as unnatural in the human species and its satisfaction detrimental to the spiritual progress of the human family. As against this is often cited the following testimony among others of Lord Dawson of Penn:

"Sex love is one of the clamant, dominating forces of the World. Here we have an instinct, so fundamental, so imperious that its influence is a fact which has to be accepted; suppress it you cannot. You may guide it into healthy channels but an outlet it will have, and if that outlet is inadequate, or unduly obstructed, irregular channels will be forced. Self-control has a breaking point, and if in any community marriage is difficult or late of attainment, an increase of irregular unions will inevitably result. All are agreed that the union of body should be in association with union of mind and soul;

all are agreed that the rearing of children is a pre-eminent purpose. Has not sexual union over and over again been the physical expression of our love without thought or intention of procreation? Have we all been wrong? Or is it that the Church lacks that vital contact with the realities of life which accounts for the gulf between her and the people? Authority, and I include under authority the churches, will never gain the allegiance of the young unless their attitude is more frank, more courageous, and more in accordance with realities.

Sex love has, apart from parenthood, a purport of its own. It is an essential part of health and happiness in marriage. If sexual union is a gift from God it is worth learning how to use it. Within its own sphere it should be cultivated so as to bring physical satisfaction to both not merely to one. The attainment of mutual and reciprocal joy in their relations constitutes a firm bond between two people and make for durability of their marriage tie. More marriages fail from inadequate and clumsy sex-love than from too much sex-love. Passion is a worthy possession; most men who are any good are capable of passion. Sex love without passion is a poor lifeless thing. Sensuality on the other hand is on a level with gluttony, a physical excess. Now that the revision of the Prayer Book is receiving consideration, I should like to suggest, with great respect, that an addition be made to the objects of marriage in the Marriage Service in these terms: "The complete realization

of the love of this man and this woman, the one for the other"

I will pass on to consider the all-important question of birth control. Birth control is here to stay. It is an established fact, and for good or evil has to be accepted. No denunciations will abolish it. The reason which led parents to limit their offspring are sometimes selfish, but more often honourable and cogent. The desire to marry and rear children well equipped for life's struggle, limited incomes, the cost of living, burdensome taxation, are forcible motives; and, further, amongst the educated classes there is the desire of women to take part in life and husbands' careers, which is incompatible with oft-recurring pregnancies. Absence of birth control means late marriages, and these carry with them irregular unions and all the baneful consequences. It is idle to decry illicit intercourse and interpose obstacles to marriage at one and the same time. But say many 'Birth control may be necessary, but the only birth control which is justifiable is voluntary abstinence. Such abstinence would be either ineffective or, if effective, impracticable and harmful to health and happiness. To limit the size of a family to say, four children, would be to impose on a married couple an amount of abstinence which for long period would almost be equivalent to celibacy, and when one remembers that owing to economic reasons the abstinence would have to be most strict during the early years of marriage life when desires are strongest, I maintain a demand is being made which, for the mass of people, it is impossible to meet; that the endeavours to meet it would impose a strain hostile to health and happiness and carry with them grave dangers to morals. The thing is preposterous. You might as well put water by the side of a man who is suffering from thirst and tell him not to drink it. No, birth control by abstinence is either ineffective, or, if effective, is pernicious.

It is said to be unnatural and intrinsically immoral. Civilization involves the chaining of natural forces and their conversion to man's will and uses. When anaesthetics were first used at child birth there was an outcry that their use was unnatural and wicked, because God meant women to suffer. It is no more unnatural to control child-birth by artificial means. The use of birth control is good, its abuse bad. May I end by an appeal that the Church approach this question, in common with certain others, in the light of modern knowledge and

the needs of a new world, and unhampèred by traditions which have outworn their usefulness?"

Lord Dawson's eminence is not to be denied. But with all due respect to his greatness as a physician, I am tempted to question the value of his evidence, specially when it is pitted against an experience of men and women who have lived a life of continence without suffering any moral or physical harm. Physicians generally come across those who have so defied laws of health that they have contracted some illness. They, therefore, often successfully prescribe what sufferers should do to become well, but they cannot always know what healthy men and women can do in any particular direction. Lord Dawson's evidence, therefore, about the effect of continence on married people has to be taken with the greatest caution. No doubt tendency amongst married people is to regard sexual satisfaction for itself as legitimate. But in the modern age, in which nothing is taken for granted and everything is rightly scrutinized, it is surely wrong to take it for granted, that because we have hitherto indulged in the sexual appetite in married life, the practice is either legitimate or healthy. Many old practices have been discontinued with good results. Why should

particular practice be exempt from examination especially in the light of the experience of those who even as married men and women are living a life of restraint with mutual benefit both physical and moral?

But I object to contraceptives also on special grounds in India. Young men in India do not know what sexual restraint is. It is not their fault. They are married early. It is the custom. Nobody tells them to exercise restraint in married life. Parents are impatient to see grandchildren. The poor girl wives are expected by their surroundings to bear children as fast as they can. In such surroundings, the use of contraceptives can only further aggravate the mischief. The poor girls who are expected to submit to their husbands' desires are now to be taught that it is a good thing to desire sexual satisfaction without the desire to have children. And in order to fulfil the double purpose they are to have recourse to contraceptives!!!

I regard this to be most pernicious education for married women. I do not believe that women is pœy to sexual desire to the same extent as man. It is easier for her than for man to exercise self-restraint. I hold that the right education in this country is to teach woman the art of saying no even

to her husband, to teach her that it is no part of her duty to become a mere tool or a doll in her husband's hands. She has rights as well as duties. Those who see in Sita a willing slave under Rama do not realize the loftiness of either her independence or Rama's consideration for her in everything. Sita was no helpless weak woman incapable of protecting herself or her honour. To ask India's women to take to contraceptives is, to say the least, putting the cart before the horse. The first thing is to free her from mental slavery, to teach her the sacredness of her body and to teach her the dignity of national service and the service of humanity. It is not fair to assume that India's women are beyond redemption and that they have therefore to be simply taught the use of contraceptive for the sake of preventing births and preserving such health as they may be in possession of.

Let not the sisters who are rightly indignant over the miseries of woman who are called upon to bear children whether they will or no, be impatient. Not even the propaganda in favour of contraceptives is going to promote the desired end overnight. Every method is a matter of education. My plea is for the right type.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S TRIBUTE TO DR. ANSARI

Mahatma Gandhi writes in *Harijan*:

It is not usual in these columns to have obituary notices of all the men who pass away. This is a journal devoted to a special cause. Such notices are taken generally only of those who had specially identified themselves with the Harijan cause. I had to use extraordinary self-restraint to avoid noticing Kamala Nehru's death. It almost became an oppression. But I need exercise no such restraint about Dr. Ansari's death. For he was a symbol of Hindu-Muslim Unity with Hakim Saheb Ajmal Khan. Dr. Ansari never wavered in his faith even when it was put to a severe test. He was an orthodox Mussalman proud of his descent from the helpers of the Prophet when the latter was most in need of help. His very staunchness and his intimate knowledge of Islam made Dr.

Ansari a believer in Hindu-Muslim unity. It is no exaggeration to say that he had at least as many Hindu as he had Mussalman friends. He was one of the ablest physicians in all India. His advice was freely available to the poor of all races. And what he earned from the princes and rich men, he spent with both hands among his many needy friends. No beggar approached him without emptying whatever his pocket contained, and he never counted what he gave. He was a tower of strength to hundreds of men and women who swore by him. I have no doubt that he has left many literally weeping for the personal loss they have sustained. He has left a wife who is a philosopher though invalid. She is too brave and too much of a believer to shed a tear

over her loss. But the many whom I have in mind are no philosophers. Their faith in God is vapoury; their faith in Dr. Ansari was living. It was no fault of theirs that their faith in God was weak as with most of us. They had many proofs of the Doctor's friendship when they thought God had forsaken them. They little knew that even the great Doctor could only help them so long as his Maker allowed him. Would that what he could not accomplish while he was alive would be accomplished by his death.

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Fountain of Wisdom

Lust is of all the facilities of our nature, what most we ought to fear; the headstrong beast rushes along, impatient of the course; nor hears the rider's call nor feels the rein.

—ROWE.

TRANSVAAL ASIATIC LAND TENURE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The above Bill which has been submitted by the Select Committee and which has now gone through the Parliament has just reached us. The following is a portion of the Bill:—

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, as follows:—

1. Article *two* of Law No. 3 of 1885 of Transvaal is hereby amended—

(i) by the insertion in paragraph (b) after the word "point out" of the words "following what is written in paragraph (d)";

(ii) by the insertion in paragraph (d) after the words "aan te wijzen" of the words "Provided that Houses of Parliament have given their consent thereto by resolution."

2. The following new sub-section is hereby inserted in section *ten* of the Municipal Amending Ordinance, 1905, of Transvaal after sub-section (i) of that section:

"(i)*bis*. The Council may alienate and transfer to an Asiatic any land situate in an area set apart as aforesaid, and an Asiatic may acquire the ownership of or any other interest in such land: Provided that both Houses of Parliament have, by resolution authorised the alienation to Asiatics, of any land situate within that area."

3. (1) Sub-section (1) of section *one hundred and thirty* of the Precious and Base Metals Act, 1908, of the Transvaal (hereinafter referred to as the Gold Law), is hereby deleted and the following sub-section substituted therefor:

"(1) Save as is provided in section *twenty-four* or *one hundred and thirty-one A* or in any other law expressly permitting a coloured person to reside on or otherwise occupy any land or ground mentioned in this sub-section, a coloured person may not acquire any right under this Act, or reside on or otherwise occupy any land or ground in respect whereof any other person holds any right acquired under this Act or Law No. 15 of 1898 or a similar prior law, and a person who holds any such right, or a person who has acquired from such holder any right to any such ground or land, may not transfer any such right or part thereof or let any ground or land in respect whereof he holds any such right, to a coloured person or permit any such transfer or letting and may not permit any coloured person to reside upon or otherwise

occupy any such ground or land: Provided that a coloured person who is in the employ of a white person or of a company controlled and managed by a white person or white persons may, with the permission of the white person or company employing him and for the purpose of his employment, and subject to compliance with the requirements of any other law, reside upon or otherwise occupy any such ground or land as aforesaid which his said employer is entitled to reside upon or otherwise occupy."

(2) The reference, in section *four* of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, 1932 (Act No. 35 of 1932) to section *one* of that Act, shall be deemed to be a reference to sub-section (1) of this section.

4. Section *one hundred and thirty-one* of the Gold Law is hereby amended—

(a) by the addition of the following proviso to sub-section (1):

"Provided that any coloured person is in the employ of a white person or of a company controlled and managed by a white person or white persons may, with the permission of the white person or company employing him and for the purpose of his employment, and subject to compliance with the requirements of any other law, reside upon or otherwise occupy any such ground or land as aforesaid which his said employer is entitled to reside upon or otherwise occupy";

(b) by the deletion in sub-section (3) of the words: "to coloured persons in the employ of a white person in so far as they live on the premises where they are so employed nor";

5. Section *one hundred and thirty-one A* of the Gold Law is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:—

131. A (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) the Minister of the Interior may, by notice in the *Gazette*, exempt any land defined in that notice, to which the provisions of sections *one hundred and thirty* and *one hundred and thirty-one* apply, from the operation of those provisions in so far as they prohibit a coloured person from residing upon or otherwise occupying any such land or in so far as they prohibit any person from letting any such land to a coloured person or from permitting such letting or from permitting a coloured person to reside upon or otherwise occupy any such land, and thereupon those

provisions shall not prohibit a coloured person from residing upon or otherwise occupying such land and shall not prohibit any person from letting any such land to a coloured person or from permitting such letting or from permitting a coloured person to reside upon or otherwise occupy any such land.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) the said Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, cancel any prohibition as is mentioned in sub-section (1), which is contained in the title deeds of any land which was formerly held under any right conferred by this Act or by any prior law relating to the winning of gold, and the tenure whereof was, in terms of the provisions of section *sixty* of the Townships Amendment Act, 1908, of the Transvaal (Act No. 34 of 1908), converted from a "voorkeurrecht" or leasehold into freehold.

(3) In a notice mentioned in sub-section (1) or (2) the said Minister shall state whether the exemption or cancellation contained in that notice is—

- (a) absolute and permanent; or
- (b) qualified and terminable.

(4) The said Minister shall not exempt any such land or cancel any such provision in the title deeds to land—

(a) unless he has consulted the Minister of Mines and if the land in question is situate within the area of jurisdiction of a municipal council or village council or health committee, then also that council or committee in regard to the proposed exemption or cancellation; and

(b) if the exemption or cancellation is to be absolute and permanent, unless the proposed exemption or cancellation has been approved of by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament; or

(c) if the exemption or cancellation is to be qualified and terminable, unless—

- (i) a coloured person resided upon or otherwise occupied the land in question on his own behalf ever since the first day of June, 1932; and
- (ii) the Commission which was appointed by the Governor-General on the first day of October, 1932, and was mentioned in Government Notice No.

1324 of 1932, in effect recommended (whether before or after the date upon which this section came into operation) the exemption of the said land from any such prohibition as is mentioned in sub-section (1) which is contained in any law, or in effect recommended the cancellation of any such prohibition as aforesaid, which is contained in the title deeds of the said land.

(5) When any land has been exempted in terms of sub-section (1) from the provisions of sections one hundred and thirty and one hundred and thirty-one, any prohibition as is mentioned in sub-section (1) which is contained in the title deeds of any such land shall be cancelled, but subject to the provisions of sub-section (6).

(6) If any land which has been exempted in terms of paragraph (b) of sub-section (3) or in whose title deeds a prohibition was cancelled in terms of that paragraph, is no longer occupied by a coloured person or by the servant of an Asiatic company as defined in section eleven of the Asiatic (Land and Trading) Amendment (Transvaal) Act, 1919 (Act No. 37 of 1919) (as amended by section seven of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, 1932) (Act No. 35 of 1932) on behalf of that company, the Minister of the Interior may, by notice in the *Gazette*, annul the said exemption or cancellation.

(7) Upon the written request of a coloured person who lawfully resides upon or otherwise lawfully occupies on his own behalf a piece of land situate within the area of jurisdiction of a municipal council or village council or health committee and which has been exempted in terms of paragraph (b) of sub-section (3) or in whose title deed a prohibition such as is mentioned in sub-section (1) was cancelled in terms of the said paragraph (b), or upon the written request of an Asiatic company as aforesaid, which or whose servant on its behalf lawfully occupies such a piece of land as aforesaid, the Minister of the Interior may, after consultation with the municipal council, village council or health committee within whose area of jurisdiction the piece of land in question is situate, by notice in the *Gazette*, in terms of sub-section (1) or (2) and paragraph (b) of sub-section (3) exempt any other piece of land defined in the said notice which is situate in the said area, if at the time of the said first-mentioned exemption or cancellation a coloured person on his own behalf occupied the first-mentioned piece of land and he was entitled to occupy that land by

virtue of the proviso to section four of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, 1932), or by virtue of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section five of that Act: Provided that the said Minister shall in that notice annul the first-mentioned exemption or cancellation.

(8) When an exemption or cancellation has been annulled in terms of sub-section (6) or (7) the provisions from which exemption was granted shall again apply to the land in question and if the land has since the exemption or cancellation not been transferred to another owner, the cancelled prohibition in its title deed shall be revived.

(9) When the Minister of the Interior has published a notice in terms of sub-section (1), (2), (6) or (7), the officer in charge of the deeds registry in which is registered the title to the land to which such notice relates, shall note upon the title deed of such land which is filed in his registry and in the appropriate registers a reference to the said notice.

(10) The provisions of paragraph (b) of article two of Law No. 3 of 1885 of Transvaal and of sections two and three of the aforesaid Act No. 37 of 1919 shall not apply in connection with any land to which an exemption or cancellation mentioned in paragraph (a) of sub-section (3) has been published in terms of sub-section (1) or (2) and of sub-section (11)

(11) If a notice has been published in terms of sub-section (1) or (2) and paragraph (b) of sub-section (3) in respect of the site of any trading premises, and it appears from the register mentioned in section thirteen of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act, 1936, that the coloured person shown by such register as having been in occupation of such trading premises was, at the date of the relevant entry in such register, sharing with occupants of adjoining premises the use of any common yard, or using or sharing the use of any auxiliary premises erected in such yard, or ordinarily entered from such yard, or forming part of the building which constitutes such trading premises, it shall be lawful for the owner of such common yard or auxiliary premises to allow any coloured person in occupation of trading premises to which the said notice applies and any coloured person employed by him on such premises, to use such common yard or auxiliary premises for such purposes as may be defined by regulation, and for any such coloured

person to use that yard or those auxiliary premises for such purposes, notwithstanding the fact that no certificate has been issued under sub-section (1) in respect of the land forming the site of such common yard or auxiliary premises.

(12) In sub-section (11)—

“auxiliary premises” includes any bathroom, lavatory, washing place, storage place, pump, tap, closet, urinal, stable or garage and any room used for the accommodation of native servants, and any passage, staircase or balcony leading to any such place or room;

“common yard” includes any yard which, although it is not used in common by occupants of different premises adjoining that yard, is intended and in the opinion of the Minister of the Interior suitable for such common use;

“trading premises” includes any premises used for the purpose of a trade or business carried on under the authority of a licence or certificate issued by a competent authority in terms of any law.”

(To be continued)

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Control And Issue Of Licences

THE Inter-Provincial Consultative Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, concluded a two-day sitting in Maritzburg on Tuesday. The Minister issued the following statement to the Press:—The Provincial Consultative Committee, which has been in session in Maritzburg for the last two days, has dealt with a wide range of subjects during its meeting.

One of the most important of those subjects was the question of uniform procedure in the control and issue of trading licences. This matter was raised by a deputation representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, which submitted a resolution asking for the introduction in the other three Provinces of the Natal system of the issue and control of licences, the main feature of that system being the issue of licences in urban areas by a licensing officer appointed by the local authority.

The Federal Chambers have been asked to submit their views in greater detail by way of memorandum, which will be discussed in the first instance by each of the Provincial Executive Committees and then by the Consultative committee at its next meeting.

South African News In Brief

Heroism Of Native

"I DID not expect anything. I just did what I did because my master was in trouble. Afterwards I did not think any more about it." Thus modestly, Elias Gagooane acknowledged the tribute paid him in the Bantu men's social centre Johannesburg last Friday night, for saving the life of Mr. J. Hilson, an electrician, who came in contact with a live wire while working at the Empire Exhibition. A presentation, consisting of an inscribed gold watch, a letter setting out the facts of the rescue, and a cheque for 16 guineas, was made by the Mayor, Mr. Maldwyn Edmund, on behalf of the electrical branch of the Master Builders' Association. "Your splendid act of heroism in saving the life of Mr. Hilson will long be remembered," the Mayor said, "Only this afternoon we read of a Boy Scout who had saved the life of a native who was in danger of drowning. This shows that creed and color find no place in acts of heroism. You realised the danger, yet not once or twice, but three times you went to your master's assistance. On the third occasion you were able to save his life. You are the kind of man of which V.O.'s are made." The presentation was made in the presence of many Europeans and natives and there was loud applause when the Mayor and Mayoress shook hand with Elias.

Italian Bank Notes In Union

The Italian Consul in Johannesburg has received instructions from Rome that persons possessing Italian bank notes are to be asked to deposit them with the nearest Italian Consulate. The Consulate will provide for their immediate transmission to Italy, where they will be deposited in lira to the credit of the owners in South Africa. At a later stage it may be possible for owners of these notes to be paid out in South African currency through the South African banks. In the meantime the amounts will be received and credited by the Bank of Italy to the South African holders.

Phones For Ships At Point

Ships at the Point will soon be in telephonic communication with the City and the rest of South Africa. The Railways and Harbours Administration has laid lines to the wharf at A. B. C. and D. sheds, and it only remains for the Telephone Department to instal telephones which it will be possible to plug in on board a ship as soon as it has berthed. This development, for which the Harbour Advisory Board has been agitating for a considerable time, brings Durban into line with several other ports in the Union.

A One-ton Cheese For The Empire Exhibition

The Kromdraai Dairies, Ltd., of East Griqualand, made the one-ton cheese they are sending to the Empire Exhibition. Two thousand gallons of milk were used and a special mould, press and turning apparatus had to be constructed at their Highflats factory.

Union Gold Exports

"Gold Bullion amounting to 258,281 fine ounces, value £1,789,134, was exported to the United Kingdom during the week ended June 13, 1936. This includes Rhodesian gold in transit overseas via the Union. The value is calculated at the price ruling at the date of export.

Three Warships Due

Three ships of the Africa Station will arrive in Durban on their annual visit during this month. The first to arrive will be *H.M.S. Bridgewater* during the week. The Flagship, *H.M.S. Carlisle*, which paid a flying visit to Durban on June 17, to pick up 22 naval ratings, will return on June 27 with *H.M.S. Rochester*. Vice-Admiral Francis Tottenham, O.B., O.B.E., Commander-in-Chief of the Africa station, will not travel in his flagship, but will arrive by car on June 29. He will open the Durban and Coast Agricultural Society's Show on the following day. The vessels will remain in port until July 13, when the *Carlisle* will leave for Bazaruto, a small island off Portuguese East Africa. The *Rochester* will go to Lourenco Margues and the *Bridgewater* will return to Simonstown.

A Farewell To Dr. Anning

Dr. C. P. Anning, who was given a farewell by the Indian community and thanked for his services, suggested that Indians should undertake a social survey of the Indian families in Maritzburg. "In six months you ought to be able to complete such a survey, and I can assure you it would be the most valuable piece of organised health work that could be undertaken in Maritzburg. You may not get a new world in a year, but surely it is worth while trying to get a new housing scheme on an instalment system. Above all, produce the facts, let them be unchallengeable and then take your firm stand on them," said Dr. Anning. One of the things he had learnt in Maritzburg, said Dr. Anning, had been to appreciate that the local Indian community was by no means behind any of the other racial groups in developing a health conscience. He had only to quote the example of the Indian Benevolent Home, the Indian women's endeavour in their infant clinic to realise that Mrs. R. M. Shirely appealed for the co-operation of the Indians in social work that

was being done for them. Mr. F. J. Lewis, Chairman of the Maritzburg Health Committee, on behalf of the Indian community, said how sorry they were in losing the services of Dr. Anning. Mr. S. R. Naidoo, in the course of a challenging statement, declared that the Indian community was never slow in responding to any appeal made to it. "If I was a lawyer appearing before a judge, I would certainly indict the City Council, not so much for negligence but for moving too slowly. There was the housing scheme for the Indians which was being considered for many years. The scheme was stagnant. The Indians were always willing to co-operate. We want the guiding hand but that was not forthcoming quickly enough," he said.

Maritzburg Welcomes Mr. Swaminathan

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, a Nobel prize-winner and outstanding Indian literary figure, was made to take a dictation test when he visited Canada, said Mr. K. T. Swaminathan, of Madras, who is presently engaged in making a study of Indian conditions in the British colonies and Dominions. He was welcomed in the supper room of the City Hall by the Maritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress on Saturday afternoon. The act of the Canadian immigration agent, declared Mr. Swaminathan, who did not know that Tagore was a Nobel prize-winner, brought disgrace to an international literary figure who was required to pass a dictation test. It was such ignorance that led to friction. India contained one-fifth of the human race, and it was a good thing that it was not war-minded like most of the European nations. Otherwise, with the huge army that it could command Europe would be at its feet. Fortunately India, he went on, was filled with a spirit of spirituality, a spirit of non-violence. These were the great heritages of his country. It was on account of this spirit that Indians as a nation would play a great part in the British Commonwealth, with which it was providentially united. Touching on the question of immigration within the Empire, Mr. Swaminathan referred to his own difficulty when he landed in Durban. He had come on a passport from India and he had also informed the Secretary to the Department of Interior and the Agent-General of the Government of India, but it was only on the intervention of his friends that he was allowed to land. The visits of tourists and educated Indian are curtailed in the Union, and even the franchise had been gradually taken away. The position called for consideration and for that purpose there was to be a Colonial Conference in London next year simultaneously with the

Imperial Conference. With proper understanding there would be better relationship between one unit and another within the Commonwealth.

The Tamil Community's Welcome

The M. K. Gandhi Library, Queen Street, Durban, was packed to capacity on Sunday afternoon June 14 when a reception was accorded by the Tamil Community to Mr. T. K. Swaminathan B.A. The function was organised by the Young Men's Vedic Society and was held under its auspices. The President Mr. T. M. Naicker occupied the chair and amongst those present were Messrs. P. S. Aiyar, A. M. Padayachy, S. R. Pather, Dr. M. G. Naidoo, Abboy Naidoo, O. R. Naidu and G. B. Chetty. The Vedic orchestra was in attendance under the direction of Messrs. M. S. Reddy and R. Murthi. An excellent programme of music and songs were rendered. Mr. Swaminathan spoke at length in Tamil and in English, dealing with the activities of his Society and of what he has observed throughout his tour. He was pleased to note the remarkable progress made by the Tamilians and he appreciated the value the community places upon Indian literature and culture. He exhorted the audience to consolidate all the forces and work in co-operation.

Moslems' Welcome

The proposed visit of Union Parliamentarians to India is a "move in the right direction," said Mr. T. K. Swaminathan at a meeting held under the auspices of the young Moslem Debating Society in the Gandhi Library on Tuesday June 16. "We must take steps," he said, "to see that the visitors should see the best of Indian life and get into touch with the best men of that country so that they might bring away impressions of India that would react to the improvement of the conditions of Indians of this land. There should also be a deputation of Indians from this country too." Explaining the subject of Indian immigration, Mr. Swaminathan said that they had continued sending out men to the Colonies without forming any organisation to study the question and it was with a view to studying the subject that they had started the Colonial Society. There were many in India who had once taken up the attitude of unconcern in overseas Indian affairs. But that view had altogether changed and it was now regarded as a vital issue in the programme of Indian politics. He believed that the Indian Colonial would play a great part in the regeneration of the motherland. He concluded with an appeal to the leanidg South African and other Colonial Indians to attend the London Conference. Hajee Rooknoodeen, who recently returned from a visit to Arabia and Europe, gave an interesting talk on his tour. Hajee Essack, who also returned after a trip to India and Mecca briefly supplemented Mr. Rooknoodeen's speech. The President of the Society, Mr. E. H. Ismail, presided.

Verulam Siva Soobramontar Temple

Verulam Siva Soobramontar Temple Committee and Officials acknowledge with thanks the following donations towards the Temple's Electric Light Fund: Messrs. Robert Armstrong £2, G. R. Armstrong £1, Ros. Armstrong £1, E. L. Armstrong £1, G. Rambaran £1, Choonilall Bros. £1 10s., A. Parsuraman £1. 10s., P. A. Moodliar 15s., A. Parsuraman's Mother 10s., Jutha Jeeva 10s. 6d., A. H. Dykes 10s., N. Ramsamy Naidoo 10s. 6d., V. Rajagopal Moodliar 10s. 6d., Solakrishna Acharrar 10s. 6d., Narayanasamy Mooldiar 10s. 6d., Ayadoro Govender 10s. 6d., Sitharam Maharaj 10. 6d., A. Kadervelloo Pillay (K. Jack) 10s. 6d., Coopoo Govender 10s. 6d., E. Rethenensamy Reddy 10s. 6d., T. Parthiba Chettiar 10s. 6d., N. Soobia Naidoo 10s. 6d., O. Ramasamy Moopanaar 10s. 6d., D. V. Moodliar 11s., E. Krishnen Dhass 10. 6d., C. Thanjee Govender 10s. 6d., C. Soonderrum Dhass 10s. 6d., N. Ponusamy Moodliar 10s. 6d., N. Condelsamy Naidoo 10s. 6d., A. Krishnasamy Moodliar 10s. 6d., A. Shunmoogan Govender 10s. 6d., Chinappan Goormayah Naidoo 10s. 6d., Y. Rajoo Moodliar 10s. 6d., R. G. Naidoo (Priest) 5s., R. Perumal Naidoo 5s., C. Soobramoney Pather 5s., A. Razak Bros. 5s., Scott 5s., Todd 4s., J. M. Baker 2s., M. Jaggath Maharaj. 2s. 6., A. Cooposamy Naidoo 2s. 6d. Total, £24 13s. By Expences £18 13s. To Balance £6.

Education Commission At Ladysmith

The Mayor (Mr. P. B. Carter) introduced the Indian Delegation to the Education Commission. They were Messrs. Syed Rassool, Hajee I. A. Kharva, M. A. Moola, El-Haj, E. M. Asvat and Vital Lalla who presented a Memorandum and gave their evidence on Indian education in the Northern Districts.

Nizamia Muslim Society

The Treasurer of the Nizamia Muslim Society, Maritzburg, acknowledge with thanks the following donation:— Messrs. Sayed Amod £1-10-0; O. S. Asmall £1-1-0; Abdul Habib Yusuf 10s. 6d.; Osman Sultan 5s.; Maritzburg Budget Reception Committee £1-0-8.

Mr. Patel Leaves For England

Last Sunday Mr. Vallabhai G. Patel left Johannesburg for England to take his course in Medicine. He was seen off the Park Station by many of his friends and well wishers.

The Union Census

The preliminary figures of the Union full census taken on May 5, 1936, was released on Tuesday June 16. They are subject to revision on final audit:

NATAL—European, 189,519; Native, 1,542,880; Asiatic, 178,443; Coloured, 17,591; Total 1,928,433.

TRANSVAAL—European, 814,994; Native, 2,400,381; Asiatic, 26,009; Coloured, 46,618. Total, 3,288,002.

CAPE—European, 784,770; Native, 2,037,074; Asiatic, 11,041; Coloured, 674,178. Total, 3,507,068.

ORANGE FREE STATE—European, 190,107; Native, 549,449; Asiatic, 36; Coloured, 16 895. Total, 756,487.

Durban Magisterial District Census

According to final supervisor's return, issued last Saturday, the census taken recently showed the total population of the magisterial district of Durban to be:— Europeans 95 197, Natives 70,642, Indians 88,522, All Other Coloured, 7,308. Total, all races 261,669.

Maritzburg's Correct Population

The following are the detailed figures yielded by the Union census for the Maritzburg magisterial district:—

BOROUGH—Europeans, 21,643; Natives, 14,322; Indians, 8,731; Coloureds, 2,249. Total, 46,945.

RURAL AREAS (HILTON ROAD)—All Races, 2,118, Europeans, 375; Natives, 1,270; Asiatics, 267; Coloureds, 12.

EDENDALE—Europeans, 75; Natives, 553; Asiatics, 524; Coloureds, 62. Total, 6,194.

FARMING AREAS—Europeans, 1,049; Natives, 12,574; Indians, 1,738; Coloureds, 134. Total, 15,495.

LOCATIONS—(Zwarkop, Inanda and Table Mountain mission reserves). Europeans, 45; Indians, 40; Natives, 19,655. Total, 19,740.

Lower Umfolosi Census

The following are the census figures for the Lower Umfolosi District:

EMPANGENI—European: 695; Native: 960; Asiatic: 438; Coloured: 15. Total 2,108.

FELIXTON—European: 145; Native: 410; Asiatic: 254; Coloured: 9.

REMAINDER OF DISTRICT—European: 791; Native: 24,454; Asiatic: 486; Coloured, 86. Total, All Races 25,817. Totals, Lower Umfolosi District: Europeans 1,631, Natives 25,824, Indians, etc. 1,178, Other Coloured 110. Total 28,742.

Census For Weenen And District

The following are the census figures for Weenen and District:—European: 834; Natives: 22,975; Asiatics 270; Coloured 55.

Natal Indian Congress

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Natal Indian Congress will definitely take place on Sunday August 2, 1936, at 2.30 p.m. in the Parsee Rustonjee Hall 140 Queen Street, Durban, for the transaction of the following business: (1) Annual Report and financial statement; (2) Amendment of Constitution; (3) Resignation of officials and certain members of the Committee; (4) Election of officials.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Mahatma Gandhi To Be Known As "Dharmatma"

At a conference of Pandits in Benares it has been decided to confer on Mahatma Gandhi the title of *Dharmatma* or "the greatest of all great souls." The meaning of Mahatma by which name he is generally known in India is "the great soul."

Asia And Africa

The Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C. has released for publication the following letter received by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President, Indian National Congress, from Mr. Robert O. Jordan, President, Ethiopian Pacific Movement, New York City:—

"After reading your address in the *New York Times*, we, the coloured people in the West Indies and the United States, highly appreciate the wonderful spirit of the Indian people who are struggling for freedom. We do hope that you and your co-workers will carry on the great work, to see the struggle initiated by Mahatma Gandhi come true. We, the coloured people in the Western Hemisphere, are suffering in the same way as our brothers in India and we hope it won't be long before the dark people of the world will get away from the yoke of the white man. After England realized that the West-Indian people had developed a different attitude since the World War England disbanded the British West-Indian regiment evidently realising that the dark people cannot be fooled any longer. Now England is calling back for the West-Indian regiment since she knows that Europe is likely to go into a great war at any time. I can assure the Indian people that the dark men in the Western Hemisphere will not be an obstacle in the way of coloured people's freedom in other parts of the world. We hope that the Indian people not only the members of the Nationalist Movement, but the 360,000,000 British Indians will co-operate with other coloured people of the world to emancipate themselves from the Imperialist domination by white men. We beg the Indian people to protest to the House of Commons and the league of Nations on behalf of Ethiopia. We realise that Africa and Asia must organise to emancipate themselves from the yoke of this Imperialist cum-Capitalist aggression. We can only do it by uniting all the coloured people of the world. We send our best wishes to Mahatma Gandhi and also to the great gentleman who is now at the head of the Indian Nationalist Movement, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,

"Relic Of Barbarous System"

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, M.L.A., has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the Simla session of the Assembly:—

"In view of the extremely humid climate of the Andaman Islands and its consequent deleterious effect on the health of the convicts, of the lonely and dreary nature of the Islands of the great desire to repatriate on the part of the convicts and the utter unwillingness even on the part of the civil and military officers to stay there, the constant dangers to life and property at the hands of the local aborigines, the huge recurring expenditure involved in maintaining the settlement, and the growing aversion of advanced human society and civilization to transportation to such a penal settlement as a relic of barbarous system of criminal administration unsuited to modern conditions this assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council, to take immediate steps to abolish the convict settlement at the Andamans.

Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Examination

With a view to diffuse the knowledge of Hindi, the recognised *lingua franca* of India, in Non-Hindi, speaking areas, particularly in South Africa, East Africa, Zanzibar, Orrissa, Bengal, Assam, Sindh, Bombay, Berar and Marathi C.P., the Hindi Vishwa Vidyalaya of Allahabad established by All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, conducts a Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Examination every year at different Centres. All lovers of Rashtra Bhasha Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas are requested to take advantage of this facility. On account of simplicity Hindi can be learnt easily in three months. The Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Examination will commence on 24th September 1936 this year. The last date for sending the application form for admission to this examination is 1st August 1936. A new centre for this examination in Non-Hindi speaking areas can be opened at any recognised school if at least five candidates are available. The last date for opening a new centre is 30th June 1936. Forms of application for a new centre or for admission to this examination together with a copy of prospectus can be obtained free of cost from Pandit Daya Shankar Dubey M.A., L.L.B., Honorary Examination Secretary, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad,

World Religions Congress

Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, M.A., Principal Sanskrit College, Calcutta, and Secretary, Bengal Sanskrit Association, left for Europe in order to represent India at the second International Congress of Religions and Fellowship of Faiths to be held in London. It is likely that he will deliver addresses *en route* at the Universities of Sorbonne and Vienna. The Congress of Religions is being held in order to discuss special problems of world fellowship through religions, that is, it will try to explore the contributions of different religions towards bringing peace and fellowship in the world in spite of detracting factors of economic depression, national jealousy, religious bigotry and the like. Persons who are known to have special insight into problems of religion have been invited from all parts of the world, including China and Japan.

Language Bridge In India

Dr. Syed Mahmud sent the following message to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Kaka Kalekar and Babu Purshottamdas Tandon at the Hindi Conference recently held at Nagpur, Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani, whatever name one may give, was mainly the outcome of the medieval Indian rulers' policy to bridge the differences between the Hindu and Muslim communities. The poets Rahiman and Nazim Tajat Agra are good illustrations of our common medieval culture. I humbly appeal to the Nagpur Hindi Conference, which is being held under the presidentship of a common leader, to take definite and practical steps to build up a common spoken and written language.

To Make Motor Cars

With a capital of a crore of rupees a joint stock company styled "Indomobile Ltd." has been registered in Calcutta for the purposes of manufacturing motor cars and aeroplanes in India. It is understood that the company has already acquired about 100 bighas of land near Dum Dum to establish a factory and set up manufacturing plants there. It is pointed out that so far as this industry is concerned India provides a vast and unexplored field. A strong board of directors has been formed and it is the ambition of the company to bring out the first motor car made in India in December, 1936. It is intended that their cars which will be manufactured to an original design, will be marketed at a moderate price.

Rs. 5 Lakhs For Rural Uplift

The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga has granted Rs. 5 lakhs for the improvement of the rural areas within his raj.

CASTE OR NO CASTE—THAT'S THE QUESTION

A masterly analysis of caste, its influence on society in general and in India in particular, the various forms in which it exists all the world over, and the true Muslim's duty in regard to it is given in a long letter we reproduce below, written by Halide Edib Khanum the well-known Turkish feminist and social philosopher to Prof. Malkani of Delhi.

The following is Halide Edib Khanum's reply to Professor Malkani:—

Dear Friend,

I RECEIVED your last letter and the literature concerning the caste question which has evidently become a burning issue in India because of Dr. Ambedkar's statement—or menace shall I say—to pass into another religion with all his followers if Hinduism will not do away with untouchability. I have already seen the pale reflection of the statement and its repercussions in the English Press. Now, in all sincerity, you ask me to give up humble views on the subject. And in all sincerity I am giving them in this open letter for what they are worth.

In the first place let me say that it is a tribute to and the fruit of Gandhi's gallant struggle against untouchability. If there were nothing else accomplished in the vast field of his activities, this alone would justify his significance and make him a blessing to the world. When I was at Delhi he told me that abolition of caste and untouchability would mean nothing if there were no corresponding change in minds. And Dr. Ambedkar's statement proves that there is a change, and it is where it should be.

A World Problem

In the second place, you are asking my views on a subject which has been uppermost in my mind for some time. Not because it concerns India but because it concerns the world in general.

There was a time when I believed, with the rest of the world, that caste was peculiar to India. It was in pre-war years. We either were absorbed by our own troubles or we were not aware of the significance of that much abused word for the world-interdependence. For good or for evil the human world is getting to be like a single body. Any lack of healthy functioning in no matter what part of the body affects it as a whole. And India is one-fifth of the human body. Any objective student of history interested in all international upheavals can see caste, though not always under its proper name. It penetrates all moral, social, political even

economic issues. The world dilemma resolves itself into "Caste or no Caste; that is the question."

You say in your previous letter that there was always caste in the world. True. Class was a modified form of it. Slavery was only an abuse of class mentality, just as untouchability was an abuse of caste system. The slave-master had the same attitude of mind towards the slave just as the casteman had towards the untouchables. Both denied the rights of man to a certain section of the human race. Africa was, for instance, the Continent where the slave-castes dwelt. Coloured men could be bought and sold; Under certain conditions white men were also bought and sold. But when you tell me that untouchability was always better than slavery I beg to differ. Slavery is an unmixed evil. One could attack it without any consideration. But caste is not an unmixed evil and for those who believe it to be necessary there will always be an excuse to swallow its inevitable abuse—untouchability.

Class And The French Revolution

The French Revolution did away with class and its privileges. The West thought democracy established for good. But there are and were always men who believe that a certain section of society must do the harder and the dirtier job. And to reconcile their victims to their hard destiny they always manage to create sanctions—religious, moral or economic. No amount of force can tie a slave to his chains or an untouchable to loss of all human dignity if he does not believe it to be necessary for some reason or other. To rule without the consent of the ruled 'for any length of time' has not been discovered yet.

To be fair, the West sincerely believed to have done away with all caste and class privileges. But even in the West there were bright democrats who managed to sit on the top of their less bright fellow creatures and make them do the harder jobs. Abuses of capitalism were only modern forms of caste mentality. Abuses of Imperialism, specially in its colonizing forms, were other forms of caste mentality. The coloniser and the colonised shared it. But in spite of all these ugly facts the Western armies fought in all sincerity to make the world safe for democracy. Their sacrifices may not have been in vain. But that belongs to the future.

The Great War upset all equilibrium. Confusion reigned and reigns still. Western civilization seemed doomed to some. And gradually the democracy for which twenty millions of the world's best have died to preserve was being held responsible for the world's plight. Why?

Division Of History

Henry Adams, an American thinker and original student of history who attempted to create a science of history, divides human history into three phases—the instinct, the religious and the mechanical. The instinct period runs over an incalculable span of time, the religious lasts 90,000, the mechanical begins in 1600 and lasts up to 1900. He predicts the electrical period from 1900-1917 after which he prophesies the new era. Interesting as Henry Adam's theology of history is there is one fact which is a reality and interests us all. After the end of the religious period, historic phases become infinitely shorter. There is a lack of stability.

Consciously or unconsciously this lack of stability has been an obsession in the mind of all post-war reformers and creators of new states. This obsession, this desire for stability has had remarkable results which should interest all those who study caste mentality. Single-party rules have reinstated caste. Judging from this point of view, German attitude towards the Jews is understandable. Jews on the whole constituted a revolutionary, that is unstable element. The reducing of the Jew into an untouchable is logical for a caste-mind. Untouchability is sanctioned on the basis of race purity. But that is only the apparent reason for it and one which should interest the Hindu historian. Aryan conquerors of India had created caste and Out caste systems first for the sake of race-purity. Supposing Germany becomes a supreme power in the West. The logical outcome would be that all those who are not Nordics—especially the French—should be turned into untouchables. The Anglo-Saxon may have a higher caste, but the Germans must belong to the highest caste. They must be the Brahmins. On the other hand, Italy's choice of Ethiopia as a colony and her attempt to make the Ethiopians realize that, as a coloured race, they must be the milking cow of the white Italians, is only understandable on the caste basis.

To be continued

The Sporting World

Cricket.

Minor Counties v All India

AT Lords: Minor Counties, first innings, 289 (De Saram 86; Amar Singh four 52, O. S. Nayudu four for 57); All India, first innings, 40, (Booth five for 151). Minor Counties, second innings, 42 (Amar Singh five for 12, Nissar five for 24). All India won by an innings and 74 runs. The result of a dray cabled previously was incorrect.

Surrey v All India

At the Oval: All India, first innings, 226 (Jai 59 not out; Gover four for 54), Surrey, first innings, 542. All India, second innings, 421 for five, declared (Mustaq Ali 141, Hindlekar 80, Jai 85). Surrey, second innings, 52 for three wickets. The match was drawn.

Captain Of All-India Team Knighted

Mabaraj Kumar Vizianagram, of the All-India Cricket team touring Britain, has been knighted in the Birthday honours list.

Amar Nath Goes Home

Amar Nath, the Indian Test cricketer, has been sent back to India by boat "as a disciplinary measure." Mr. Brittain Jones, manager of the team, said that the matter now rested with the Indian Board and beyond this statement neither he nor the captain of the team would go. It is reported from Bombay that another prominent player who should replace Amar Nath will not be available for the Test match owing to dissension. Amar Nath had been warned several times for insolence to the captain and manager and when reproved for his behaviour off the field he is reported to have said that no action would be taken against him as he was indispensable to the team. Emir Elahi is the other player referred to, who has been warned that he will not play in the Test.

Next Saturday's Test

The team to represent England in the Test match at Lords on June 27 against All India will be chosen from Allen (Middlesex), captain, Wyatt (Warwickshire), Robins (Middlesex), Turnbull (Glamorgan), Leyland, Verity and Mitchell (Yorkshire), Duckworth (Lancashire), Gover (Surrey), Gimblet (Somerset), James Langridge (Sussex) and Hardstaff (Notts).

Boxing.

Surprise Defeat Of Joe Louis

Back from the fistie grave to which almost every sporting writer had assigned him came Max Schmeling, battering mighty Joe Louis within twelve rounds and thus becoming the long awaited white hope. It was announced after the fight that he had already signed up to meet Braddock for the heavyweight

By "Rambler"

championship. A huge crowd, totalling 65,000, who had paid £120,000 in admission money, became delirious when they saw the German overcome the negro's early lead and fight him to a standstill in the 12th round, after which Louis remained senseless in his corner, while Schmeling, whose face was black and blue, acknowledged the plaudits with a happy smile.

It is announced that Louis and Schmeling received about 141,000 dollars (about £28,200) each. Attendance receipts were 399,000 dollars, and the gross receipts 600,000 dollars (£120,000), of which 52,000 dollars were for broadcasting and film rights.

Schmeling's victory came as a surprise to Germany and was received with jubilation throughout Germany. Dr. Goebbels, the Minister of Propaganda, cabled to Schmeling: "I congratulate you heartily on your wonderful victory. I know you fought for Germany. Your victory is Germany's victory. We are proud of you."

Sporting Chips.

The Piet Retief Indian F.C. consisting of Senior and Junior divisions travelled out to Ermelo on Sunday June 14. The Junior team played a brilliant game and defeated the home team by 4 goals to nil. In spite of the bad ground and roughness shown, the Senior division also won by 2 goals to 1.

A troop of about 40 of the Ferreira Indian Boy Scouts, under the supervision of Scoutmaster Pahliny and A. S. M. Williams, teachers at the Ferreira Government School will leave for Durban on Wednesday, July 1, for a 21 days' camp.

A friendly football match was played between Jawahar Football Club and Muslim Football Club on June 7, and the match ended in a draw, the score was 1-1. Match was played at Natal Spruit Grounds.

Jack Petersen will defend his British and Empire titles against Ben Foord, of South Africa, at Leicester on August 17. It is understood that Petersen will receive more than £3,000 as his share of the purse.

Lieutenant Misri Chand is busy in England trying out various types of aeroplanes, with a view to participating in the King's Cup Air Race in July, says *The Daily Telegraph*. This is the first time an Indian will participate in the race.

The finest exhibition of fast, scientific wrestling ever seen in Durban was witnessed in the City Hall on Saturday night, June 13, when Joe Campbell, the latest arrival from America, beat Johannes van der Walt, of South Africa, by one fall to nil.

"Lightning" Joe Campbell, whose speedy and scientific wrestling stirred a packed house at the City Hall is to have his second match in Durban on June 27.

On Sunday June 14 the Kearsney I.F.C. entertained the Empangeni I.F.C. on the Kearsney grounds. The Junior 'B' match resulted in favour of the visitors 1-0. Referee: Mr. P. Soobramoney. The Senior 'A' Divisions met at 2 p.m. Referee S. M. Naidoo. Visitors won 1-0.

On Sunday June 14 the Verulam Temple F.C. met in a friendly match the Coronation F.C. J. Juggath and Rajoo Pillay were the outstanding players which ended in a draw 1-1.

At the annual general meeting of the Moonlighters Tennis Club following were some of the officials elected for the ensuing season: President, Mr. S. Rajpaul; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. S. Jugnath; captain, Mr. A. E. Shaik; committee, Messrs. S. Gopani, S. Pokan, S. Hassim, R. Mahabeer, G. Narain.

The following Indian soccer matches were played at Currie's Fountain, Durban, on Saturday afternoon. League Semi-Final: (Natal Cup) Avondale 3, Stars 2. Shamrocks 3, Sydenham 1.

Caught Himself Out

"Frank Wild, o Frank Wild, b Jones." This was a peculiar line in the score-book in a cricket competition match at Wagga, Sydney, N.S.W., when Frank Wild (High School) literally caught himself out. A ball he played ran up his bat lightly. He caught it and tossed it back to the bowler for delivery. On appeal he was given out. The handling of the ball was held to have bowled Wild.