

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Our Pseudo-Politicians

WHILE the community is condemning the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act as a humiliating piece of legislation Mr. S. M. Nana, the pseudo-politician of the Transvaal Indian Congress is reported to have said at a farewell function given in honour of Mr. C. F. Williams secretary to the Agent General for India; "they welcomed the Act as a step in the right direction in improving the position of Indians in this country as far as the provision for ownership was concerned. One bright hope, Mr. Nana declared, was the growing liberalism of South Africa, which was recognised by the younger generation, and because of this feeling the Indians could look forward to an improvement in their status." Mr. Nana is certainly not dwelling in a fool's paradise for as one of the capitalists he is perhaps justifiably jubilant over the right of ownerships in segregated areas where presumably he will be one of the rack-renting lords. But let him not by his oration drag his poorer countrymen into entertaining false hopes. Any one who has carefully followed the present trend of events cannot but feel that our status in this country is not improving. If Mr. Nana is satisfied with being identified with the coloured and native communities and with acquiring the same status as their's he is doing little credit to the country of his ancestors and to his nation. Even the natives who are yet a backward community are not disposed to be proud of their status. If Indians in South Africa are going to be of the same mind as Mr. Nana and his friends we would not at all be surprised if they find themselves one of these days disowned by India. They will have well deserved their fate.

Storm Over A Tender

Senator C. F. Clarkson was the target of severe criticism on Saturday at a special meeting of the Ladysmith Chamber of Commerce. Senator Clarkson's offence is that, as Minister of Public Works, he gave preference to an Indian in a wood and coal contact to heat the public offices in Ladysmith during this winter. The

only other merchant asked to tender was a European. He tendered 1s. a ton more than the Indian. The Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. Gordon Clarence, explained the reason for calling the meeting. He said he had convened the meeting at the special request of a number of members of the Chamber who felt that it was time the Government made an honest declaration of its policy regarding class legislation in so far as it affected tenders. The position was briefly that every year the Government called for informal tenders for the supply of wood and coal for heating the Government buildings in Ladysmith. The contract was not advertised, but notices were posted in Capetown, Pretoria, Durban and Dundee. This year one of four European merchants was asked to submit a tender. Apparently an Indian was also asked. When it was found that the Indian had got the tender the details were communicated to Mr. W. Cochrane, M.P., who was asked to communicate with Senator Clarkson. The Minister supplied details of the tenders accepted during the last few years and in a letter said that the Indian's tender had been accepted because it was the lowest.

McCord Zulu Hospital

The American Board of Missions, which has carried out invaluable work for many years at their McCord Zulu Hospital, has made the generous offer to hand over their £10,000 property to a committee of Durban men so that the hospital can become a Durban institution and be extended. This committee is now appealing to the public to help make this extension possible. Altogether £14,500 is needed and nearly half of that amount has already been subscribed. The accommodation at the hospital, for both patients and nurses, is hopelessly inadequate. Plans for a new six-storeyed building have been drawn up, and it is towards the cost of erecting this building that the public is asked to contribute. One of the first donations made is from Mr. C. N. Jeena who, in a covering letter, states: "We have been reading of the fund which is to provide a new building for the McCord Zulu Hospital. We much

appreciate the scheme. May we, the firm of Messrs. Narotam Jeena & Sons, of Adams Mission Station, Amanzimtoti, mention that we owe appreciation to the work of the McCord Zulu Hospital, and think it high time to return the courtesy and show our gratitude by contributing to this cause."

We hope other well to do Indians will follow Mr. Jeena's example and liberally contribute their share towards this worthy cause. Apart from Indians being under an obligation to assist the natives of this country, "McCord's Hospital" in the past, has been of great benefit to the poorer section, of the Indians living beyond the borders of the old Borough. It is hoped that the appeal will be well responded by our rich merchants.

Control And Issue of Licences

"The policy followed in regard to the grant of licences to Indians is very unjust," writes the *Hindu* (Madras) "but the restrictions placed on Indians in regard to inter-provincial movements make it all the more harsh and unbearable. At the first Round Table Conference at Capetown, the Union Government promised to examine how the licensing system could be improved and in what respects the grievances of Indians could be remedied. Far from having done anything to improve the conditions in which the Indian traders and merchants have to carry on their business, the Union Government has been absolutely powerless to stem the tide of trade jealousy and racial ill-will which have prompted the local authorities to make the licensing laws and regulations more and more oppressive and unjust."

Mr. C. F. Williams

Mr. C. F. Williams, who has been called away by the Government of India has left the Union for England whence he will leave for India accompanied by Mrs. Williams.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JULY 3RD, 1936

Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act

WE dealt in our issue of June 19, briefly with the principle underlying the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act of 1936. We propose in this article to explain in brief the sections of the Act for the convenience of our readers.

The Act is divided into nineteen sections the last one merely giving the title of the Act.

The first section amends Law 3 of 1885 transferring to the Parliament the power that was hitherto vested in the Government.

Section two amends the Municipal Amending Ordinance, 1905 of Transvaal which vests in the Council powers to set apart Bazaars for Asiatics and to transfer existing Bazaars.

Sub-section one of section ten of this Ordinance empowers the Council with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor to set apart, maintain and carry on Bazaars or other areas exclusively for occupation by Asiatics and control and supervise the same in accordance with regulations made from time to time by the Lieutenant Governor, and to lease the land and any buildings thereon to Asiatics upon such terms and at such rents as may be prescribed from time to time by such regulations aforesaid. The Act now by adding a new sub section to the above section empowers the Council subject to the authority by resolution of both Houses of Parliament also to 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.

It should be noted here, however, that sub section three of section ten of the above Ordinance enables a Council to close such Bazaars, as mentioned above and lay out other land suitable for the same purpose.

It could be clearly seen from this that notwithstanding the right of ownership the Asiatic will have no security of tenure in these segregated areas. The Germiston Location and the Nigel Asiatic Bazaar are cases in point. No sooner the area is found to be of value for industrial or other purposes Asiatics will be asked to "move on."

Sections three and four of the Act mean that no coloured person may

acquire any right under this Act to reside on or otherwise occupy any land or ground on proclaimed land outside that which, the Minister of the Interior under section 131 (A) of the Gold Law of 1908, as amended by this Act shall have withdrawn from the operation of the provisions of the Gold Law in so far as they prohibit residence upon or occupation of any land by a coloured person, and no person who holds any such right of residence on or occupation of any such land may transfer or let the whole or any part thereof to any coloured person or permit any coloured person to reside upon or otherwise occupy any such ground or land.

The proviso in sub-section (1) which, under this Act has been deleted, allowed coloured persons who were domestic servants of white masters to reside on or occupy any land as aforesaid. The proviso in the new sub section has been enlarged so as to allow a coloured person in the employ of a white person or of a company controlled and managed by a white person or white persons, with the permission of the white person or company employing him, to reside upon or otherwise occupy any such ground or land as aforesaid which his said employer is entitled to reside upon or otherwise occupy.

This is a privilege given to white persons to employ Asiatics as other than domestic servants.

Exemption Of Certain Land From Prohibition Attaching Thereto

Section five of the Act deals with exemption of certain land from prohibition attaching thereto by replacing Section 131 A of the Gold Law by a new section. This section has twelve sub sections.

Sub section one empowers the Minister of the Interior, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4), to exempt by notice in the *Gazette*, any land defined in that notice from the operations of the provisions of the Gold Law 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.

Sub section (2) empowers the Minister, in the same manner as above, to cancel any such prohibition contained in the title deeds of any land which was formerly held under the Gold Law and the tenure whereof was, in terms of the Townships Amendment Act, 1908 of the Transvaal, converted from a leasehold into freehold.

Sub section (3) reads: "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.

Sub section (4) provides:

"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 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.

Sub-section (5) briefly states that when any land has been so exempted any prohibition as mentioned above contained in the title deeds of any such land shall be cancelled.

Sub-section (6) empowers the Minister of the Interior, by notice in the *Gazette*, to annul any exemption or cancellation effected in terms of paragraph (b) of sub-section (3) should such land be no longer occupied by a coloured person.

Sub-section (7) provides that upon the written request of a coloured person lawfully residing upon or occupying a piece of land situate within the area of jurisdiction of a municipal council, village council or health committee and which has been exempted in terms of paragraph (b) of sub-section (3), the Minister of the Interior may, after consultation with the municipal council, village council or health committee concerned, by notice in the *Gazette*, in terms of paragraph (b) of sub-section (3) exempt any other piece of land defined in the said notice, if at the time of the said first-mentioned exemption, a coloured person on his own behalf occupied the first-mentioned piece of land and was entitled to do so in terms of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, 1932, as having been lawfully resident there on the 1st day of May 1930.

Sub-section (8) provides that when an exemption has thus been annulled the cancelled prohibition in its title deed shall be revived.

Sub-section (9) provides for the registration in the Registry of such land in regard to which the Minister of the Interior has published a notice in terms of sub-sections (1), (2), (6), or (7).

Sub-section (10) means that the provision in Law No. 8 of 1885 which prohibits Asiatics from being owners of fixed property in the Transvaal except in such streets, wards and locations as the Government shall appoint for sanitary purposes as their residence and sections (2) and (3) of Act 37 of 1919 which contain restrictions against Asiatics in connection with certain fixed property shall not apply to those areas in regard to which absolute and permanent exemption will be granted under paragraph (a) of sub-section (3) by the Minister of the Interior after consultation with 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 after consultation with the concerned bodies and after the approval by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

This has been generally interpreted to mean that ownership of land may be acquired by Asiatics in areas where absolute and permanent exemption shall be granted.

Sub-section (11) gives a coloured person, who was occupying a trading premises in respect of which a qualified or terminable exemption in terms of sub-section (1) or (2) has been granted, the right to share with occupants of adjoining premises the use of

any common yard, or 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, if it appears from the register that such coloured person was in occupation of such trading premises at the date of the relevant entry of such premises in such register, notwithstanding the fact no certificate has been issued under sub-section (1) in respect of the land forming the site of such common yard or auxiliary premises.

Sub-section (12) defines the terms used 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."

WHITE CIVILISATION DENOUNCED

SPEECH BY PROFESSOR JABAVU

PROFESSOR D. D. T. JABAVU in addressing the All African Convention in the Batho Location on Monday in Bloemfontein, said: "Might is still right, though it is no longer the might of the sword, but the vaunted science of aeroplanes raining dynamite bombs and poison gas. That in short, is the pride of the so-called White civilisation. It constitutes a moral challenge to the rest of humanity."

The All Africans, he said, as well as all other non-White races of the world, had been staggered by the cynical rape by Italy of the last independent State belonging to the indigenous Africans.

"After hearing a great deal for 20 years about the rights of the small nations, self-determination, Christian ideals, the inviolability of treaties, humane warfare, the sacredness of one's plighted word, the glory of European civilisation and so forth," said Professor Jabavu, "the brief history of the past 18 months has scratched this European veneer and revealed the White savage hidden beneath.

"Two decades ago millions of human lives were sacrificed at the altar of Belgian neutrality; to-day nothing has been done to stay Italy's determination to butcher in cold blood and asphyxiate our peaceful fellowmen

of Ethiopia... As on other occasions churches of the countries concerned claimed that God was fighting on their side and invoked His blessing to prosper their imperialistic ambitions.

"Organised Christianity has so far failed to curb the animal propensities of rapacity and selfishness in the hearts of men who rule the Empires.

"The present world muddle seems to be exactly what it was 2,000 or 3,000 years ago. Take away our scientific knowledge of tools and where are we then? One man did paint and illustrate a better way of living, but was murdered by his Jerusalem contemporaries for doing so...

"The structure of European political morality has suddenly tottered and collapsed from above our heads, down to its pristine level of jungle that obtained 2,000 years ago."

The Union Natives Wail

"We asked for bread, but got a stone. We asked for the preservation of our political *status quo*, but got instead a new Bill embodying our political inferiority and segregation plus a new colour bar in the Provincial Council."

Guided by the philosophy of self-preservation of the White races, he said, the Union

Parliament had, since its inception, registered no fewer than 36 pieces of colour bar legislation against Natives. The latest effort had been the Native Representation Act, followed by the Native Land and Trust Bill. The principle of self-preservation of the Europeans was superseding Christianity.

This year's Union Budget had astounded everyone by its totally callous neglect "of consideration for the poorest section of the population and the showering of gifts on the rich." And the surplus had been obtained from Black labour!

Also, while the farmers were privileged to feed their cattle and pigs with maize sold to them at 5s. per bag, starving Natives had to pay 18s.

The Black races had enabled the Government to reap profits exceeding £6,000,000 through the cheap labour on the mines, yet the Treasury would not let go £1,000,000 of poll tax sucked out of the blood of people living in poverty and penury.

He exhorted the Natives by self-help to find escape from poverty, to go in for education and take up law, medicine, commerce and first class farming. Segregation and colour bars must go.

CASTE OR NO CASTE—THAT'S THE QUESTION

CASTE-COMPLEX is such a reality in the West that it has penetrated even into its literature. That Utopia or satire in English by Aldous Huxely, "The Brave New World," is the most symptomatic and logical expression of it. Huxely's Utopia has stability for its supreme ideal. And the only process through which it can be created is to reinstate caste. It organises Caste on a scientific basis just as India organised Caste on the religious. The Castes and Out castes are alphabetically named from a To Ipsilon. A, the ruling minority corresponds to the Brahmin and Ipsilon to the Harijan. The training of the human mind for Caste is so thorough that the Ipsilon is as proud of his Caste as the A is of his. For a time "The Brave New World," looked more like a prophesy than a fantasy. That there was also a strong anti-Caste mentality in the world one-realised only with the discussion and events created by the Italo Abyssinian conflict. For, though to the eye it, is the Ethiopian and the Italian armies who are on the field, the moral support and the material equipment are supplied by the Caste and Anti Caste camps in the world.

Caste may be like a hydra of hundred heads in India, but it can be reduced to two simple aspects as well—its supreme good and its supreme evil. Last year Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, in a speech he delivered at Lucknow asked why India survived while all other old civilizations such as Egypt, Assyria, even Ancient Greece and Babylonia lie under the dung heaps. The answer is Caste and the stability which it confers on human society. That was its supreme good. He also asked why India, one-fifth of the human race, heir to a great civilization, owner of great minds both in the past and at the present remains a subject race? The answer is again Caste, but this time as a supreme evil. For a Casteman, especially belonging to the lower ones has all his interests and loyalties involved with that of his group. Lower Castes in every country welcome foreign rule. Greater number of voluntary converts into Islam when Muslims first conquered India must have been from the lower Castes. The same for every other religion which could raise the status of the Harijans Mr. G. D. Madgavkar's words expose the evil side of Caste abuse, that is Untouchability very clearly. "I cannot conceive how God can impose upon the Hindu community so absurd and suicidal a law that an untouchable so remains as long as he remains a Hindu, but becomes a touchable the moment he leaves the Hindu fold." (*Harijan*,

By

HALIDE EDIB KHANUM

(Continued from last week)

Nov. 16, 1935). It must be a great satisfaction to India that all your leaders (the non-communalist ones) realize fully the impossibility of creating nationhood with Caste such as it is in your country.

Reformers

Reading about caste in India one notices that the reformers or the destroyers of Caste were not at all free from Caste-mentality themselves. They have added new castes to bewilderingly large numbers, they have created new ones out of the distintegrating elements of the old ones. Is it because Caste has a religious basis and a religious phase lasts longest, or is it due to the fact that the Indian reformer finds no other way out of Caste except through religion?

A Double Aspect

Thank Allah, Gandhiji, besides combining the broad and human principles of his forerunners, also gives a double aspect to his Caste reform. That of religion and "Labour." I am not qualified to discuss the religious aspect here, but the labour side of it is rich with possibilities. Some may find a Buddhist influence in it. But one may also see the spirit of Islam in its best. In the first place he sanctifies all labour. Let no man think himself better than his brother because he writes commentaries on sacred books while his brother cleans latrines. The day he went out to clean the dirt of the villages in the fields should be commemorated in India. In the second place he believes that every man should do bodily labour. Gandhiji's spinning, for those who believe that there is no other possibility of realizing labour question and labour psychology without actually working, is most significant. "When Adam delved and Eve span who was then the gentleman?" is a precept on labour which I often repeat to myself.

I understand from Gandhiji's statement that: "Prohibition there is of change of one's occupation for the purpose of gain. The existing practice is therefore doubly wrong in that it has set up cruel restrictions about interdin- ing and intermarriage and tolerates anarchy about the choice of occupation," means division of labour on a simple basis yet organized within a well defined frame. With Dr. Bhag-

wan Das's amendment that individuals should be at the liberty to change a new occupation without social and religious ostracism, every free and self-respecting individual would be willing to belong to such a labour organization.

Moslem Indifference

You complain of Moslem indifference in regard to the Caste reform. You say that they make common cause with Hindu Communalists to the detriment of all social reforms. You ask me to throw some light as to how this seeming darkness will be penetrated by light from the Islamic world outside India or by the inherent forces of Islamic religion that are being inevitably released.

In regard to Hindu-Moslem relations in India I will repeat what I have said to the students of Calcutta University. Let no one from outside say as to how they should be, but as a Muslim who believes Islam to be universal and possessing a workable basis for co-operation within and outside its country, I will say a few things.

Anti-Caste

Islam is fundamentally Anti-Caste. The first act of its founder was to break a ruling caste, that of his family, the Hashimites. He believed not in the possibility of creating "Social Justice," without a belief in the equality of all men. Islam accepts change of (Ahkam) precepts with the inevitable change in human development. But what ever its modified and adapted sacred law, this principle of equality of men must remain. Without it Islam ceases to be Islam. In its anti-Caste spirit it is the opposite of Hinduism. But there is one thing in common between Islam and Hinduism—the basis of all life is religion. All human action must be regulated through the sacred law.

Dr. Bhagwan Das in his letter to Dr. Ambedkar says that he likes Buddha better than Buddhists. The same may be said of Islam and Muslims. We all fall short of the highest principles of our faith while we stick to superstitions and details which have nothing to do with it. I do not know how much of the best spirit of Islam was there in the early Muslim conquerors of India, but there is no doubt that Islam has been an influence against Caste. That caste rules were intensified after the conquest of India by Muslims is a fact which does not concern Islam. It must be searched in psychology of the conquerors and the conquered. But to-day you have 73 million Indians who—whatever other social evils they may have developed—are still free of Caste. In Gandhiji's words they are your blood

brothers. It is a gain of the Indian Caste-reformers or rather Caste-breakers.

Why does not such a community throw its lot in with Hindus in the liberation of Untouchables? It would be an excellent thing if the Muslim thinkers and workers expressed themselves on the subject, it would bring the sister communities together if they discussed it freely. Meantime if I were an Indian Muslim how would I feel?

In the first place I would refuse to accept the statement often made by Hindu thinkers that Hindus are only responsible for Untouchability. India is your common fatherland; your sacred inheritance. All of you share its rights and wrongs. As an Indian Muslim even if my Hindu brother forbade co operation I would still go on waging war against Caste, against Untouchability, for it is the fundamental doctrine of my religion.

(Sd.) HALIDE EDIB.

Prof. Malkani's Letter

This was the letter from Prof. Malkani, to which reference is made in Halide Edib's letter:—

With regard to Caste and Untouchability, one event has been recently dominating—almost obsessing—the minds of the Hindu community. Dr. Ambedkar, the Harijan leader who represented his community in the Round Table Conferences, gave a provoking challenge

to Hinduism at a conference held at Yeola (Nasik District—Maharashtra). He has openly threatened to change his religious creed and to lead others to do the same at an early date. I am sending you some cuttings and copies which may give you an idea of the repercussions of his announcement on leading social reformers.

To my mind such a challenge is extraordinary in the history of religions. Hinduism which is almost inured to individual and mass desertions of its votaries, formerly to Islam and of late to Christianity, stands aghast at this deliberate and determined challenge to its tenets. Dr. Ambedkar is the leader of a large community and is widely respected for his courage, integrity and intellectual attainments. That such a man should feel so deeply and almost bitterly about the social and religious disabilities imposed on Harijans is natural. But that he should disown and organize others to disown the religion of his forefathers as unfit for its followers has given the rudest shock to the Hindu Community. Even the unthinking have begun to think as it is somehow being dimly realized that such a desertion will really be a condemnation of modern Hinduism before the bar of world's opinion. Gandhiji's fast unto death made us alive to the existence of the greatest social canker of the Hindu community. Dr. Ambedkar's challenge has made us examine

the very roots of the caste system on which the community is mainly organized. The numbers of those who think that caste must go if untouchability is to go are now on the increase and the time may not be far distant when the bigger call will swallow up the smaller one. In that case Dr. Ambedkar's desertion may turn out to be the redemption of the Hindu community. I for one feel that Hinduism is not so dead and decomposed as not to rise to the occasion and make a supreme effort for a great clean up within its fold. Fortunately other secular factors outside India are bound to reinforce any efforts made within.

But you may permit me to doubt whether the Moslem Community in India is equally anxious to purge itself of its social evils or even to help a sister community to render justice, however belated, to its own down-trodden sections. It seems to be facing neither East nor West but only up towards our foreign masters for favours. It may appear to you strange but it is nevertheless true that the orthodox of Indian Islam cannot help making common cause with the orthodox of Hinduism to the detriment of all social reform. Can you throw some light as to how this seeming darkness will be penetrated by light from the Islamic world outside India or by inherent forces of Islamic religion that are being inevitably released?

WHAT INDIA WANTS

MR. SWAMINATHAN'S PLEA FOR SELF-DETERMINATION

MR. T. K. SWAMINATHAN, of Madras, who is investigating South African Indian conditions on behalf of the Indian Colonial Association, when speaking on "India To-day" at a meeting of the Indo-European Joint Council held in the Gandhi Library on Monday night said: "Everyone knows what India wants. She wants self-determination and there is a passionate longing in the country towards this goal from the rich to the poor. To this consummation all efforts are being directed by various parties, each working in its own way."

The Indian National Congress was the outstanding political organisation of that country, said Mr. Swaminathan. This year's Congress would be the turning point in the political history of India, because the events of the world were moving so fast as to draw India very soon into a vortex of international politics whether she willed it or not.

"We are providentially linked together in one of the greatest Empires the world has ever seen," said Mr. Swaminathan. "We sincerely wish the

expansion of the Empire for the mission it has to fulfil for the peace of the world and the uplift of humanity.

"Sir Samuel Hoare in a recent speech to the Cambridge Union pointed out that the success of the British Commonwealth is based on the fact that each member had two loyalties, one to his own Dominion and the other to the Empire as a whole.

"No one can question the fact that India is loyal to the King and the Empire. This is abundantly proved from the time India came under the Crown. In all the wars in India and abroad in which Britain was engaged, India has helped Britain with all her resources, both in men and money, more than all parts of the Empire put together.

"Englishmen themselves admit that India is the brightest jewel in the diadem of the Empire and the pivot of the Commonwealth, and one could easily imagine what would be the position of the Commonwealth without India as an equal, contented and satisfied partner."

The Difference

Mr. Swaminathan said that it was when India began to show her second loyalty that the difference began.

"If Britain tells her people to buy British goods, it is loyalty. If India tells her sons to buy Indian goods to promote her industries, it is considered disloyalty and sedition."

The present reform scheme fell far short of expectations, he said. Provincial autonomy was not enough—nothing less than the grant of Dominion status would satisfy the aspirations of educated India.

In referring to the cultural development of India, Mr. Swaminathan said that her scholars, scientists, philosophers and statesmen were everyday adding new knowledge to the world's store, and she was moulding the opinions of the western world by her eastern thought and philosophy of life.

Many might have heard of the names of great Indians like Dr. Tagore and Professor C. V. Raman, who had distinguished themselves in the realm of

literature and science, respectively. In the realm of philosophy the name of Sir Radha Krishnan reigned supreme—he was till recently Chancellor of the Andhra University and had now been appointed Professor of Mental Philosophy at Oxford. He was the first Indian savant who was invited to deliver the Hibbert lectures in England. Sir P. C. Ray was a distinguished chemist, Sir J. C. Bose a physicist of outstanding eminence who had demonstrated to the

world the unity of life in men and plants, and Sir A. Suleman, an eminent mathematician. These were only a few of the galaxy of the cultured group.

In the field of fine arts the names of Ravi Varma, Udaya Shanker, Vishnu Digamer and others were well known, while the name of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was familiar in India and abroad for her sweet lyrics and silver-tongued oratory.

Above all was the name of Mahatma Gandhi—a household word in India, where he shone as a great meteor illuminating the sky and shooting forth the rays of the spirit of India to all the corners of the world.

"As India progresses on these lines and takes an active interest in international relation of the world," said Mr. Swaminathan, "she will be a world teacher, as she was in ancient days, with vast potentialities for the good of humanity and the peace of the world."

South African News In Brief

Sir Syed Raza Ali Coming To Durban

SIR SYED RAZA ALI, Agent-General for India, left Capetown in the *Stirling Castle* for Durban, accompanied by Lady Ali and her sister, Miss Sammy, and his assistant secretary, Mr. C. S. Ricketts.

Smuts As Delegate?

The Cape League of Nations Union at a meeting last Friday urged that General Smuts, as one of the framers of the Covenant of the League, should in the present emergency, if possible, represent the Union of South Africa at the meeting of the League Assembly in Geneva in September.

Labour Minister's Hope

Mr. A. P. J. Fourie, Minister of Labour and Commerce and Industries, speaking at a United Party rally on Sunday said that when the time comes for a general election the Government hopes that it will not be necessary for it to issue an election manifesto or to disseminate propaganda. Like Mussolini at the end of the first five years of his regime, we will go to the country and say "See what we have done." If the reply is that we have accomplished but little in five years we can truthfully say that 25 years of retrogression—more serious retrogression than many people think—cannot possibly be completely overcome in a short period.

"Talking Shop" At Capetown

That Parliament was a "talking shop" and that the Parliamentary recess should be "a period of sacred silence for politicians" was the opinion expressed by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Education, when he was called upon last Sunday to open the new building of the Norman House Lads Hostel at Norwood. Mr. Hofmeyr said that it was not the Government's policy to expand reformatories in South Africa, but to extend its juvenile hostels and probation services. Whereas there were only seven such hostels two years ago there were to-day 12 institutions which aimed at getting the "misfits"

back to normal life and to make useful citizens of them.

Non-Europeans And U.N.P.

Reuter is officially informed by the chairman of the Cape Provincial Executive Committee of the United National Party that the Executive Committee has had under consideration the reference to it by the Port Elizabeth Congress of the question of membership of non-European persons and has framed a recommendation for the forthcoming Congress, after consulting the General Council of the Cape Peninsula. Publication of the recommendation will naturally have to be made to the Congress and will consequently have to wait over until the next session of Congress. The Executive Committee is pleased to be able to announce now that it has arrived at a unanimous decision, which *inter alia* includes provision for the establishment of a separate organisation of the Party of non-European supporters of the Party and which it is anticipated will give general satisfaction.

Occupied Seat For Europeans

Judgment was given on June 26 in a test case of importance to the Coloured community. Mr. H. W. Herman, a Coloured man, applied against a conviction by a magistrate on a charge of having occupied a seat on the Kimberly railway station marked "for Europeans only". He was fined 2s. 6d. Mr. Justice W. E. Bok dismissed the appeal, holding that the Railway Regulations were *intra vires* and the conviction was just.

Postage To Central Africa

A notice in the Government Gazette states that the postage rates on letters, postcards, newspapers, printed and commercial papers and sample packets applying in the Union of South Africa have been extended to correspondence addressed to Angola, Belgian Congo, Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Weights And Measures Act, 1922

Attention is drawn to Notice No. 394 appearing in the Union Government Gazette of the 26th, June, 1936, advising

that the Assize Officer will be in attendance at the following points on the dates and times stated: DUFFS ROAD: Woodlands Hotel, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., 14th, July, 1936. MOUNT EDGECOMBE: Natal Estates Employees' Co-operative Society, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 15th, July, 1936. VERULAM: Court House, from 9 a.m. 16th, July, to 4 p.m., 17th, July, 1936. NDWEDWE: Police Station, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., 20th July, 1936. UPPER TONGAAT: Mr. R. E. Goble's Store, Barwon, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., 22nd July 1936. TONGAAT: Police Station, from 9 a.m. 23rd July, to 4 p.m., 24th July, 1936. UMHLALI: Umhlali Supply Stores, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 27th July, 1936. STANGER Stock Inspector's Office, from 9 a.m., 28th July, to 4 p.m., 29th July, 1936. GLENDALE: Mr. E. M. Paruk's Store, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 4th August, 1936. MAPUMULO: Police Station, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5th August, 1936. DARNALL: Darnall Trading Company's Store, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 6th August, 1936. TUGELA: Police Station, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 7th August, 1936. INYONI: Mr. G. Getkate's Store, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 10th August, 1936. GINGINDHLOVU: Police Station, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 11th August, 1936. MTUNZINI: Police Station, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., 12th August, 1936. ENTUMENI: Mr. A. Pett's Store, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., 13th August, 1936. ESHOWE: Police Station, from 9 a.m., to 4 p. m., 14th August, 1936.

Indian Boy Scouts From Rand

The Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, has brought down to the coast a number of Boy Scouts to camp in Durban on the Indian sports ground. On this trip, three troops have accompanied him from Johannesburg with 80 boys. They are the Doornfontein troop, under Scout Master Lionel Schwartz and Assistant Scout Master A. Williams; the Doornfontein Rovers, R.S.M. Peri Pillay; the Ferreira troop, under Scoutmaster A. P. Pahlney and Assistant Scout Master L. F. Williams; and the Vrededorp troop, under Scout Masters Cecil Ernest and A. Poonen. The boys will leave Durban

for Maritzburg on July 18, and will stay for about three days. During that period they will be the guests of the Colonial-born Association. The Scouts have a very fine soccer team, seniors and juniors, and they hope to meet local players in a friendly game. The scouts hope to visit Dundee, Newcastle and Estcourt on their way.

American Banker's Visit

The American banker, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, arrived at Capetown with Mrs. Lamont in the *Stirling Castle* last Monday on a brief visit to General Smuts. Mr. Lamont is a partner in the banking firm of J. P. Morgan and Company, and during the munitions inquiry in January he was the chief spokesman of the firm. "I met General Smuts for the first time at the Peace Conference in 1919 when I was there as a representative of the United States Treasury. After that he was our guest when he came out to America and now we are visiting him in turn. General Smuts is very highly thought of in America, both as a soldier and statesman. His broad views on world affairs are very widely quoted and when he was in America a few years ago he spoke to a very large and enthusiastic audience." Mr. and Mrs. Lamont will be the guests of General Smuts at his farm "Ireze," and, before returning to America, they will visit the Kruger National Park and other important centres in the Union and Rhodesia.

National Conference On Social Work.

At the request of various National Social work bodies, the Bureau of Educational and Social Research, Union Department of Education, Pretoria, called a meeting in March of representatives of interested bodies to discuss the holding of a National Conference on Social Work during the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg this year. The meeting which was attended by nearly 100 representatives of most of the important social welfare societies in the Union, gave enthusiastic support to the scheme. An Executive Committee and various sub-committees were appointed to organize the Conference, while the Bureau undertook to do the secretarial work. This will probably be one of the most important conferences evinced while South West Africa, the Rhodesia and the Native Territories have also asked that they be given an opportunity to take advantage of attendance. The conference will be held from September 30th to October 3rd and will take place in the Conference Hall at the Exhibition. The Governor-General and Lady Clarendon, General Hertzog and General Smuts, the four provincial administrators, to mention only a few, have accepted the position of patrons to the Conference. The Governor-General and Lady Clarendon have agreed to be present at the opening ceremony on September 30th, Mr. S. P.

Bekker will be in the chair, and the Governor-General will give a short address. Minister J. H. Hofmeyr will deliver the main address of the evening.

Indian Children's Exhibition

Fretwork models, paintings, large buildings modelled from plasticine, crochet and embroidery work and cookery exhibits were on show at Centenary Road Indian School on Tuesday. They all revealed a high standard of workmanship for school-children. The exhibition attracted a crowd of over 600, including many Europeans. The Mayor, Mr. Fleming Johnston, spoke at the opening ceremony, which was performed by Mrs. Mabel Palmer, of the Natal University College. Mrs. Palmer appealed for the importation of Indian teachers for the art course in Indian schools. If this were not done, she said, Oriental art would give way to an imitation of European art. Mr. Fleming Johnston stressed the need for cultivating sport in Indian schools and Mr. J. E. Devlin, Inspector of Coast Schools, also spoke on this subject. Mr. G. V. Naidoo, President of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society, thanked the Europeans for attending and the parents of the children for their co-operation. The exhibits were judged by Mr. Devlin, Professor O. J. P. Oxley, Mr. Crispe (art organiser of the Natal Education Department) and Mrs. Barbara Ranger. Mrs. A. Christopher's Cup for the girls' section was won for the second time by St. Anthony's School. The Union College Cup for the boys' section was won by the Springfield Methodist Indian School, for the third time in succession.

Farewell To Mr. Pickles

A farewell reception in honour of Mr. H. B. Pickles, the principle of the Government Indian School, who is leaving on a short tour to England and Europe, was held by the Pretoria branch of the Transvaal Indian Congress on Thursday evening June 23 at the Empire Bioscope. Mr. W. B. Olapham, the Chairman of the School Board, presided. Mr. Olapham paid glowing tribute to Mr. Pickles' good work at the Indian School, and was glad to see his work being appreciated by the Indian community. Mr. Essop Akooji Chairman of the Pretoria branch of the Transvaal Indian Congress, welcomed the guests and, in thanking Mr. Pickles for his untiring efforts in raising the educational standard of Indian children, said that in Mr. Pickles they had found a staunch supporter of the Indian cause, particularly as far as education was concerned. His unbiassed mind, his keenness for his work, his constant desire to uplift the Indian children and his most wonderful school organising power, have endeared him to them all. Mr. Pickles and Mr. Olapham were then garlanded, and Mrs. Pickles and Mrs. Olapham were presented with bouquets. As a mark of appreciation and affection Mr. Essop

Akooji then presented Mr. Pickles with a handsome travelling clock and a book, and Mrs. Pickles with an umbrella and a hatbox. Mr. Pickles thanked the Indian community for their appreciation of his work at the school, and said that he was very grateful for the honour they had done him. Mrs. Pickles also expressed her appreciation for the honour done to her and her husband. Among the other speakers who paid tribute to Mr. Pickles, services were Messrs. Dawood Omar, G. Krishna and Goolam Keshavjee.

Export Of Gold Bullion

Gold bullion amounting to 245,407 fine ounces, value £1,701,489 was exported to the United Kingdom during the week ended June 27. This includes Rhodesian gold in transit overseas via the Union. The value is calculated at the price ruling at date of export.

Exporting Natal Sugar

Two thousand tons of sugar, the first shipment of this season's milling, will be taken by the Natal Line steamer *Umona*, which arrived at Durban on Sunday, when she sails for the United Kingdom early this month. It is estimated that sugar exports from Durban during July will total about 5,000 tons, and will rise during the next month to well above that figure, as already two ships have booked cargoes totalling 16,000 tons.

Umzinto Sanathan Dharma Sabha

The first annual general meeting of the Umzinto Sanathan Dharma Sabha was held at Mamoojee's Hall, Umzinto. The Chairman, Mr. R. D. Chowthee, was in the chair and there was a big attendance of members and others interested in the work of the Sabha. The Secretary and Treasurer's report revealed a credit balance of £167 8s. 11d., and since this amount is insufficient for the building of the Temple and a Hindu School, he urged the public to support this worthy cause by donating funds generously. The following office bearers were elected:— Patron Mr. Puran Maharaj; Chairman Mr. R. D. Chowthee; Vice-Presidents Messrs. H. Kissoon, Laldhari Singh, Juggernath Singh and Kadernath Maharaj; Secretary and Treasurer Mr. D. Ramasar; Committee Messrs. R. Ramasar, D. Singh, B. Paultoo, Ramadhar Ramblase, G. Singh, Mahabeer Maharaj, R. T. Maharaj and Ramsoonar Singh; Auditor Mr. H. Kissoon; Trustees Messrs. D. Ramasar, R. D. Chowthee and Juggernath Singh; Building Committee Messrs. H. Kissoon, R. D. Chowthee, D. Ramasar; Laldhari Singh and Suglal Jeewan.

New Director Of Education

The appointment of Mr. Allan Ross Mackenzie as Director of Education for Southern Rhodesia is gazetted. Mr. Mackenzie was appointed Assistant Director in 1933 and has been acting as Director since last year, when the Director, Mr. L. M. Foggin, went on leave pending retirement.

TRANSVAAL ASIATIC LAND TENURE AMENDMENT ACT (1936)

THE following is a continuation of the above Act, a portion of which appeared in our last issue under the heading 'Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Amendment Bill':—

6. Sub-section (1) of section *fourteen* of the Asiatics Registration Amendment Act, 1908 of Transvaal is hereby amended by the addition at the end thereof, of the words "or a certificate under the hand of the Minister of the Interior to the effect that the holder of the certificate is entitled to reside and to carry on the business defined in the certificate, in the Province of Transvaal"

7. Sub-sections (2) and (3) of section *one* of the Asiatic (Land and Trading) Amendment (Transvaal) Act, 1919 are hereby deleted and the following sub-sections substituted therefor,

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not exempt any coloured person who carries on any business under the authority of a trading licence from any provision of the said section *one hundred and thirty* or *one hundred and thirty-one* in respect of any number of pieces of land in any township in excess of the number of pieces of land on which he or his predecessor in title in respect of his business, lawfully resided or which he or such predecessor lawfully occupied in such township on the first day of May, 1930, or in respect of any area on which he or such predecessor lawfully resided or which he or such predecessor lawfully occupied in such township on the said date, unless the residence upon or occupation of such excess land by the coloured person concerned has on the written application of such coloured person been sanctioned by certificate of the Minister of the Interior, who may, in his discretion, issue a certificate sanctioning such residence or occupation, subject to conditions as he may think fit to impose: Provided that if any such excess in the area occupied by any coloured person who is exempted by sub-section (1) arises only by reason of such coloured person sharing the use of a common yard or other premises available for joint use by the occupants of buildings adjoining such yard or other premises, greater in extent than any such yard or other premises included in the area occupied by such coloured person shall be exempted in respect of his occupation of such excess.

(3) If the lawful successor in title of any coloured person in respect of any business is a company the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not exempt any person in the employment of such company in respect of any number of pieces of land in any township in excess of the number of pieces

of land which the coloured person, of whom the company is the successor in title, lawfully occupied in such township for the purposes of such business on the first day of May, 1930, or in respect of any area in such township in excess of the area in such township which such coloured person lawfully occupied for the purposes of such business on the said date, or, if the company succeeded such coloured person in respect of such business before the first day of May, 1930, the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not exempt any person in its employment, in respect of any number of pieces of land in any township in excess of the number of pieces of land which the persons *bona fide* in the employment of such company lawfully occupied in such township for the purposes of such business on the said date, or in respect of any area in such township in excess of the area in such township which the persons *bona fide* in the employment of such company lawfully occupied for the purposes of such business on the said date.

(4) If it appears to the Minister of the Interior that any coloured person, or any two or more persons carrying on business in partnership with one another, would fall under the exemption provided for in sub-section (1) but for the fact that there has been a break in the continuity of the business carried on, under the authority of a trading licence, by such coloured person or partnership, or by any predecessor in title of such coloured person or partnership in respect of his or its business, and if it appears to the said Minister that the circumstances of the case justify the condonation of such break in continuity, he may in his discretion (after consultation with the municipal council or village council or health committee, if any, within whose area of jurisdiction the business in question is or was carried on), on the application in writing of the person or partnership concerned, by a statement in writing condone any such break in continuity as may have occurred prior to the date of such statement, and thereupon such break shall be deemed not to have occurred.

(5) If any coloured person was, on the first day of May, 1930, residing upon or occupying any land and such residence or occupation was by virtue of any provision of section *one hundred and thirty* or *one hundred and thirty-one* of the Gold Law or of this section unlawful, such coloured person may,

subject to compliance with the requirements of any other law, nevertheless continue such residence or occupation till the thirtieth day of April, 1937: Provided that he has, before the first day of April, 1935, furnished the Minister of the Interior or the Commission mentioned in Government Notice No. 1324 of 1932 with a written notice, specifying the land which he unlawfully resided upon or occupied, the nature of such residence or occupation and the period during which he resided on or occupied such land and such other particulars in regard to such land, residence or occupation as the Minister or the Commission may have required him to furnish."

8. Section *four* of the Asiatic (Land and Trading) Amendment (Transvaal) Act, 1919, is hereby amended by the deletion in paragraph (a), of the words "and not transferred by him" and the substitution therefor of the words "or by an Asiatic company or by any person on behalf or in the interest of an Asiatic or an Asiatic Company, and not transferred by the holder."

9. Sub-section (1) of section *nine* of the Asiatic (Land and Trading) Amendment (Transvaal) Act, 1919, is hereby amended by the deletion of the proviso.

(To be continued)

An Omission

IN our last issue Sub-section 7 of Section 5 ends with the words:

"Provided that the said Minister shall in that notice annul the first mentioned exemption or cancellation." This should be deleted according to the Act and substituted therefor the following:

When the said Minister has in terms of this sub-section exempted any piece of land or cancelled any discrimination against coloured persons in its title that piece of land shall, while in the lawful occupation of a coloured person, for the purpose of this sub-section be deemed to be occupied by him by virtue of the proviso to the said section *four* or by virtue of the proviso to the said sub-section (1) of section *five* as the case may be. When the said Minister has effected any exemption or cancellation in terms of this sub-section he shall annul the corresponding exemption or cancellation relation to the piece of land previously occupied by the coloured person or company at whose request the exemption or cancellation under this sub-section was affected"

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Harijans' Tribute To Mahatma Gandhi's Efforts

THE Nationalist Harijans of Bombay gave a reception to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of the address read at the reception, the nationalist Harijans said:—

"We the nationalist Harijans stand with and assure you that we shall ever remain a wing of the Congress willing to play our part in the coming fight for the inherent rights of our great nation.

With the best of intentions, the Indian National Congress has not so far been able to do much for Harijans. But we want to assure you that we recognise the awakening of the Congress has caused amongst the people in general in respect of the lot of Harijans and the injustice suffered by Harijans. We know that our best friends are amongst Congress leaders. The British Government with its hundred and fifty years' rule and vaunted solitude for Harijans has not done a tithe of what the Congress under Mahatma's leadership has done during these fifteen years. The great political consciousness that has been roused among the hearts of millions of Harijans is simply due to Mahatma Gandhi's wonderful efforts; and we know that you have wholeheartedly been with him in his efforts. We hope and trust the beneficent and nationalist mission of Mahatma will flourish under your guidance and the Congress under your leadership will secure for Harijans their legitimate share and place in the economic and political life of India."

Mr. Subash Bose Detained At Brother's Residence

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose was escorted from Silguri by Mr. C. G. Grassy, Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling. He is being detained at the residence of his brother, Mr. Sarat Bose. It is understood that the decision to transfer him to Kurseong was taken in consideration of the present state of his health. He will be interned and placed on the same conditions as his brother who was until recently a State prisoner.

Famine In Bengal

The harrowing details of the famine situation in several districts of Western Bengal which are contained in a report issued by Messrs. Dutt and Fazlullah lay the Bengal Government open to charge of grave negligence. From the evidence of these two respectable citizens, both of whom toured through the affected area, it appears that thousands of persons are literally starving, many have died for lack of food and there have

been cases of men and women being driven to suicide by sheer hunger. Fields are lying barren and uncultivated, villages are deserted and in ruins, at places even clean drinking water is not available and everywhere starvation and misery stalk the land. And in spite of such a desperate state of affairs, the authorities are reported to have shown disregard to the needs of the situation. Not only have they not undertaken any relief measures, but they have also pushed on with the undue severity the realization of rent and *Salami* interests. And distress warrants, it is alleged, were issued against many peasants who could not pay and their belongings were attached.

Indian Steel For Howrah Bridge

It is stated that the Cleveland Engineering Company Ltd., whose tender for the new Howrah Bridge construction was recommended by the Chairman of the Bridge Committee of Calcutta Port Commissioners, has evidently, as a result of public opinion, agreed in a letter to the Bridge Commissioners, to purchase all the steel necessary for the construction of the bridge in India, so far as it is available here.

India And The League

People who used previously to depreciate any idea of India severing her connection with the League of Nations feel there is something to be said for Mr. Ananthasayanam Iyengar's resolution for the next session of the Assembly proposing dissociation from the League.

The Government of India will not make up their mind on the subject in a hurry and will await developments at Geneva and London, before determining what attitude to take up on the resolution should it be ballotted for discussion in the Assembly next session. Hope is, however, expressed that the Great Powers may find some way to reassert the authority of the League and restore world confidence in its machinery for peaceful settlement of international disputes.

President's Message To Maharashtra

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru before he left Poona recently for Bombay gave the following message to Maharashtra:

"Maharashtra wants no message except to remember her old spirit and history and to act up to them in the stirring times to come."

In And Out Of Prison

"In and out of Prison" as the Autobiography of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was originally intended to be called, has evoked praise from quarters least expected. Possibly one of the best reviews about the book, so far written is by *Statesman*, Calcutta, which says: "It is the book of a revolutionary but not a revolutionary book... It has been beautifully written in a style at once literary and simple and is an excellent substitute for a novel" and it advises the Government District Officers to go through the book. Rumours had spread that the book would be banned but inquiries go to show that there is no such possibility. As a matter of fact several consignments have already been received in India and have been sold out. The book written by a man who has a "gay spirit, a fund of wit and humour, a strong feeling of nature, particularly for the spell of mountains and a very warm heart for his fellow-men" has created a sensation in the literary world. He has discussed in the book all important organisations and individuals including his own colleagues. As he himself stated at one of the meetings in Bombay, the book was the outcome of his own mental introspection. He has dealt with everyone and everything he came in contact with and said what he had to say without fear or favour. Hence it is no surprise that the first consignment received in Bombay was immediately sold out.

Foreign Propaganda

The proposal to form an organisation for foreign propaganda which was passed at the Lucknow Congress session has already taken concrete shape, thanks to the "drive" of the President. The Working Committee has set aside a sum of Rs. 2,000—out of an anonymous donation of types ten thousand that was recently received,—for founding a foreign department of the A. I. C. C. which will be in charge of Dr. Ashraf. It is now hoped that actual propaganda work will be speedily taken in hand, and contacts established with foreign organisations which are sympathetic towards India. In this connection, it is hoped the unfortunate stalemate which has arisen over the bequest of Rs. 1 lac left by the late Vithalbai Patel for foreign propaganda will be finally solved soon, and that the sum be made immediately available for undertaking a wide and concerted educative campaign abroad.

England Wins First Test

ALL INDIA had a very difficult task in its first Test match at Lords.

It was not surprising that its batsmen should fail for the weather was all against big scoring and must certainly have handicapped the players tremendously. In dismissing England for 134 the Indian bowlers did extraordinary well, and it was a pity that the batsmen could not emulate them. Throughout the match, however, it was a bowler's wicket. England won by nine wickets. The scores were: India (first innings) 147, England (first innings) 134. India (second innings) 98, England (second innings for one) 108.

Sporting Chips.

A Sastri College Soccer team travelled up and played Mount Edgecombe on Sunday June 28. The Collegians won by 1-0 after a hard struggle. Despite the weather, the visitors were well entertained, for which the Collegians offer their thanks.

Natal Estate I. F. C. played Kearney I. F. C. at Mount Edgecombe on Sunday 28. The combination of both teams kept the spectators spellbound from the start, and resulted in a draw.

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Before a fairly good crowd "Temples A" met Stanger, and "Temples B" met Blue Stars of Mount Edgecombe in a friendly match on the Verulam Indian Recreation Ground on Sunday June 28. This was the first match of "Temples" played on the home ground. The spectators highly appreciated the fine combination of both teams on the field. "A" team ended in a draw by 1-1, and the "B" team won the Blue Stars by 6-0. Clubs wishing to challenge the Temple Senior, Junior or Juvenile F.C. should communicate with Mr. R. L. Beharie (Hon. Sect.), P.O. Box 3, Verulam.

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On Friday afternoon June 26 two very interesting matches were witnessed at the Umbloti Indian Football Ground. The curtain-raisers were Tongaat "B" against Umbloti "B". The match ended with a win for the latter by 1 goal to nil. The next match was played between Tongaat "A" and Umbloti "A". A fairly good standard of game was displayed. The match ended 1-0 in favour of Tongaat "A".

WEDDING

The marriage of Mr. M. Chengiah (Prop. M. C's Supply Store.) Mayville, to Atheelutobnee third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. G. James of Queen's Bridge, Umgeni will take place at the Bridegroom's residence 84, Brickfield Road, Mayville on Sunday July 5, 1936. Nuptial ceremony between 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Ladysmith Notes

ON Saturday last the Rangers F.C. met the schools in the final for Khan's Cup. Mr. H. R. Singh handled the game. The Rangers were determined to win, and half time saw them leading 1-0. On resuming the Rangers added two more goals to which the Schools had only one. The Rangers F.C. are to be congratulated on their splendid victory.

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The following is the team for the Intertown: V. G. Naidoo (capt.), H. Narandes, S. M. Ismaile, D. Kallideon, W. D. Narandes, M. P. Pillay. A. A. Rajah, Kisten Moodley, Masalamoney Govender, Sew Jagdaw, G. Muga. Reserves: S. O. Mudeliar, R. Kallie, James Budhal S. E. Russool, E. K. Vageer, Ohinnsamy Govender. Mr. Narandes has been appointed as the Manager of the team. The match will be played on July 11 at Newcastle.

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The Schools met Shamrocks on Saturday in the first round for Pillay's Cup and won by 4 goals to nil. The United beat Rangers by 2 to nil.

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In the recent Trinity College success, were the following: Mr. W. Salisbury's pupils: Amarsingh Narandes (Violin Junior), 72 Pass; Sylvia (Violin, Preparatory) 66 Pass; Boojdutsingh Narandes (First Steps, Piano), 75 Pass. with merit.

Obituary

The Late Mrs. B. B. Singh

ON Tuesday June 23 at sunset the widow of Mr. B. B. Singh passed away peacefully at the age of 70. A strong pillar of the Hindu faith, observing her religious scruples strictly, she had built at her residence, the "Lions Den," Mayville, her own temple, wherein she prayed from morning to evening. Her philanthropy knew no bounds, and regularly one found her giving alms to the poor inmates of the Aryan Benevolent Home and such other institutions irrespective of caste, creed or colour. She was a foundation member of the Indian Women's Association inaugurated by the Kunwarani, and a member of the Indian Women's Reading Union. A striking tribute and testimony was paid to her self-sacrificing services by the Indian community, when more than 2,000 people, forming a queue more than a mile long followed the funeral procession to the Cato-Manor Crematorium in drenching rain. The chief mourners are her two sons, B. M. and B. K. Singh, her daughter Mrs. P. J. Singh, and her brother, Mr. B. Singh. Numerous telegrams of sympathy were received from various organisations and

people from all parts of the Union. Wreaths were received from: Victor Kent (Natal Pty), Ltd.; Dr. and Mrs. Lello; Natal Livestock Agency, Ltd.; Ferguson & Hillary and staff; Ivan Dunsterville (Pty.), Ltd; Messrs John. Jacob and Sinclair; Ashwin Choudree and family; Ballaram and family; Mr. and Mrs. W Seethal; Magrajh and family; P. J. Dowell; Mr. and Mrs. G. Ray Burne; Management and staff, Butterworth's Hotel; Directors and staff Associated Quarries, Ltd.; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dooley; Wilson Bros. Garage; Ramotar Bros.; Singh's Mutton Market staff; M. D. Francis; Singh's Cash Butchery staff; Members, Durban Indian Women's Association; Mrs Pienaar and family; Bunsee Singh and family; S. Pillay; D. S. Singh; B. R. Singh; Manor Garden Hindu Association; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Ramdin; Mr. C. Bennie Singh and family; Mr. L. Panday and family; Mr. Kandhi and Sons; Mr Delvi and family; M. Rajcoomar; Indian flower stall holders; Gobin Bros and family; Durban Indian Sports Ground Association; S. Roopsingh Bros; Sandalwood from, Ragoonath Singh; Sorabjee Rustomjee; Purmasingh and family.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Singh and family wish to tender their heartfelt thanks to all relatives and friends for the floral tributes and kind expressions and telegrams in their sad bereavement.

The Late M. N. Naidoo

There was a large attendance on Wednesday June 24 at the funeral of Mr. M. N. Naidoo. Mr. Naidoo came to South Africa many years ago, and settled at Malvern as a farmer in 1898. His son Mr. N. V. Naidoo, is headmaster of the Cavendish Indian School. Hundreds of wreaths were sent.

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Naidoo's Distress Fund Committee

Mr. S. O. Naidoo, Hon. Secretary, writes:—Mr. A. Naidoo 31, Randal Road Mayville, had his double storied wood and iron building completely destroyed by fire on June 17, a report of which appeared in the *Natal Mercury* the following day. He is homeless and has a family of 14. All their clothing, furniture etc. was destroyed by the fire. A committee has been formed and Mr. R. B. Maharaj has collected £4-8-0 from members of the Morning Market Squatters Association to start the above fund. All donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, care 78, Indian Market, Victoria Street, Durban.