

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

S. A. Delegates In India

A GREAT welcome was accorded to the second South African delegation on its arrival in Bombay in the mailsteamer *Kenya*. In an interview, Mr. Hofmeyr said the South African Parliamentary delegation had come to India on a mission of courtesy and goodwill. Ten years had passed since last such a delegation had visited India and the members of that delegation had much to tell when they returned to South Africa of the kindly hospitality that met them wherever they went and of the unfailing courtesy and consideration so characteristic of the East with which they were received. Since then India had sent to South Africa two representative delegations, headed respectively by Sir Mahomed Habibullah and Sir Fazl-i-Hussain. India had also sent them some of her most distinguished men as Agents-General. South Africa was therefore deeply in India's debt for a return of courtesies. On that account its Government had accepted with very great pleasure the invitation from the Government of India for a further visit of a Parliamentary delegation. They hoped that they would be able to take back with them some measure of knowledge and sympathetic understanding of the peoples and problems of that great land. In the past, lack of such knowledge had been the primary cause of misunderstandings that had arisen. The development of personal relations was likewise a primary need towards their removal. The delegation reached Simla on Oct. 2. Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr and his mother and General Kemp, his wife and son are staying at the Viceregal Lodge. The others are staying at an hotel. A banquet was held in the Viceregal Lodge in honour of the delegation.

Causes Of Indian Poverty

And Destitution

An appeal to the Union Government to give more attention to the needs of the Indian population of the Union was made last Friday by the Rev. W. H. Satchell at the Conference at Johannesburg on Social Work. He said among the basic causes of Indian poverty and destitution was the tardy willingness on the part of the Government to regard

Indian people as an integral element in the State. "The Indian community is on the move. It is immensely loyal to authority. Its only endeavour is to come with standards that are highest and best and its aim is to be worthy of sharing the responsibility and privileges with the other constituent members of the State," said Mr. Satchell. He recommended that the Natal University College be requested to arrange for a diploma course of instruction in social studies for Indians, and that youth movements should study moral and social problems and support welfare work as opportunity arose. He also urged that religious and social organisations should raise their voice in condemnation of the treatment of Indians employed by the Corporations of Durban and Maritzburg.

Prisons Unfit For Human Beings

Mr. Justice F. E. T. Krause, speaking at the social conference at the Empire Exhibition on Saturday night, indicted the present system of punishment and suggested various reforms. "In my judicial capacity I have made a point of it, whenever on circuit, to inspect the various prisons in the country districts, both in the Transvaal and the Free State, and I have no hesitation in saying that most of our prisons, which date back to the year '0,' are totally unfit to house human beings. From an hygienic point of view they are in most cases a disgrace, and the old idea, which finds its expression in the structure of the cells, is that the lawbreaker is a dangerous animal and that he must be kept safe and be prevented from escaping. Hence most cells have a minimum of light, are cold, and have a bad defective ventilation." As to the native pass system, Mr. Justice Krause said: "The sooner our pass laws are scrapped the better it will be for the community and the less natives will crowd our prisons."

Injustice To Non-Europeans

Father Eustace Hill writes in *The Star*: "Sir,—I find almost nightly in *The Star* an account of some injustice perpetrated against defenceless natives or coloureds. The effect is to arouse righteous indignation, and in some, perhaps racial hatred. Now these emo-

tions if aroused should be rightly directed, or one of three evils may befall us: (1) We may become hardened and indifferent to the sufferings of others, or (2) be led to despair of ever seeing the cardinal virtue of justice established in our land, or (3) we may desire revolution, bloodless if possible, and an end to the fallacy that Christianity is a dope enjoining on its members a philosophic calm about the suffering of others. The remedy for these evils seems to be strenuous and quick reform in a constitutional way, and I would suggest that a questionnaire be drawn up by statesmenlike, common-sense people, which could be presented to politicians and municipal Councillors for the adherence or rejection. Obviously such a questionnaire might be either too detailed or else too vague to be of any practical use; on the other hand, if it demanded certain basic principles of justice in matters of life, death, health and disease, sound reform might be effected and generous emotions given a wise and useful expression. Is it too much to hope that voters who have the interest of those who have no votes, might place themselves in these people's shoes and demand for them at least the minimum of reform in their social, industrial and agricultural life.

Coming World Conflict

Speaking at a dinner of the Association of Certificated South African Mechanical and Electrical Engineers on Friday, Mr. Patrick Duncan, Minister of Mines, after mentioning the need for keeping abreast of technological improvements, said they were going to send the Government Mining Engineer and Director of Geological Survey to Russia to see what was going on there. They had much to learn from Russia. Dealing with the world position, Mr. Duncan said it looked as if Europe was lining up for a great battle between Communism and Fascism. If the contest came they must keep in step with the free nations which were members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Dr. Hans Pirow, Government Mining Engineer, said engineers believed that agriculture as much as industry could only be successfully undertaken if based on sound engineering principles.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1936

Are They Rivals?

IN a recent issue of *Harijan* under the caption "Are We Rivals?" Mahatma Gandhi writes:—"I have had two typical cuttings sent to me giving altogether false news about relations between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and myself. Remarks said to have been made by me have been reproduced in quotation marks. Thus I am reported to have said, "My life-work is ruined" (i.e. by Jawaharlal's programme;) "not even the firmness and repression of the British Government have harmed my work as much as the policy outlined by Nehru."

I have never said anything of the kind nor uttered one single remark attributed to me in the two articles sent to me. What is more I have not even entertained the opinions contained in them. So far as I am aware Jawaharlal has come to the conclusion that India's freedom cannot be gained by violent means and that it can be gained by non-violent means. And I know for a fact that he did not in Lucknow "come out for the use of violence in the struggle for Independence."

No doubt there are differences of opinion between us. They were clearly set forth in the letters we exchanged some years ago, and in reply to correspondents I hope at an early date to bring up our differences to date. But they do not affect our personal relations in any way whatsoever. We remain the same adherents to the Congress goal that we have ever been. My life work is not, cannot be ruined by Jawaharlal's programme, nor have I ever believed for that matter that it has been harmed even by "the firmness and repression of the British Government." My philosophy, if I can be said to have any, excludes the possibility of harm to one's cause by outside agencies. The harm comes deservedly and only when the cause itself is bad, or being good its champions are untrue, faint-hearted, or unclean. The article in question refers to "Gandhi's secret

plans." If I know Gandhi at all I can vouchsafe for it that he never had any secret plans in his life. And if beyond what the readers of *HARIJAN* know there is no plan that I can disclose, it is because I know none myself. Then one of the articles presents Jawaharlal and me as rivals. I cannot think of myself as a rival to Jawaharlal or him to me. Or if we are, we are rivals in making love to each other in the pursuit of the common goal. And if in the joint work for reaching the goal, we at times seem to be taking different routes, I hope the world will find that we had lost sight of each other only for the moment and only to meet again with greater mutual attraction and affection.

—ooc—

Race Differences

THE problem of race differences was dealt with by Professor I. D. MacCrone, Professor of Psychology, University of the Witwatersrand in his presidential address to the psychology section of the congress of the South Africa Association for the Advancement of Science on Oct. 6. "In dealing with race differences it is highly desirable to bear in mind that we are dealing with a problem the solution of which must in the last resort be determined not by our prejudices or partialities but by facts themselves, when and as they are discovered," said Professor MacCrone. He referred to the problem of race differences in the world and said that in Europe one of the most powerful states was deliberately and self-consciously reorganising its entire social and political structure in accordance with a particular race theory which its adherents claimed to be scientific. In the Union, though this particular theory might be lacking, there was no lack of social and political practice which could only be justified by a somewhat similar kind of theory. What we find in actual practice is a theory, the main function of which

appears to be to justify that practice quite irrespective of whether the theory has any scientific respectability or not," he said. That physical differences of an obvious and perceptual kind existed between human beings was a fact easily verified by direct observation, but to assume that these physical differences between races were necessarily correlated with other differences of a mental or psychological kind, and that these latter had the same kind of hereditary origin was to go far beyond available evidence. It was to a study of group psychology that scientists must turn if they would approach a study of the problem of race differences in its proper context. "Let us in the interests of clear thinking, as well of fair dealing, once and for all try to rid ourselves of the dogmas of innate racial superiority and inferiority and of the myth of innate psychological race differences, and in their stead substitute the problems of group relations and of group differences," declared Professor MacCrone. He pointed out the flaws in the intelligence tests to establish race superiority or inferiority. "If you cannot indict a whole nation for having committed a crime still less can you label or libel a whole people or racial group as superior or inferior in intelligence, even if that superiority or inferiority happens to have a racial basis," he continued. "The differences that distinguish men as men from one another are not racial differences such as colour of skin, texture of hair, size or shape of head, blood or what not, but group differences which are embodied or personified in the individual's attitudes and interests, his emotional and character traits, his aesthetic, moral and intellectual values and so on. And just as social customs, practices, attitude, beliefs and traditions of groups vary so, too, will individual personalities, who are members of different groups, vary accordingly."

Mr. Manilal Gandhi is away in the Transvaal where he will stay till the end of this month. Mrs. Gandhi has accompanied him to Johannesburg to see the exhibition.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

A SOUTH AFRICAN REVIEW

"J. G. L." reviews Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography in the *Rand Daily Mail* as follows:—

THERE are at least three reasons why the autobiography of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian politician who has once again been elected President of the All-India Congress, should prove of special interest to thinking South Africans. In the first place, though the problem of British rule in India is widely different from that of the Union of South Africa, yet it behoves us, even now, to study something of the reactions of subject races to their rulers. Second, the great leader of the present Indian struggle for independence, Mahatma Gandhi, started his political activity in this country; and, third, it was in this country that the tactics of non-violence and of civil dis-obedience were perfected.

Wide Knowledge

And to these reasons may be added a fourth, that the book, by its own intrinsic interest, demands attention. It is a political autobiography, informed by a wide, a comprehensive and a thorough knowledge of the Indian situation to-day. This situation, though Nehru's point of view is very definitely partisan, is presented with singular understanding of his opponents' viewpoint, and with a degree of impartiality which, in view of his sufferings, is nothing short of astonishing. Considered purely as an autobiography, moreover, the book is of the first rank. Nehru possesses something of Wells's cold-blooded and sometimes cynical detachment. And his personality, with its combination of emotional mysticism and hard-headed commonsense, reminds one not unjustifiably of that revealed in the work of T. E. Lawrence.

Indeed, one is frequently reminded of Lawrence as one reads this record of a life of struggle, suffering and endurance in pursuit of an ideal. Lawrence was a Western, captivated by the age-old mysticism of the desert and the East. Nehru is an Eastern, who has this by inheritance; and who, not only by seven years at Harrow, Cambridge and the Middle Temple, but by many more years of reading and study, has attained a comprehension of, and sympathy with, Western literature and thought which would put many a studious European to shame. Both men have a passionate conviction of the importance of human liberty. Each of them is a poet, forced by circumstances into a task of hard practical reality. Each brought to the

thankless task not only the enthusiasm and vision of the mystic, but something of the "scientific approach."

But the difference is no less significant. Lawrence succeeded brilliantly in his appointed task; but he did so by sacrificing his ideal of Arab liberty on the altar of British interests, and the resultant emotional conflict broke him. Nehru himself seems to think that he is a long way off success. But he has a serene belief in the righteousness of his cause which leaves him with very little bitterness.

And so, whether you approve or disapprove of Nehru's aim, the political emancipation of India and her social regeneration, you cannot, if you are sincere, withhold your admiration for the spirit and the manner in which he has fought. Born to a life of ease, culture and luxury, with the cultivated tastes and mental equipment to enjoy such a life to the full, he became a convinced adherent of the cause of Indian liberty, and joined whole-heartedly in Gandhi's campaign of non-violence. For 16 years he has been more in gaol than out of it. He has stood in the streets of Lahore and passively endured a beating from a policeman armed with a staff, until his own followers seized him and carried him off. He has watched his father die, worn out by the work. He has endured the agony of hearing of violence against his wife and his mother.

He was last released in 1935 to hurry to the bedside of his wife who was undergoing treatment in Germany. He stayed with her until she died, and now he has returned to take up his work again as President of the All-India Congress.

At any time a promise to abstain from speech-making or agitation (always on strictly peaceful lines) would have secured his release. It was never given. One cannot, indeed, withhold a measure of sympathy with the exasperated officials who were faced by such relentless determination—or obstinacy.

Of all this Nehru tells, simply and without heat—though he sometimes loses his temper with the Indian Liberals. He endured it as a means to Indian independence and good government. For he tells us that

"I am not prepared to accept even self-government at the cost of real good government. Self-government, if it is to justify itself, must stand ultimately for better government for the masses."

His indictment against British domination is that it exploits India shamelessly for the benefit of British trade, foments discord among the population, and stands rigidly in the way of Indian industrial advance. He accuses the Indian Civil Service of being hopelessly out of touch and out of sympathy with the population it governs; of being efficient in advancing British interests, and quite inefficient in helping India to rise.

Exasperation

And there is a touch of justifiable exasperation in his indictment of British sanctimoniousness:

"The calm assurance of being always in the right and having borne a great burden worthily, faith in their racial destiny and in their own brand of Imperialism, contempt and anger at the unbelievers and sinners who challenged the foundations of the true faith—there was something of the religious temper about this attitude. Like the inquisitors of old, they were bent on saving us regardless of our desires in the matter.

There is thought in this book, and thought which is well worth attention. There is intimate knowledge of Indian politics and personalities, especially of Gandhiji, as Nehru calls Gandhi. And, above all, there is a fascinating picture of a cultured and attractive personality, inspired by a great deal and willing to make any sacrifice for its attainment.

There is, moreover, something for all interested in world history and forces to consider very seriously. The solution of the Indian problem is not yet; nor will it be achieved without due consideration of all views on the question.

—oO—

Seven Mistakes In Life

It is a mistake to think success will come by crushing down others;

To worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected;

To insist that a thing is impossible because you cannot accomplish it yourself;

To try and make others believe and live as you do;

To neglect to get the habit of reading fine literature, which develops and refines the mind;

To get the habit of saving money;
To refuse to set aside trivial preferences so that important things may be accomplished.

A HUNDRED YEARS— AND MORE

The following article which we reproduce has been written for inclusion in the second edition of the Indian Centenary Book, Mauritius.

THE Indian population of Mauritius has recently celebrated the centenary of the Indian colonization of the Island. I am glad that the phrase 'colonization of Mauritius' has been used, rather than 'organized immigration into Mauritius', for it means so much more. It means the change from mere unintelligent chattel labour, introduced for the material purposes of another, to the intelligent enterprise of a great community, enriching its land of adoption, creating new opportunities of self-expression, and contributing to the establishment of material prosperity and of intellectual and spiritual enlightenment. There is much to be said for what I may call 'constructive' language; it embodies greatness of thought and nobility of feeling.

It has been said by geologists that, at one time, a continental bridge united Asia and Africa, but that, owing to convulsions of Nature, covering vast periods of time, the connecting land sank beneath the seas, leaving here and there a summit against which the waves have never ceased to beat. If so, Mauritius is one of these; and it is significant that, through this Indian colonization, a bridge has once more been built between the two surviving continents.

Semi-Slavery

I have always hated and opposed the indenture system, described by the historian Sir W. W. Hunter as 'semi-slavery' ever since I first saw it in operation, as a young man in Natal, and I learnt, through Mr. Gandhi, something of its history. When I went to India in 1909, on my first mission on behalf of the South African Indian community, Mr. Gandhi asked me to do my best to arouse public opinion there against the continued introduction of indentured labour in Natal. Those who have read my book, *The Indians of South Africa: Helots within the Empire*, will recall that I devoted the whole of the first part to a study of the working of the abominable system in Natal. Mr. Gokhale, when he came to learn something of its real meaning, was quick to recognize its consequences upon the welfare of the whole South African Indian community, and to raise the question as a burning one in the old Indian Legislative Council.

But that was only a beginning. As more attention was given to the subject, it was realized that a great principle was at stake, not only as regards Natal

By

Hy. S. L. POLAK

In 'The Leader' (Allahabad)

and South Africa, but throughout the empire, in all those colonies to which indentured labour emigration was still permitted by the Government of India and the Downing Street authorities. The report of the Sanderson Inter-departmental Committee was full of revealing information; and on my second visit to India, I devoted much of my time familiarizing myself with the main features of the system as set out in the ample official literature on the subject. Mr. Gokhale had asked me to 'devil' for him, and I threw myself into the task enthusiastically. He was entirely convinced of the necessity for the total abolition of indentured labour, and at the 1912 session of the Council he secured the maximum of support from his colleagues, irrespective of party, policy, or community, with the result that the largest minority vote ever given until then was cast against the system.

India's Greatest Soul

That we failed then was nothing. It made us only more determined to secure the abolition of the 'veiled slavery'. There is, it has been truly said, a soul of good even in things evil; for God can use anything for His own great purposes. And so the war itself, that destroyed so much of value and of beauty, was the occasion for a change of mind on the part of the British Government on this question. As a result, largely of the agitation conducted by Mr. Gandhi, and in which Mr. Andrews and I were privileged to play some part, the Government of India announced in 1917 the suspension of indentured immigration as a war measure; and ultimately, fortified by the report of Messrs. Andrews and Pearson on the actual conditions prevailing in some of the colonies where the indenture system still persisted, all indentures were abolished in 1922. I shall always believe that the best work in which I have been engaged was that undertaken, under the inspiration of India's greatest soul, to bring to an end this evil system.

Nothing, however, is more impressive than that, in spite of its many baneful features, in spite of the degradation of the human spirit that it involved, the system failed utterly to destroy those remarkable qualities that have made Indians the colonizing people that they have proved themselves to be. They have succeeded in retaining their culture, their religious aspirations, their

capacity for adopting themselves to a novel environment, their gifts of constructive citizenship.

But as time passed, new conditions of life have been set up; new ideals of social evolution have been produced; closer contacts between east and west, north and south, have been made; and life has become a more complex, difficult and strenuous thing than ever before. Old values are disappearing, new ones are taking their place. There is a growing fear that the changes now coming about will result in the loss of much that seems to be of value in the tradition and the heritage of the past.

The Great Inner Truths

I do not myself believe that anything of permanent value can ever be lost, though its form may change; and if I may humbly make a suggestion to my Indian fellow-citizens of Mauritius, it would be that, in applying themselves to the new tasks facing them in modern days, they never forget what they owe, in key-thought and in fundamental inspiration, to the Motherland, through all the changes and the tribulations that the future may hold for them. Let them cling fast to the great inner truths revealed to the spirit of India many, many centuries ago, and which will remain truths for all the time. Much of the myth and the story may disappear under the onslaughts of science and of criticism. But the underlying truths enshrined in the great teachings of the past will endure, will purify the lives of those whom they inspire, and will enable them to build a future for themselves and their children and their neighbours as glorious and as fruitful as anything that the past could show. For all human effort is to make life fuller and freer than it has ever yet been, and the brave tales of old are intended to be but mirrors of what is yet to come, if only we have the courage to believe that we can make it so.

Fountain of Wisdom

Mere democracy cannot solve the social question. An element of aristocracy must be introduced into our life. Of course I do not mean the aristocracy of birth or of the purse, or even the aristocracy of intellect. I mean the aristocracy of character, of will, of mind. That only can free us.—LUBAN

When the delusion of this world is once broken, it will come back to us, but no longer will it hold any reality for us. We shall know it as a mirage. To reach behind the mirage is the aim of all religions.—SWAMI VIVEKANAND.

"EAST INDIANS" IN TRINIDAD, BRITISH GUIANA AND SURINAM

II—Education (Contd.)

SOME friendly observers have drawn attention to the fact that in Government schools the great majority of teachers were Negroes who were increasingly becoming race-conscious and conscious of their privileged position in the civil services and not averse to perpetuating their vested interests, and that it was only in schools conducted by certain Missions primarily for Indians that, Indian if only Indian Christians, have had openings for teachership, and fear that if and to the extent to which the control of the educational system passes solely into the hands of the Government, the teaching profession will also pass into the hands of the Negroes, who are all Christians. The change will in any event not improve the opportunities for the non-Christian, but it will worsen those now open to Indians.

As against this line of argument it may be urged that the Church system is closed to the non-Christian while the State system is open, with possibilities of adequate representation of non-Christian under continued pressure and appeals for justice and fair-play.

A solution of this problem which has been suggested and recently initiated in some of the Colonies is for the non-Christians to start their own schools and receive Government assistance on a par with the Christian schools. If the existing Christian denominational system leaves much to be desired from the point of view of efficiency and economy, the recognition of further denominations will but aggravate the evil. To multiply an evil is not to cure it. It is true that at the moment the non-Christians in these colonies have not as many denominations as the Christians, but they are not without them. They are divided into Hindus and Moslems, and the former into Arya Samajists and Sanatanists.

There are not at the moment an adequate number of qualified and competent men and women among the non-Christians either to organize or run educational institutions efficiently, though for no fault of theirs. They had not the external advantages that the Christian Churches have had these many decades. The latter had a big start, as it were, while the former were heavily handicapped in every way.

The Mayhew-Marriot Commission recommended that if in an area there were several competing denominational schools, they should be replaced by a consolidated school which should be handed over to that denomination which had the majority of pupils. In

By

Mr. P. KODANDA RAO

In "The Servant Of India"

several places in Trinidad the majority, even the great majority, of pupils are non-Christians, among whom Christian missionaries have already established schools. An attempt to start a non-Christian, Hindu Muslim, school in that area was resisted by the Christian Mission on the ground that it was first in the field.

The only other alternative is for the State in these Colonies to recognize that its population is not homogeneous from a religious point of view and that it is no longer its purpose to do everything in its power, short of coercion, to proselytise the heathens into Christianity and that it has similar and equal obligations towards all religions and that the best policy is to keep itself severely neutral in matters of religion and take on itself the main responsibility for providing compulsory primary secular education to all the pupils under its jurisdiction, leaving it to the different religions to provide at their own expense religious education to the pupils of their respective denominations.

It is sometimes said that the non-Christians have no grievance because they had not formally complained of it to the Government. There is much to be said for this view. It is an ill turn to invent and manufacture grievances. But the failure to complain is not a complete answer to the problem, though the Government cannot be blamed for not knowing of it. Governments, particularly bureaucrat, are not night-errants on the look out for grievances to redress. Nobody, least of all a bureaucrat, would care to meet trouble half-way. Nevertheless, not to know is not to deny. The Indian communities in these Colonies are not, as has already been stated, well equipped and well organized as yet. That is the reason why the Government of India has had so often to send out its experts to assist Indians in the various Colonies to formulate their grievances and present them to the Governments concerned and to investigating commissions of various kinds. At present and for some time longer, the Governments of the Colonies concerned must undertake the extra burden of being knight-errants.

It has been stated above that some of the schools are situated on sugar estates and that in such cases, the Sugar Estates furnish the buildings, the Christian missionaries the management and

the State the finance. It has also been stated that the majority of school buildings on the estates are in a deplorable condition and stand condemned. In a few instances, very few indeed, the Estates have recently improved the buildings. And in some cases the State assisted them to do so.

While the Sugar Estates are entitled to thanks for such encouragement as they have given to education, there is no denying the fact that both the missionary managers and teachers stand in unhealthy awe of the Estate management, generally speaking. Neither the Sugar Estates nor the missionaries are primarily educators; they have their own interests and they have qualifications for them, but not for education. The unfortunate teacher on the sugar estates has to keep on the right side of the missionary, the Estate manager and the Education Department, each testing him by a different criterion. Even those with far superior general and professional education and culture and with far better and secure emoluments than the primary school teacher on the sugar estates will find it difficult to satisfy the conflicting demands of the three authorities. The education of the Indian labourer is paying heavily for the privilege of being conducted in dilapidated and condemned buildings.

The present system cannot in this respect also be defended on the ground of economy. The Education Departments have either to tolerate condemned buildings or themselves put up the money or better buildings. And there is no reason why the State should give grants for buildings to the Estates when it can build them itself and build them outside the estates. The Government should take advantage of every opportunity that may present itself to resume control over schools and school buildings and relieve the Churches and the Estates of direct share in this responsibility.

Compared with other racial communities, the Indians in all the three Colonies are much backward in education, and even more so the Indian girls. According to the Census of 1931, of all Indians in Trinidad some 77.2 per cent. are unable to read and write. The proportion is higher still among non-Christian Indians; it is 82.8. Even among Indian Christians the proportion is as high as 49.2. In British Guiana the Indian population forms 42 per cent. of the total population, but its literate population is but 14.3 per cent. Of the total population as many as 66 per cent. were illiterate. Of the Indian women some 91 per cent. were illiterate.

There is no doubt that in the past the education of Indians in these Colonies was greatly neglected. But it is no use to cry over split milk. It is necessary, however, to recognize that a special responsibility now rests on all concerned to accelerate the progress of education among the Indians and to make up for past neglect. Compulsory education is not yet universal in Trinidad; it is universal in Surinam and British Guiana. But not the whole of the school going population is still at school. Notwithstanding the prohibition of child labour by law, it still occurs. In some cases, the children are employed by the parents in their rice cultivation, and the law, as it stands at present in British Guiana, permits it. The sugar Estates continue to employ child labour in direct violation of the

law. The education Department of British Guiana admits the employment of child labour, but fails to record the number of children affected. The ancient traditions of the Indian immigrant, his economic needs, the interests of the sugar Estates in securing cheap labour and keeping it uneducated, the non-Christian parents to send their children, particularly their girls to Christian Schools with only male teachers, the supineness of the Government had all combined to soft-peddle the education of the Indians. In recent years there has been a welcome change in some respects, though not in all. But much yet remains to be done particularly with regard to the education of girls. It is gratifying to learn that an Indian mother who herself has received some education is very keen on

the education of her daughters as well as of her sons. Nonetheless it is still true that the Indian parents, generally speaking, show greater anxiety to marry off their daughters, and for that purpose go the length of getting into debt, if necessary. The education of their daughters is worthy of the same anxiety and of even more zeal.

While the situation with regard to the education of the school-going population is making progress, past neglect has left a large legacy of uneducated adults. Nothing yet seems to have been attempted to tackle the problem of adult education, which is as urgent as the education of children.

(Concluded)

South African News In Brief

Lord Clarendon Surprise

THE *Sunday Express* understands that the Earl of Clarendon, Governor-General of the Union, may decide not to remain in the Union for the full period of his appointment. Normally that period would not expire until 1938. Though it was not disclosed, His Excellency, during the early part of this year, when he arrived back from England, expressed a wish to the Government that owing to the unfortunate ill-health of the Countess of Clarendon and other private matters he be relieved of his post. Due to the entreaties of the Prime Minister, backed up by the Cabinet and all the members of Parliament, Lord Clarendon consented to act for another two years. The question of his successor, has, we understand, been recently discussed in Cabinet circles and there appears to be a strong feeling among the Ministers that the King should be advised to request the Prime Minister, J. B. M. Hertzog, to accept the position of Governor-General when it becomes vacant. The *Sunday Express* understands that if General Hertzog is appointed as the next Governor-General the appointment is likely to be made shortly before the coronation of King Edward.

Union Still A British Possession

Argument was put forward by counsel in the Appeal Court at Maseru, Basutoland, in regard to the status of the Union of South Africa. The case was one in which the accused was alleged to have committed an offence on the Union territory but within 500 yards of the common boundary between the Union and Basutoland. The accused was charged in the District Commissioner's Court at Mhaleshoek in Basutoland, and that Court claimed jurisdiction to try the case in spite of the fact that the alleged

offence was committed on Union territory by placing reliance on the provisions of Section 20 of the Act has passed beyond the phase of a "British Possession" and was now an independent State within the British Empire, equal in status to Great Britain and in no way subordinate but freely associated, and that, therefore, the Union was not a British Possession within a meaning of the English Act of 1882. He quoted numerous authorities to support his contention and cited the Statute of Westminster passed in 1934 and various passages from "The South African Constitutional Law" by Kennedy and Scholsberg. Council argued that the law of 1882 could not confer jurisdiction on the Basutoland Courts and that consequently the appeal should be allowed on this point alone. After reserving judgment, the Court complimented Mr. Van Rhyn on his argument, but dismissed the appeal, holding that the Union of South Africa was still a British Possession within the meaning of the English Statute quoted and that, therefore, the Basutoland Court had jurisdiction. This is the first judicial interpretation of the Status Act of 1934 showing that the Union was still a British Possession.

Boycott Of American Goods

A threatened boycott of American goods is rapidly assuming national proportions in the Union. Led by the fruit farmers and vintners of the Cape, the movement has as its aim a boycott of American motor cars, wireless sets, refrigerators and other manufactures until America "comes to heel" and takes some of South Africa's exportable produce. A statement to this effect made by Mr. F. Gerber export manager of the Co-operative Wine Growers' Association of South Africa, was confirmed in an interview given at Paarl to

Reuter's representative by Mr. C. W. H. Kohler, chairman of the K.W.V. Both sharply criticised the manner in which the American import regulations "discriminate" against South African wine and fruit, and declared that Union farmers were determined to buy only from those countries which buy from South Africa. "If concerted action is taken by farmers throughout the Union it will be a serious matter for American Trade."

Immigration To Union

Speaking at a dinner of the South African Optical Association on October 5, Mr. Patrick Duncan, Minister of Mines, remarked that he did not say that the Union could go in for a great extreme of State Immigration, but they could not attract people of the right kind to come here from the old world. If they were to depend only upon South Africa's natural increase people in future might cease to regard this as a White man's country. There were great opportunities for men of vigour, initiative and skill, and they would not be doing their duty if they did not offer them every encouragement to come here.

Mr. Fleming Johnston

Re-Elected Mayor

Mr. Fleming Johnston was re-elected Mayor of Durban on Friday and Mr. O. H. Stott Deputy-Mayor of the City Council. Only two nominations for the Mayoralty went forward—those of Mr. Fleming Johnston and Mr. H. L. Buzzard. On a vote being taken 14 voted for Mr. Fleming Johnston and seven for Mr. Buzzard. When nominations for the office of Deputy Mayor were called for the names of Mr. C. H. Stott and Mr. A. L. Barns were advanced. On a ballot being taken Mr. Stott was elected with a majority of 11 to 9.

New Courts To Cost £400,000

The foundation stone of Johannesburg's magnificent new Magistrate's Courts was laid last Thursday by General Smuts, Minister of Justice. In his speech at the ceremony, General Smuts spoke of the humble administrative beginning of Johannesburg, and went on to enumerate the facilities to be provided at the new courts, which will cost £400,000 and will rank among the finest buildings in the Union.

Blind Persons Act

The Blind Persons Act (No. 11 of 1935) will come into operation on November 1. This fact is published in the latest issue of the Government Gazette.

O. K. Bazaar Loses Appeal

The appeal of O. K. Bazaars (1929), Ltd., against the refusal of the Municipal Licensing Officer to grant them a general dealer's licence in Maritzburg has failed. The City Council, after deliberating for well over two hours, decided to uphold the decision of the Licensing Officer and refused the licence. It is understood that voting was eight to three against the granting of the licence. This is the second appeal of O. K. Bazaars which has been rejected. The decision was given late on Wednesday afternoon.

Teachers At An "At Home"

Teachers from a number of Indian Schools in Durban and the outlying districts responded to the invitation of Mr. E. Thomas, President of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society, to an "At Home," on September 26 at Sastri College, the occasion being the first monthly meeting of the Educational and Literary Sub-Committee. Messrs. E. Thomas and G. V. Naidoo addressed the meeting in regard to educational and professional matters upon which representations had been made before the Provincial Education Enquiry Commission and the Provincial Executive Committee. Mr. V. Sirkari Naidoo, chairman of the Sub-Committee, appealed for co-operation and support to found a teachers' Library which met with wholehearted approval of the members. Plans for the accomplishment of the project are now well in hand. The Social which followed was thoroughly enjoyed and contributions of musical items by ladies were an enjoyable feature of the evening's entertainment. The next Literary monthly meeting will be held early in November.

Rally Of Boy Scouts

And Girl Guides

Great enthusiasm and keenness was evinced by over 350 Rovers, Scouts, Cubs, Guides, Masters and Mistresses at the Rally and First Aid Competitions held at Albert Park, Durban on October 5. A fair number of visitors were present. The Panday's Shield for Scouts was captured by Sisipal Naynaraj and Mohanlal Mithilal of A.Y.S. School. Mr.

L. Panday the donor, presented the shield to the A.Y.S. School wishing them good luck in the future. The Woodseith Bros.' Shield for Guides were meritoriously won by two Guides of the Sea View School, Naidoo Sarathambal and Harry Girlie. This beautiful Shield was presented to the Sea View School by Mrs. R. A. Banks with words of appreciation.

Nizamia Muslim Society

The treasurer of the Nizamia Muslim Society acknowledges with many thanks the following donations: Messrs. Sheik Yusuf £5 5s; Rawat & Sons £1 1s; Vanker Bros £1; E. S. Asmal £1. Building Fund: El. Haj. M. E. Lakhi £2; E. Casoojee 10s. 6d; S. M. Limbada 5s.

Gujarati Literary Society

On October 5, at the Gandhi Library and Rustonjee Hall, Durban, Mr. S. J. Randeria delivered a lecture on "Present Political Situation of Europe and Italy and the Abyssinia War." Mr. Hajee A. M. M. Lookhat presided. In his lecture Mr. Randeria dwelt with the principal events mentioning the battle of Odessa of 1896 between Italy and Abyssinia resulting in the defeat of Italy. The present

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European situation, Mr. Randeria maintained, was due to the very active and extreme state of patriotism from which sprang up the Bolshevism, the Nazism and Fascism in European countries. Mr. Randeria prayed for a speedy disappearance of the war clouds and peace and goodwill amongst the Nations of the World.

Prevention Of Cruelty To Animals

On the closing of the Ladysmith Government Indian School on October 2, the Headmaster, Mr. M. Thomas invited El-Haj E. M. Aevat to address the school children on Cruelty to Animals. In his address he said that India is looking after the dumb animals from some centuries ago, over 100 years India accumulated a very large sum of money in Trust to keep the dumb animals. Even the poor Farmers who could not afford to keep their animals during the drought are kept free of charge by the Trust. The blind, sick and deaf animals are provided with free professional and medical treatment, and are not killed until they die off with natural death. During his 1933 tour in India he saw some of the places where these animals are kept and treated kindly.

Indian Play Staged In The City

The Maritzburg City Hall was filled with Indians on Saturday night when the Indian play "Krishna-Chandrantha," was staged under the patronage of the Mayor and Mayoress to raise funds to equip the newly-built M. E. Lakhi Ward, at Grey's Hospital, Maritzburg. The organising committee of the M. E. Lakhi ward equipment fund were Messrs. M. E. Lakhi, Koopie Murrie, S. R. Naidoo, R. N. Moodley, R. N. Pillay, Isaac Anthony, F. Satyapal, M. R. Naidoo (senr.), V. Kristy and M. C. John. Mr. M. E. Lakhi, of Greytown, gave another donation of £10 10s. towards the equipment fund.

Distinguished Guests At The Orient Club

At the weekly meeting last Sunday of the Orient Club, Isipingo, Dr. Khalid Sheldrake and Dr. John Dube were the chief guests of honour. The hall was filled with the members and their guests, Europeans, Indians and Natives. Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim, chairman, after the lunch, welcomed the two guests and garlanded them as a mark of respect, and announced amid applause that the Club had unanimously decided to confer honorary membership on the two distinguished scholars. Both guests made suitable replies in thanking the Club for the hospitality and honour bestowed on them. Messrs. M. A. H. Moosa and Hajee Rooknoodeen also spoke.

The Late Mrs. Mahabeer

Mrs. Subagi Mahabeer, wife of Mr. Mahabeer, Printer, died at her residence, 105, Oakleigh Drive, Mayville, Durban, on Saturday, September 26, and was cremated at the Cato Manor Cemetery on Sunday the 27th ultimo. The deceased leaves four sons, one daughter and her husband to mourn their loss. Mr. Mahabeer and sons wish to thank all friends and relatives for their messages of sympathy.

THANKS

Mr. M. A. Pochee of Standerton wishes to express through these columns his sincere thanks to the many friends from Weenen (Natal) Volkrust, Wakkerstroom, Amersfoort, Paardekop, Plat Rand, Kroondrie, Holidene, Vaal, Greylingstaad, Heidelberg, Alberton, Johannesburg, Vreeniging, Krugersdorp, Klerksdorp, Walmaranstaad, Cedarfont, Bethal, Morgenzone, Nigel, Ermelo, Breyton, Carolina, and from the various towns of the district of Standerton who came personally to express their sympathy and also those who sent kindly messages of sympathy in the recent death of his beloved father,

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Lady Maharaj Singh On Duty Of Women

THE annual general meeting of the Moradabad sub-constituent conference of the All-India Women's Conference was held in the hall of Gokal Das Intermediate College on Aug. 17. Mrs. N. Jordan proposed. Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh to the chair. Mrs. S. Kent, chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed Lady Maharaj Singh to Moradabad. She referred to Lady Maharaj Singh's work in South Africa where her husband, Sir Maharaj Singh was agent to the Government of India. Lady Maharaj Singh, Mrs. Kent said, was one of the foremost social workers of India, keenly interested in all women and girls' problems. It was therefore a matter of great joy to the women of Moradabad to have Lady Maharaj Singh in their midst. In her address, Lady Maharaj Singh referred to the various social problems of India. She exhorted the women to be good house-wives. She said that it was in the home that women did their duties as citizens and that there was nothing too mean for the housewife. She particularly stressed the importance of cleanliness, tidiness and beauty of the home which should be a woman's first care. She regretted the tendency of some women who became mere gay social butterflies neglecting their homes and children. Lady Maharaj Singh said that every woman could do her little bit for the social uplift of the nation. There was so much to be done and every little bit counted. Because they could not devote much time, nor had great capabilities they should not be deterred.

Madame Wadia India's Delegate

"May you never be poor; may you never be weary; go with God and come back to us," with these words Mrs. Sarojini Naidu bade farewell to Madame Sophia Wadia who is going to Buenos Aires, as the representative of India at the International P. E. N. Congress to be held there. In this connection a meeting of the P. E. N. Centre was held at the National Medical College, Mrs. Naidu presiding. Mrs. Naidu said that 42 nations, each with its own culture, each with its own literature, each with its own message were going to assemble at Buenos Aires. India must send her own special message to the Congress. What was it to be? In spite of her great diversity of languages, India, where the story-teller has been the wandering University, is essentially one and united. Indian literature is wide in its range, high in its altitude; it

embraces all human emotions, the sorrow and the suffering, the triumph and joy of the human heart. The real legislators of the world are those who deal in words. The real immortals are the singers and seers that deal in the enduring medium of human expression. Their only aim was to bring about human welfare and brotherhood. That was the aim of all human effort. It was here that India had a special message to give. Fresh as the dawn, yet old as the oldest emotion, that message consisted in one word 'Shanti,' 'Shanti.' Mrs. Naidu said that they were content to entrust India's mission to Madame Wadia. She could go out there and tell them that she brought the message of two of the greatest exponents of peace and goodwill—Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. Both of them have sent messages. Mahatma Gandhi has wired: "My good wishes accompanying Madame Sophia Wadia in her mission." Dr. Tagore has wired: "Madame Wadia carried India's greeting to distant shores and will help to tie the bonds of fellowship between the dreamers of dreams and the singers of songs of the New World and the old.

Why League Has Been A Failure

If the League of Nations was a failure, it was due to the lack of interest of its constituent members. This was the opinion expressed by Dr. V. S. Ram, Professor of Lucknow University, who left Bombay for Geneva to take charge of membership of the Political Section of the League of Nations, in the course of an interview to the Press. According to the Professor, India had a special responsibility to the League as it was her son, Asoka, who had denounced war as an instrument of national policy. For the first time in history, he inscribed those ideas on pillars. And India had stood by that policy since those days of Asoka. It was specially incumbent, therefore, upon India to see that the League policy was strengthened. Prof. Ram referred to Mahatma Gandhi and said that his non-violence campaign was only and really an extension of the principles of the League, in domestic politics. Though the League of Nations might have failed in its political work, yet on the social and humanitarian side its work had been of the greatest benefit to India.

Mahasabha Session

The General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha session, Lahore, writes as follows:—Preparations for the 18th session of the All-India Mahasabha to be held at

Lahore on October 21, 22 and 23 are being carried on briskly. The spacious compound of the Patiala House has been secured for the holding of the session, where a pandal will be put up especially for the session and a large number of tents will be pitched for the accommodation of guests, delegates and volunteers from all parts of the country. Distinguished Hindu leaders like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. Aney, Babu Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr. Radha Kumud Mukerjee, Seth Jugal Kishore Birla, Mr. M. C. Rajah, Swami Satyanand of Bengal, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Bhopatkar, Kanwar Chand Karan Sharda, his Holiness Dr. Kurtkoti of Karvir Peth, Dr. Hingorani and Principal Diwan Chand of Cawnpore are expected to attend the session.

'Don't Take Tea'

Haji Mohd. Aslam Khan has received a letter from Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan written prior to his release, in which he has expressed a desire that the use of tea should be discouraged in the Frontier Province, as it involved not only unnecessary expenses, but also weakened the vitality of the youth. He also says that he has given up taking tea himself.

Indian Hairdresser Returns From England

Mr. W. D. Victor, a young graduate of the Punjab University, son of Master Badr-ud-Din, the well-known hairdresser, proprietor of the Victoria Saloon at Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Murree, who has gone to England for higher studies in the art and science of hair-dressing, has returned to Amritsar, after three months' stay in England, obtaining six diplomas from Eugene, Marcel, Morris and some other famous colleges of Hairdressing in London. He has qualified as a Trichologist from the Central Training College of London, and besides studying the various diseases of the hair, he has learnt permanent hair waving.

New Cement Invented

Mr. K. C. Roy Chaudhury, M.L.C., of the Bihar Lime and Cement Co., Ltd., has recently invented a new form of hydraulic cement known as Bauxite cement which promises to replace the expensive system now in vogue and mark a substantial development of the cement industry in this country. Recent experiments have confirmed that gabbt-ing or hydraulic lime may be substituted for unslaked lime in the manufacture of alumina cement.

SCOTT'S GREAT VICTORY

IN £10,000 AIR RACE

THE great £10,000 air race from Britain to the Rand Airport has astonished the World, for it has made clear the fact that aeroplanes can now do the 7,000 mile journey in two days. Distance is being annihilated. How did this great race from England to Johannesburg come about? Who arranged it? Mr. I. W. Schlesinger, who is wellknown in South Africa, decided to offer the following prizes to airmen participating in the great race south: First prize for fastest speed, £4,000; second prize for the winner of the handicap, 3,000; third prize for the second in the handicap, £1,500; fourth prize for the third in the handicap, £1,000; fifth prize for the fourth in the handicap, £500.

Some of the world's leading pilots decided to enter. The following are their names and the machines they flew:

Major A. M. Miller (Percival Mew Gull); Captain S. S. Halse (Percival Mew Gull); Victor Smith (Miles Sparrowhawk); Tommy Rose and J. Bagshaw (B.A. 4 Double Eagle); C. W. Scott and Giles Guthrie (Percival Vega Gull); David Llewellyn and C. F. Hughes Don Percival Vega Gull); Flight Officer A. E. Clouston (Miles Hawk Six); C. G. M. Alington and Lieut. P. A. Booth (B. A. Eagle); M. H. Findlay, Ken Waller, H. A. Morgan and C. T. Beachey (Airspeed Envoy).

The nine Starters left Portsmouth in England and flew across the English Channel at dawn on Tuesday morning September 29. They rose at Great speed, looking like big birds, and headed off in the direction of Belgrade. The Englishman Clouston and the South African Halse soon led the field, Halse being slightly ahead of his rival. Halse and Clouston then swept on to Cairo in Egypt ahead of Findlay and Walker. The pace up to Belgrade had been 200 miles an hour. By this time, however, Major Miller of South Africa who had been forced off the course by bad weather, and had run out of petrol, had retired. Victor Smith who had been foolish enough to go into the icy air without an overcoat was given a leather coat at Belgrade. He, however, had to land subsequently at Skoplje in Serbia and was forced to retire. Rose and Scott reached Salonika behind the leaders, but within one minute of each other.

At Khartoum, Clouston was behind Halse, who was leading. Clouston was experiencing engine trouble, and, it seemed, might not be able to continue. Rose arrived at Khartoum his machine being damaged in landing. He subsequently dropped out of the race.

Halse lost no time in getting into the air, and arrived at Kisumu at 8.54 a.m. on Wednesday morning, after which he left immediately for the last stage of his journey.

About 20 miles north of Salisbury, Halse became unwell, and not being able to see, decided to land. He came down in a ploughed field, damaging his machine.

Scott won the race at 12.32 p.m.

Clouston Crashes Near Bulawayo

Flying Officer A. E. Clouston, the only competitor left in the Rand Air Race with a chance of winning one of the Schlesinger prizes, crashed in his Miles Hawk on Saturday night 144 miles north-east of Bulawayo. While the plane was badly damaged, Clouston was unhurt. Travel stained and weary, he arrived in Bulawayo late on October 4 by car.

Clouston had considerable trouble with his petrol and believes that something went wrong with the tank when he took off at Mtoko at 6.45 on Saturday night for Johannesburg, but was forced to land in the darkness at eight o'clock on a farm at Felixburg Road, 144 miles north-east of Bulawayo. He put up for the night with a farmer and was then motored to Bulawayo by a family of English tourists.

Trophy For Scott

That air races should be international was the opinion expressed by Mr. C. W. A. Scott, winner of the Portsmouth-Rand air race, at a luncheon in honour of his co-pilot, Mr. Giles Guthrie and himself, when he was presented with the air race trophy at the Carlton Hotel on Tuesday.

At the luncheon it was also announced that the £6,000 of prize money left unclaimed would be given to dependents of Mr. Max Findlay, pilot, and Mr. H. A. Morgan, wireless operator, of the ill fated Airspeed Envoy machine which crashed at Abercorn. It was stated £2,000 each would be given to Mrs Findlay and Mrs. Morgan, while the remaining £2,000 would be set aside for the education of Mr. Findlay's daughter.

Mr. Scott made the suggestion that the race should not have been confined to British aircraft but it should have been made international, with machines from the United States, Germany, Italy and other countries.

Replying to Mr. Scott, Mr. I. W. Schlesinger hinted that when next in

London he would look into Mr. Scott's suggestion to promote an international air race from England to the Union.

Previous Notable Flights

Notable flights from England to the Cape have been:—1920: Sir Pierre van Ryneveld and Sir Christopher Brand; 1925-26: Sir Alan Cobham; 1927: Lieut. R. R. Bentley, first light plane flight; 1928: Lieut. P. Murdoch, 13 days; 1928: Lady Bailey, England-Cape England; 1930: The Dutches of Bedford, piloted by Captain Barnard, 9½ days; 1930: Lieut. R. Caspareuthus 8 days 10½ hours; 1931: Glen Kidston, 6 days 10 hours; 1931: Miss Peggy Salaman and Gordon Store, 5 days 20 hrs. 37 min.; 1931: James Mollison, 4 days 17 hrs. 19 min.; 1932: Amy Mollison, 4 days 6 hrs. 56 min.; 1933: Squadron-Leader O. R. Gayford and Flight-Lieut. G. E. Nicholletts, Cranwell to Walvis Bay non-stop in 57 hours; 1936: Lieut. Tommy Rose, 3 days 17 hrs. 38 min.; 1936: Amy Mollison, 3 days 6 hrs. 32 min.

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Lieut. Misri Chand

Lieut. Misri Chand whose name was entered for the London—Johannesburg Air Race was according to Reuter "unfortunately arrived late to start."

The following will be of interest describing his part in the King's Cup.

HOW sheer ill-luck prevented the Indian airman who won the Viceroy's Air Race this year, from annexing the King's cup is revealed in the following investigations made by competent authorities into the cause of the forced landing. Lieut Misri Chand, who is not only a keen airman but a patient student, took enormous pains—an heroic effort following his recent serious operation—to get himself thoroughly acquainted not only with different types of machines but with the course over which he had to fly. He put up a magnificent performance in the first round of the qualifying race, and was going magnificently in his second circuit, and actually passed No. 17, which had started, before, not after him. He had overtaken about four machines and would have easily qualified for the final. In the very last stage (Shoreham to Coventry before turning for Home) his oil gave out and he had to throttle down and land at Coventry (Austria), fly up with oil and then get Home. The people took an awful time at Coventry—as they did not expect anyone to land and as a result Lieut. Misri Chand just failed to qualify. The extraordinary part about it is that when they examined his plane,

when he landed after completing the second circuit, they reported a "cracked oil tank." His wing flap was in a filthy state and oil was flowing over it like a flow waterfall. Later they stated the plug at the bottom of the tank was "Cross threaded" and was leaking badly. This leads to a suspicion that there must have been some one "who did not want him to qualify." It is incredible that the machine should have been allowed to go out like this as the manufacturers themselves prepared the machine, had their men in the ground and in charge, right up to the time he took off. The race was won by a machine exactly the same as his and

by Gardner whom he had already beaten in the Viceroy's Cup Misri if he had already qualified must have won by nearly a lap, as no one knew this small training course better than he did. He had been round it more than 40 times. Every one seemed to be terribly sorry that Lieut. Misri Chand failed to qualify with such ghastly luck.

His take off on the second circuit was easily the finest in the race and of the day. Another machine took off at least 800 yards ahead of him, yet the Indian airman was up and away a good 800 yards ahead of the other.

Well it is the luck of the game but Misri has proved that he is a "Great

Pilot" as the conditions were simply terrible. Hail, rain and snow up above, visibility practically nil the first time round, and as Maxell (himself a flying instructor) said "absolutely blind flying the second time round," he could see "nothing." Home pilots are used to this, but the Indians must have found these conditions new, yet he kept smack on his course and his piloting was equal to that of any in the race and better than most. Of course he is dreadfully disappointed but is thinking of having another go next year.

And now we await his story of 'having arrived late,' for the £10,000 Air-Race.

The Sporting World

Jim Londos In Capetown

THE Council for Greece, Mr. Julius Jeppe, and other representatives of the Greek community met Jim Londos, world's heavyweight wrestling champion, on his arrival in the *Arundel Castle* at Capetown on Monday. Londos left by the fast train for Durban, where he will wrestle Ali Bey. "I am on a world tour at present and have come out here to defend my title, such as it is, against all challengers," said Londos. "It is true that I was beaten by O'Mahoney, but it was not a championship bout and I still have the belt; so if you like you can still call me the heavyweight champion of the world. After South Africa I go on to Australia, New Zealand, India, China and then back to America. In all those places I am going to defend my title, so if there is anyone in South Africa who wants to have the title, here I am. I am on the top of my form now and any wrestler who does not believe that can come and try me out. "My favourite holds are the aeroplane spin, the leg breaker and the 'unconscious' hold. This latter is a legitimate version of the strangle hold and renders my opponent unconscious for three seconds, just long enough for me to pin his back to the mat."

Natal Indian Cricket Union

The following officers were elected to the various sub-committees: Councillors to the Natal Indian Cricket Union, Messrs. S. L. Singh, M. B. Iyaloo and S. I. Ansary; Committee, Messrs. M. S. Badat, E. I. Haffjee and M. B. Iyaloo; Selection Committee, Messrs. M. S. Badat, E. I. Haffjee, K. A. Chin, A. G. Kazi, and S. L. Singh; Delegates to Sports Ground Association, Messrs. H. A. Kharwa, M. S. Badat, S. Yaseen, K. A. Chin, E. I. Haffjee and S. L. Singh; Protest, Misconduct, and Inquiry Board, Messrs. E. I. Haffjee, S. L. Singh and M. S. Badat; Fixture Committee, Messrs. M. S. Badat, N. Sallaphen and M. B. Iyaloo;

By "Rambler"

Berea C. C.

The following officers were elected at a meeting of the newly formed cricket club: Patrons: Messrs. S. Emmamally Suleman Desai, M. Thajmoon; President: Mr. D. A. Kudoos; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. A. G. Goolam Sahib, Ismail M. Bux, S. A. Emmamally, A. K. Kathib, P. B. Singh, S. L. Singh, R. Bijou, Mitchell Renaud, J. B. Chetty, C. N. M. Khan, Omar H. Bux, Dr. M. Naicker, E. Peer-Bux, E. Hooseni, C. M. C. Khan and G. Nadas; Captain: Mr. A. G. Thajmoon;

SIR SYED RAZA ALI'S HEALTH

A report has been received in Durban that Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent-General for India, has been under the treatment of Professor Wenckeback, of Vienna, the eminent heart specialist. The Agent-General's heart has been pronounced normal, and it is not unlikely, therefore, that he and Lady Ali will return to the Union sooner than they had at first anticipated.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. Alley M. Bux; Delegates to the D.D.I.C.U: Messrs. A. M. Bux and A. G. Goolam Sahib.

Sporting Chips.

A match was played on September 27 between Oriental Cricket Club and an European Cricket Club at N'dola. European scored 98 and Oriental 108, and resulted in a win by 10 runs. Mr. G. M. Naik scored 56 and was not out.

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On Sunday last the Central Mill Indian Football Club was entertained by the Kearsney I.F. Club on the latter's ground. The game started at 1 p.m. The visitors started off well, but after

a good play the home teams won by 2-1 in both the matches. The scorers for the winning teams were: Messrs. Z. Samuels (centre forward) and A. Sunkaran (left-wing).

The Late Mr. N. Ramgulam

The death occurred on September 21 at Mayville of Mr. Nuncoomar Ramgulam, third son of Mr. Ramgulam, a well known resident of the district. The deceased who had just attained his majority was a Teacher at the St. Aidan's Boys' School Sydenham, and St. Michael's Govt-Aided Indian School, Rossburgh and afterwards at the A.Y.S. Indian School, Mayville. Mr. Nuncoomar was a lover of his profession, having been successful in professional examinations. He obtained a Certificate of Merit in Arts and was awarded a Certificate of Distinction by the Health Authorities for an excellent treatise on health topics. He was a keen and active member of various Indian Organisations and thus had a large circle of friends. Many Indian and European friends joined in a common message of sympathy, which was sent to his parents. The cremation took place on Tuesday, September 22, at the Cato Manor Cemetery, where there was a large and representative gathering. Messrs. S. P. Parmasir, R. Roopnarin, Gijrshunker and Revashunker Maharaj officiated. His early death is deeply mourned by his numerous friends and relatives by whom he was greatly loved and esteemed.

WANTED

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