

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903

No. 3.—Vol. XXXV.

Friday, January 15th, 1937.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper,
Price Fourpence.

NOTES AND NEWS

Opening Of The Union Parliament

THE fifth session of the seventh Parliament of the Union of South Africa opened on Friday, January 8. His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, Governor-General of South Africa, performed the opening for the last time. In the course of his speech His Excellency made the following reference to the recent visit of the South African Parliamentary delegation to India:

"During the recess a delegation composed of Ministers, members of Parliament and officials visited India at the invitation of the Government of India on a mission of courtesy and goodwill. The cordiality with which the delegation was received by the Government and people of India, and the generous hospitality extended to it, are sincerely appreciated by my Ministers, who are convinced that the visit will strengthen the friendly relations existing between the two countries."

Bills To Come Before Parliament

The following are some of the Bills of which notice has been given:

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Stuttaford; the Government's Aliens Bill;

General Pienaar (U. P., Marico), a prohibition of mixed marriages Bill; Mr. Nel (U. P., Newcastle), a Bill dealing with the position of advocates and attorneys in Natal;

Mr. Grobler (U. P., Brits), a Bill dealing with the marriage of Europeans and Asiatics.

No Race Discrimination

In Aliens Bill

Explaining the provisions of the Aliens Bill now before Parliament, the Minister of the Interior told a press representative that "the essential principle of the Bill is that everybody who is not a British subject by birth is an alien so far as immigration to the Union is concerned. It is not enough to be a British subject by naturalisation for the purposes of this Bill. British birth is essential." The normal flow of immigrants from any country will not be interfered with by this Bill so long as the Union can absorb them without

endangering the interests of its own people. "Unlike Dr. Malan's proposal, this Bill does not seek to bar any particular language (Yiddish, for instance) for immigration purposes.

"To immigrate to South Africa, an alien must, first of all, be a man of good character and one who is likely to be an asset to this country. He must, in other words, be assimilable with the rest of the population.

"There is nothing very alarming about that word 'assimilable,' which will, in fact, be used in the text of the Bill, said Mr. Stuttaford. It does not mean assimilability in any narrow racial sense, and one could point to men of all races who are assimilable in the sense required by this Bill."

"Other qualifications that will be required in the Bill are more strenuous health requirements and a higher educational standard."

Dealing with the actual machinery of the Bill, Mr. Stuttaford said that a questionnaire would be issued and the intending immigrant would be expected to fill in the details. The Union's overseas offices would then make a selection of immigrants after having examined each case on its merits. The lists would then be forwarded to a special Board set up in the Union. The final decision would rest with this Board. "The Bill," Mr. Stuttaford said, "does not seek to stop the normal flow of any immigrants, although it does insist that the Union, like any other country, is free to choose its immigrants. In normal times a Bill of this kind would probably not be necessary, but conditions in many parts of the world to-day are such that, at any time, the Union might be faced with mass immigration from other countries on a scale which would inevitably react to the detriment of the people in this country. We cannot accept the principle that we must accept immigrants from other countries merely because those other countries do not want them."

Maritzburg Market Grievances

The Maritzburg branch of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association have forwarded a lengthy letter to the Maritzburg City Council bringing

to their notice the various disabilities and grievances of the Indian producers and consumers at the Municipal Market. Mr. K. Soobramoney, the joint hon. secretary of the Association, has received the following reply:—

"With reference to your letter of December 30 on the subject of complaints by Indian producers and consumers regarding the Municipal Market, I beg to inform you that the matter has the careful consideration of the Committee concerned, and I am directed to inform you that the policy of the Corporation is that all sections of the community, irrespective of colour or race, shall as far as practicable be given equal consideration and treatment.

"Any separation of Europeans and non-Europeans during sales is in the interests of both sections of the community and every endeavour by the Market staff is made to see that all are treated alike.

"A new arrangement will be tried in the matter of making payments to producers, which it is hoped will obviate any cause for complaint in future."

"Harsh and insolent treatment by Market Native servants is not permitted to any section of the community and any case of insolence should be immediately reported to the Market-master."

India's Trade With United Kingdom

Sir Thomas Ainscough, Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon, in his report for 1935-36 on the economic and commercial conditions of India describes the fall in Indian imports from the United Kingdom as "somewhat disconcerting." The actual decline is stated to be from Rs. 53.73 crores to Rs. 52.17 crores which is entirely attributable to a material reduction in the imports of cotton by no less than Rs. 2.15 crores, says Sir Thomas Ainscough. Reductions also occurred in copper sheets and rods, etc.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1937

Goodwill Or Ill-Will?

IN the course of his speech at the opening of the Parliament last week, His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Clarendon, referred to the South African delegation that recently visited India on a mission of goodwill. He said his Ministers were sure the visit would strengthen the friendly relations that existed between the two countries. The leaders of public opinion in India had emphasised the fact that the goodwill of South Africa towards India could only be measured by the treatment accorded to Indian nationals domiciled and born in South Africa. The delegation has returned from India and we were full of hope that the Hon. Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, leader of the delegation, would, as Minister of the Interior, be instrumental in lessening, to a great extent, the troubles of Indians in South Africa. To our great disappointment, however, no sooner did Mr. Hofmeyr return to South Africa there was a re-shuffling in the Cabinet and Mr. Hofmeyr relinquished his office and Mr. Stuttford took his place. Indians now do not know where they stand.

Recent events have caused a great deal of perturbation as to what the Indian community's future is going to be. Whatever expression of goodwill may have been shown towards India by South Africa through her delegation, there appears to be an utter lack of it in so far as her treatment towards her own Indian population is concerned. One wonders whether it should be called goodwill or ill-will. Instances of ill-will are not wanting.

The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, which we have all along opposed as being a deadly piece of racial legislation, is beginning to show its evil effects. The first fruits are visible in the criminal rack-renting by the landlords, both Europeans and Indians. The landlords realise that the tenants have nowhere to go to and are severely in their grip. Tenants who were paying for years only about £15 rent per month are known to have been asked to pay over £50 and even at that leases are being refused. The Feetham Commission, which was supposed to ease the position of Indians in the Transvaal under the Land Tenure Act, has, after a

thorough investigation at a very heavy cost to the State, made recommendations for the exemption from the operation of the Gold Law of certain areas and blocks presently occupied by Indians. These recommendations fall far too short of the requirements of Indians, but before the Indian community could raise its voice, the Municipalities are up in arms and insist on the Government turning down the recommendations of the Commission and being guided by what (the Municipalities) have decided. The Johannesburg and the Roodepoort-Maraisburg Municipalities are recent cases in point.

The Slums Act is another piece of legislation which is causing enough trouble to Indians in Natal and is now alarming Indians in Johannesburg. The City Council has given to the Indian community a New Year's present in the form of 125 eviction notices on the night of December 31—New Year's eve. If these notices are enforced, it is feared that 500 Indians and coloured residents of Bertrams, a suburb of Johannesburg, will be rendered homeless on February 1st. The facts of the case are that the Council had warned the people to find other homes at the beginning of 1936. They had tried but had been unable to find other accommodation. Alexander Township is said to be crowded with more residents than it can hold. Sophiatown is packed to capacity and recent visitors to the area have expressed their surprise that human beings could live under the conditions that obtain in parts of the township. Other townships and locations are equally full. A deputation interviewed the Town Clerk and were informed later that the Council would make every endeavour to provide other accommodation for the Indians and coloured people being removed from Bertrams. Nothing further was heard and the notices above referred to came as a shock. The people are now informed that they should vacate their houses by January 31 on pain of seeing them demolished over their heads or of having to pay a fine of not more than £100 if they remain. As a result of representations, the Council, we are given to understand, is contemplating giving temporary accommodation to the people concerned. The

Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, chairman of the Indian and Coloured Residential Society, however, states that the residents have not received any assurance that they would not be turned out of their homes.

"The position is desperate," he states, "owing to the short-sighted policy of the Town Council in not providing houses for these unfortunate people. **Through the deplorable inadequacy of housing accommodation, the only place available will be the steps of the City Hall, and I shall not be surprised if that is where we shall eventually find ourselves.**"

This is far better than a former statement Mr. Sigamoney is reported to have made that "that the people were only too willing to go but that not a house or a room could be found in Johannesburg to accommodate them." Mr. Sigamoney should be the last person to ask his people to submit to a glaring injustice and we do not share his view that the people are *too willing* to do as they are bid to by the authorities. We hope Mr. Sigamoney will take up a firm stand and lead his people to fight the iniquities of the Slums Act. We assure Mr. Sigamoney that he will not only find the Indian community, but all right-thinking people, standing by him. Indeed, we believe the time is long overdue for Indians to shake off their lethargy and be prepared to bear the Cross, without which there can be no salvation for them.

The way in which the Slums Act is being worked we cannot help coming to the conclusion that, so far as Indians are concerned, the Act is a Satan in the garb of an Angel. The object of the Slums Act is obviously not that of clearing of slums but of clearing of slum-dwellers. In other words it amounts to compulsory segregation of a section of the people. This is what is being done in the case of Indians and coloureds in Bertrams. The immediate object in clearing them out of that place is that the building of 111 houses could be immediately started which will be let to the City's poorer Europeans at £2 a month. The fact to be noted is that in not a single instance have Europeans been asked to vacate their present quarters unless provision was first made for them elsewhere. In fact Europeans have never been removed from their present place to another. If the authorities were at all sincere the same rule should have been applied to Indians. Why must Indians be cleared from the places which they occupied for years to distant places?

Why should not the slum conditions be removed from the places presently occupied by them and they be allowed to live where they are under improved conditions?

We have quoted above two pieces of legislation that are causing a great deal of anxiety and unrest among Indians, and now, to add insult to injury, several United Party members of Parliament from the Transvaal are urging the Government to inquire into the economic position that has arisen as a result of trading by Indians. They state that Europeans are gradually being ousted from commerce in certain areas of the Transvaal and Natal by Indian traders and that in many rural areas Indians now hold a monopoly of trading. That this is an utter exaggeration of the actual position has been established often enough by past Commissions on the same matter, and we are more than surprised that the necessity for another Commission should have arisen at this juncture. Is it perhaps a political game of diverting the attention on Indians, of those whose eyes are at

present set on foreigners. Foreigners, of course, hold a strong position among the rulers of this country and it would not at all be surprising if they use Indians as pawns in their dirty game of shaking off the trouble from over their own shoulders.

Now, might we ask, in conclusion, if these are instances of South Africa's goodwill towards India?

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Mixed Marriages

IN these days of advanced thought and action, the Marriage Bill, sought to be introduced in the Parliament, will be resented by some on the ground that it interferes with one's personal liberty. We, however, hold somewhat conservative views on this particular subject and, believing, as we do in preserving race purity, we are inclined to welcome such a Bill. Every race ought to be proud to preserve its purity. But, in our opinion, the present Bill does not go far enough. The member who is sponsoring it is, evidently, concerned

only about Europeans. The Bill provides that a European may not marry an Asiatic or a Native. It does not prohibit a European from marrying a Coloured or a Cape Malay. Nor does it prohibit an Asiatic from marrying a Coloured, a Cape Malay or a Native. There are hardly any cases where such marriages have resulted in the happiness of those concerned. There are scores of instances where they have resulted in misery and unhappiness. If a Bill of this nature is passed its scope should not be as narrow as it appears to be in the present Bill. We would welcome a Bill that would prohibit mixed marriages entirely whether they be between Europeans and Asiatics or Natives, or between Asiatics and Coloured, or Natives or Cape Malays. Whatever motive there might be underlying the present Bill, and we know for a fact that they are not pure, we are not going to oppose the Bill. From the high moral point of view the Bill is to be welcomed, for, the ultimate result of it will be to save the Asiatic and the Native, who, we have no doubt, is, and must be, proud of his own race, from degradation.

FATE OF INDIANS IN ROODEPOORT-MARAISBURG COUNCIL OPPOSING COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATION

A DEPUTATION from the Roodepoort-Maraisburg Town Council is to leave shortly for Capetown to interview the Minister for the Interior with regard to the sites for coloured townships in the municipal area.

This decision was taken at a recent Council meeting, when the General Committee reported to have examined the recent report of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission as relating to their Area, and expressed the differences of opinion felt by the committee with the Commission's findings.

A report was tabled at the meeting, but was referred to Council in Committee without discussion, where its provisions were afterwards agreed to.

"While unwilling to commit itself," read the report, "the committee felt that the site lying on the northern side of the railway and to the north of Roodepoort North, recommended by the Commission as a site for a South African coloured township, should not now be favoured for this purpose, in view of the probability of industrial and residential expansion in that area."

The committee recommended that the Minister be asked to exempt an area of 30 acres lying between the Princess G.M. Company and the Princess

Road, which was inspected by the Committee in conjunction with representatives of the Ratepayers' Associations concerned, for the purpose of a coloured township; and that in the event of the site not being acceptable to the Minister, the Minister be asked to exempt the area offered to the Council by the Witpoortje Gap Development Company, previously considered by the Council, subject, in both cases, to the ground in question being available in freehold and free of trading restrictions.

"Regarding the Commission's recommendation for exemption of certain Mare Street Areas," continued the report, "the committee felt that, while in agreement with the Commission that 'accommodation must be found for the majority of the Asiatics in Roodepoort, and also for the greater part of the South African population,' it feels that the areas in Station and Berlaninda Streets, recommended for exemption in regard to Asiatics in another part of the report, will provide all the accommodation that can be reasonably required by that section, and that the Coloured Township, which the Council proposes to establish will completely serve the accommodation requirements of the coloured community.

"We therefore recommend that the Minister be asked to reject the Commission's recommendation regarding the Mare Street area, for the building sites in which there would in that event, be a considerable demand by European."

Eastern Area

The eastern area was also the subject of a difference of opinion, following on the objections raised by public meetings in Maraisburg in the past.

The Committee reported, having favourably considered a site immediately south of Newclare Settlement and next to the racecourse, which site they had inspected with representatives of the Maraisburg Property Owners and Tenants' Association.

The Association's representatives reiterated their contention that there was no need for a township in that area, but stated that, in the event of the Minister deciding otherwise, the site in question was the least objectionable of all considered, and preferable to the sites "D" and "C" recommended by the Commission.

The Committee accordingly recommended that the sites "D" and "C" be no longer entertained, and that the Minister be asked to exempt the site at Newclare, subject to the price being acceptable.

MIXED MARRIAGES BILL

THE introduction by General J. J. Pienaar, M.P., of a Bill to prohibit marriage between Europeans and Asiatics and Europeans and natives has produced a fresh crop of Opposition gossip in regard to Mr. Hofmeyr's position and the alleged differences between him and other members of the Cabinet on the question, states the *Advertiser's* Parliamentary representative at Capetown.

The wish being no doubt father to the thought, it is being suggested that the Bill has Government backing and that by means of the introduction of a private Bill the Government will seek to follow a course against which Mr. Hofmeyr, as Minister of the Interior, set his face when the question of mixed marriages was discussed in the Assembly last session.

Mr. Hofmeyr's attitude on this occasion was subsequently freely misrepresented. It gave scope for much anti-Government propaganda during the recent Provincial elections, especially in the Transvaal, and there is no doubt that in pending by-elections the matter will again be blazoned out as proof of dissension in the Cabinet on national issues.

Not Embarrassed

It may be accepted that Mr. Hofmeyr will in no way be embarrassed by the introduction of General Pienaar's Bill. He has at no time said anything against the prohibition of marriages between Europeans and Asiatics or Europeans and natives, and the logic of his arguments against prohibiting marriage between Europeans and coloured persons, in view of the extremely difficult borderline cases likely to arise in the Cape, have never been seriously challenged.

There is also no doubt that no other member of the Government would be found to favour such legislation.

It will be recalled in this connection that Mr. Hofmeyr, speaking in Johannesburg early in December, categorically stated on behalf of the Government that the Government had no intention of introducing legislation generally prohibiting marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans.

Private Bill

So far from being embarrassed by General Pienaar's Bill, Mr. Hofmeyr may even be found to be in support of it should it be brought to a vote. In any event, it is a private bill and in ordinary circumstances Ministers by

their votes on these occasions cannot be regarded as committing themselves one way or another in their official capacity.

Regarding the suggestion that General Pienaar's Bill has been inspired by the Government with the object of disarming Opposition criticism, it should be pointed out that he is introducing the Bill in his capacity as chairman of the United Party in the Transvaal in response to a congress resolution by the party. The Bill does not owe its origin to any Ministerial inspiration.

Is It Worth The Candle?

Some students of the mixed marriages problem, after reading General Pienaar's Bill, are wondering whether the game is worth the candle. There are now only about five marriages per annum between Europeans and Asiatics and a similar number between Europeans and natives, and the number of these marriages is steadily decreasing.

There are some 80 marriages per annum between Europeans and coloured persons, and the number of marriages in this category is also showing a steady decrease, so that there scarcely seems any need to stigmatise the nation by legislation of this character.

A SOUTH AFRICAN ON INDIA

THE INDIAN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The following is the seventh of a series of articles contributed to the *Rand Daily Mail* by Mr. Leif Egeland M.P., a member of the South African Parliamentary Delegation that recently visited India. Further articles will be reproduced in subsequent issues of **INDIAN OPINION.**

CONTRASTS in India are always striking, not least those of climate and scenery. In no other country have I found less monotony and more pleasing variety in the views seen from a railway carriage window than in India.

Around Hyderabad city, in the middle of the irregular tableland of the Deccan, the country is peculiarly broken and stony, and yet quite different from the ruggedness of the Khyber. Curious rocks and boulders remind one alternately of the Motopas, near the tomb of Rhodes, or of the stony plateau round Madrid, where as I write the Spanish Government is making its desperate stand against the rebels.

A little further south the vista of green paddy fields, water-lilled ponds and tall palms with here and there the clustered huts of a village, is distinctive of the Carnatic. But in a couple of

hours one may be whisked from the heat of the plains through a rapidly changing panorama up to a hill station like Ootacamund, the summer capital of Madras Presidency.

Here in the Nilgiris or Blue Mountains at an altitude considerably higher than the National Park Hostel in the Drakensburg, we rested for a couple of days. Our host was the Acting Governor of the Presidency, Sir Kurma Reddi, a former Agent-General in the Union.

Ooty is like a perfect bit of Sussex, with lovely rolling downs, deep green and dotted with gay yellow gorse. Hunting, shooting and fishing, golf on what Pundits term two extremely "sporting" courses, English spring weather, and cheering log-fires at night are possible here all the year round, though Ooty gets pretty empty in the off season when the captains and the hosts of officialdom have returned to Madras.

Vivid Changes

The astonishing fertility of India, vegetable here rather than human, is nowhere more beautifully exemplified than in the 32 mile drive up to Ooty from the hot and dusty town of Met-

tupalaiyam. Groves of the most exquisite palms, the betel, with their thin stems gleaming white as beeches in England, yield to tall gums and silver-oaks screening off fields of tea-plants, to chincona trees, which from here supply much of the world's quinine, to scented sandal-wood trees and a whole riot of tropical luxuriance.

Here and there one encounters small groups of Todas, hill folk, who like the Basques of the Pyrenees, are a puzzle to the anthropologist and the student of language. Impressive-looking long-bearded pastoralists, they might have stepped straight out of the pages of the Old Testament. A race apart, with a peculiar speech and creed of their own, they are like our own Bushman slowly dying out.

After nearly three incredibly hot days in Calcutta—where the amount of perspiration shed in a day might have counted in Graaff-Reinet for quite a fair rain—we were grateful for the change of a few days at Ooty's rival to the title of "Queen of the Hill Stations," namely Simla. This is the summer seat both of the Government of India and o

the Punjab Administration. One long main street, the Mall, straggling along the narrow ridge of the hill-tops and giving on either side grand views of the foothills of the Himalayas and of one or two 22,000 feet snow-clad giants in the far distance—such is Simla. It is the only town (and I do not even exclude Venice) where there is not a single motorcar to ride in, unless you can get into the Mulki Sahib's, the Jungi Sahib's or the Lahori Sahib's cars, for these three alone, to wit, the Viceroy, the Army Commander-in-Chief and the Governor of the Punjab, have the privilege of motor cars in Simla's steep and winding paths, many of them little more than footpaths. The rest use rikshas each drawn by four boys, or else walk.

The New Viceroy

It was our privilege to be the guests of the newly arrived Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow to dinner at Vice-Regal Lodge. — Lord Linlithgow is tall, strong and young looking, and gives an impression of earnestness, confidence and of quiet courtesy. From the leading part he has taken in Commissions and conferences on Indian affairs during the past decade, he is probably as well-informed beforehand on Indian problems as any previous holder of the most splendid and yet the most difficult of all posts under the Crown. His, too, is probably a harder task than faced his predecessors, for on the smooth working of the Reforms and the successful inauguration of the Federation everything depends.

Simla gave us the opportunity of seeing the Federal House of Assembly in session. Although the subject under discussion did not lend itself to interesting debate, the proceedings reminded me not a little of our own in Capetown. There was the same thinness alike in attention and attendance of all but a few members, almost that same studied inattention so shattering to the preconceived ideas of the Parliamentary freshman. There was the same disposition of Oppositionists to score verbal thrusts and to take debating points.

One saw in action such men as Bulabhai Desai, the Congress Parliamentary leader, and eminent advocate of delicate features and smoothing convincing speech, who sacrificed a big practice to serve his party. It was he who on Gandhi's birthday entertained us in the name of the party to a function which was attended by representative of all parties and by the officials. I was told that in the past such public fraternisation by political opponents has been most rare, and that its happening at this time was alike a tribute to our delegation and a hopeful augury for India's future.

Parliamentary Figures

We met other outstanding parliamentarians such as M. A. Jinnah, the Muslim leader, elegant and brilliant, but, according to his critics, irresponsible, Pandit Pant, burly, friendly, but bitterly anti-Government, and Mortimer of the European Group, a vigorous young representative of commerce. We made the acquaintance also of members of the Council of State, the Indian Upper House, who aired (doubtless with the same justification as South African Senators do) their indignation at being expected in the last few days of session hurriedly to rubber-stamp long and contentious Bills which come to them from the Assembly. We were entertained by Ministers—men of obvious ability, culture and charm and with salaries well over twice those paid to Cabinet Ministers in South Africa.

The Parliament we saw was a dying one, the last under the so-called system of partial self-government which has been in operation since about 1920 and which is generally referred to as Dyarchy. By April of this year a new Legislature will have come into being, based upon the India Act of 1935.

As I propose in the following article to summarise the new Constitution I shall only refer at this stage to one minor but interesting feature, namely its recognition of the part women must play in the India of the future.

Woman's Part

In the first place the number of women voters is to be increased from about 315,000 out of 7½ million voters under the present scheme to about six million women voters under the 1935 Act out of a total electorate of about 35 millions. Women will, moreover, in the future have six seats in the Federal Council of State, nine in the Federal Assembly, and a varying number in the Provincial Assemblies of British India.

Miss Mayo's 'Mother India,' published ten years ago, made a cruelly one-sided but nevertheless materially verifiable analysis of Indian social backwardness, and particularly in regard to child marriage, disabilities of widowhood, and the consequences of *pardah*.

Pardah, the seclusion of women from the age of about nine upwards and their isolation from all men except near relatives, is Mahomedan in origin, though observed also by some Hindus. It is a luxury of the upper and middle classes, who cannot afford adequate *pardah* premises militates against health. In Simla one of the Ministers, Sir Zafrullah Khan, showed me over the commodious section of his house with legitimate pride. His wife only appears in public in a 'burqa,' the traditional white Ku-Klux-Klan-like garment with two narrow slits for the eyes.

In the south *pardah* never took root, although I noticed that it

was observed by the wife of the Acting Governor of Madras. Among the ruling Muslim class of Hyderabad there seemed to be little of it, though I understand that a number of ladies are prepared to break *pardah* where only European strangers are present but observe it in other cases. My host the Nawab Sahib, illustrated how social practices had changed by pointing out that whereas his own bride was chosen for him by his father and not even seen by himself till after marriage, in the case of the Nawab Sahib's own son recently the latter and his girl friend got married quite independently and subsequently informed the parents of the event.

Almost A Riot

In Lahore, Lady Shafi, the spirited and talented widow of a distinguished Indian, told me how her own action in being the first member of a leading Lahore family openly to break *pardah* nearly occasioned riots in the city. Her daughter, the Begum Shah Nawaz, is one of India's loveliest and most brilliant women. She has represented the Government of India at the Conference of the International Labour Office in Geneva, and it was she who read the municipal address of welcome to us at Lahore. The day of our visit to this city happened to be *pardah* day at the local museum, admission being strictly confined to women.

It was, however, in the predominating Muslim area of Peshawar that we found *pardah* at its strongest. No Indian women was present at any function we attended. I was also surprised to learn from an Oxonian ex-pupil of mine there that his bride had been selected for him, exactly as a generation previously the Nawab Sahib's had been in Hyderabad, and that notwithstanding her education his wife was still in *pardah*.

Although in some parts women are still backward, there are signs that the work of pioneers like Mrs. Sorabji, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others is producing results. How great is the need to raise the Status and to extend the influence of the women of India was stressed by the Simon Commission. "The women's movement," they observed, holds the key of progress—it is not too much to say that India cannot reach the position to which it aspires in the world until its women play their due part as educated citizens."

(To be continued)

BIG SLUM CLEARANCE

SIR E. THORNTON OUTLINES UNION SCHEME

WITHIN a few years slums should be nothing more than a memory in South Africa.

That is the opinion of Sir Edward Thornton, Secretary for Public Health. He told a representative of the *Natal Advertiser* in an interview last Friday that if the elimination of slums and the provision of proper housing went on at the rate at which it was being carried on now, slums should disappear altogether in under 10 years.

At the beginning of last year no fewer than 42,000 houses were required in eight of the Union's largest towns. Several housing schemes were initiated last year, and schemes involving many thousands of pounds will be tackled in all the important towns of the Union during this year.

Within the next two years a very large number of housing schemes will be approaching completion.

The work had been delayed somewhat Sir Edward explained, by the conditions on which the Government had ad-

vanced money for sub-economic housing to local authorities. Formerly the losses on sub-economic schemes had to be borne in equal shares by the Government and the local authority concerned.

His investigations overseas had shown, however, that in comparison with European systems the Government was not bearing a proper share of the burden. The Government on learning the facts decided to ease the position of the local authorities.

Money was now being advanced at three-quarters per cent. interest, representing a loss of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the Government. The Government through the Central Housing Board had to see that sub-economic rentals were fixed, so as to leave the local authority concerned a loss of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital invested.

Local authorities, Sir Edward said, are reacting well to the more favourable conditions imposed by the Government. During the last three months, when these conditions have been in operation,

schemes amounting to about £3,000,000 have been sanctioned.

It is probable that the balance of the £5,000,000 earmarked by the Government for sub-economic housing will be allocated to the local authorities concerned within the next few months.

Progress is beginning to be made in Johannesburg, while Capetown is also progressing steadily, the chief difficulty being the finding of satisfactory sites for new townships. The area at the top end of Wale street would probably be tackled this year.

Sir Edward expects that the gross cost of eliminating the slums in all the towns of the Union would be about £12,000,000. He hopes that the Government may find it possible to allocate that amount for slum elimination if it is found to be necessary.

"It will be a bitter disappointment to me if every one of these schemes is not under way within the next two years," he remarked.

South African News In Brief

Government's Decision On Mixed Marriages

In the House of Assembly on January 12, Mr. Erasmus was informed by the Minister of the Interior that as the statistical evidence does not point to an increase in the number of marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans, the Government does not consider that it should take legislative action to prohibit such marriages and thereby place an unnecessary stigma on the European population of the Union.

Mr. Grobler (U.P., Brits) withdrew his Mixed Marriages Bill, which had been set down for first reading.

Malanite Walk Out

Members of the Nationalist Party left the chamber when the Prime Minister, General Hertzog moved in the House of Assembly the following loyal address to the King as an unopposed motion:

"May it please your Majesty, we, the members of the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, humbly tender to Your Majesty and to Your Majesty's gracious consort, Queen Elizabeth, the heartfelt congratulations of the people of the Union of South Africa on Your Majesty's accession to the Throne. We assure Your Majesty of our loyal attachment to Your Majesty's Throne and person, and pray that with the blessings of Almighty

God Your Majesty may enjoy long and peaceful reign."

£10,000 Gift For Trade Unions

Mrs. Jannie Marais of Stellenbosch, Capetown, has presented £10,000 to the organisers of the Afrikaner trade union movement formed in Johannesburg recently. The money is to be used for the organisation of Afrikaners in all trades with the object of retaining them as a cultural force for the nation and of protecting them against Communist, unnational and un-Christian influences. The movement is being controlled by a national board of trustees formed in Johannesburg a few months ago. Its main object is to found Afrikaner trade unions, and it has already done so among the mine workers. These unions will be modelled on the Spoorbond, and it is intended to extend the movement to textile and other workers in the near future. There is no intention, it is stated, of excluding English-speaking workers. The object of the organisers is to take action where the interests of the workers in general and of Afrikaners in particular are at stake. Separate unions will be formed in separate industries, but they will all be affiliated to a central organisation which will be able to arrange joint action where necessary. Mrs. Marais is a sister of Mr. W. B. de Villiers, M.P. for Stellenbosch.

Thanks

The Editor and staff of INDIAN OPINION wish to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Season's Greetings and Calendars sent by the following: Messrs. Spicers (Export) Ltd., London; the Staff and Directors of Messrs Seligson and Olare Ltd.; Mr. Sigamoney Appaswami, Pretoria; Messrs. London and Lancashire, Assurance Co.; Messrs. the New India Assurance Co.; Messrs. The National Mutual Insurance Co.; Messrs. Texas Company (S. A.) Ltd.; Mr. B. N. Patel, Market Street, Johannesburg; Mr. K. J. Varma, Lourenco Marques; Mr. I. M. Bobat, Durban; Messrs. Hans Maghrajh & Co., Durban; Messrs. Saraswati Vilas Press, Johannesburg; Messrs. Up-To-Date-Tailors & Outfitters Durban; the Athlone Tea Room, Johannesburg; The Remington Typewriter Agency; Messrs Lever Bros.; and Mr. J. Daya Umsinto.

South African Reserve Bank

According to the latest Gazette His Excellency the Governor-General under the powers vested in him by sub-sections (2) and (3) of section nine of the Currency and Banking Act, 1920, has been pleased to approve of the re-appointment of Mr. Johannes Postmus and Mr. Michiel Hendrik de Kock, M.A., Ph.D., as Governor and Deputy-Governor respectively of the South African Reserve Bank with effect from the 1st January, 1937.

South African Institute Of Race Relations

The Council of the Institute will meet at the University, Johannesburg, on January 25 and 26, and on Monday January 25 an open Session of the Council will be held in Room No. 9, Main Block, University Buildings, Milner Park, Johannesburg at 8.15 p.m. when Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones, M.A., Adviser on Race Relations to the Institute, will deliver his second annual survey of Race Relations in South Africa. The Acting-Chairman of the Council, Mr. Advocate O. D. Schriener, K.O., will preside. Members of the Institute are cordially invited to attend and to bring any interested friends with them to this "open session".

Indian Inspector Of Mines In The Union

Mr. K. Duraiswamier, Inspector of Mines of the State of Mysore, India, who has spent five months in the Union studying mining conditions in Johannesburg, under the direction of Dr. Hans Prow, Government engineer, left last week for India. He told the *Sunday Express* that he was greatly impressed by what he had seen. Mysore, he said, produces 330,000 ounces of gold valued at £2,200,000 annually. "We also have something in common with South Africa and that is one of the deepest gold mines in the world which goes down to a depth of 8,000 feet," he added. While in the Johannesburg city Mr. Duraiswamier addressed the Rotary Club on a general survey of the State of Mysore.

Sugar Prices Not Unfair

The fears that the retail price of sugar is being raised unfairly are groundless, according to official information obtained in Capetown. The legal maximum price at coast ports, which is 3½ for No. 1 refined, and 3¼ for No. 2, has not been reached at any port, and even at inland centres after the railage has been added, only in Maritzburg, Kimberley and Bloemfontein has the coastal legal maximum been reached.

Immigration To Union

There was a net gain of European population by immigration of 1,695 (982 males and 713 females) during October, according to the monthly bulletin of Union Statistics. This figure is made up by a gain of 1,792 from overseas and a loss of 97 via the land borders. British born European immigrants numbered 418 and emigrants 209, a gain of British naturalised European immigrants was two and of European foreign subjects 1,484.

Union's Gold Export

Gold bullion amounting to 74,577 fine ounces, value £527,946, was exported to the United Kingdom during the week ending January 1, 1937. This includes 369 ounces of a value of £2,615, exported

during the week ended December 19, 1936, also gold in transit overseas via the Union. The value is calculated at the price ruling at the date of export.

Final Figures For 1936 Census

According to the final figures published by the Department of Census and Statistics, of the census taken on May 5, the population of the Union is as follows:

Europeans	...	...	...	2,003,512
Natives	...	...	...	6,597,241
Asiatics	...	...	...	219,928
Coloured	...	...	...	767,984
Total	...	...	...	9,588,665

First Woman Town Clerk

To Glenoee, Northern Natal, falls the honour of having the only woman Town Clerk in the Union. Miss Louise Renaud, of Umsinto, is twenty-five years of age, and was educated at the Durban Girls' High School and the Durban Business College. She is a member of the Old Girls' Association of the High School. Miss Renaud's appointment in Glenoee was only recently confirmed, and in this town of 3,400 inhabitants she holds a unique position for a woman.

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and Watches of all makes.

First Indian Girl Guides In East London

South Africa's first troop of Indian Girl Guides has been formed at East London. The inauguration ceremony was attended by Miss Alexander, Provincial Commissioner, and several prominent members of the Indo-European Welfare Association, all of whom had been working for months to bring the scheme to fruition. The company consists of 36 Indian Guides, who have been equipped with navy blue uniforms. Now that a start has been made by East London it is expected that the movement will spread through the country. News of the formation of a local troop has been sent to Kunwarani Maharaj Singh.

Indian Scouts And Guides

On their way back from a 14 day visit to the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg a large party comprising of 184 Indian Scouts and Guides from Durban and Districts arrived in Ladysmith, where a huge crowd welcomed the visitors. The visitors were entertained by the Indian community. An official welcome was accorded by the Mayor Mr. J. W. Sinclair, at the Indian Recreation Ground before a large crowd. After sightseeing the contingent left for Durban.

Moslem Youth Brigade

A contingent of the Capetown Moslem Youth Brigade visited the Natal Moslem Youth Brigade during the New Year holidays. On Friday afternoon the combined Brigades marched up Smith Street and along Gardiner Street and laid a wreath on the Cenotaph.

Obituary

The Late Mr. Mangiah

In the early hours of Friday January 8, there passed away at 84, Brickfield Road, Mayville, Mr. Mangiah after a short illness, at the ripe old age of 80. The deceased, who was residing at Brickfield Road, Mayville, for a number of years, was of a loving nature and was well liked and respected by all those who came in contact with him. He was one of the pioneer Indians having come from Chittoor District, India, in the early nineties, and after completing his terms of indenture with the Natal Estates, Ltd., was a progressive farmer up to the year 1920 at Verulam on the North Coast, after which he led a retired life and was in residence with his son Mr. Chengiah, the proprietor of M. G.'s Supply Stores and a well known member of the Indian community of Durban. He leaves a widow, a son, four daughters, 17 grandchildren and one great-grandchild to mourn their loss. The funeral took place on Friday January 8 at the General Cemetery, Queen Street, Durban, which was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. The burial service was conducted by Mr. V. C. Naynah Rajh.

Death Of Mr. J. Ramsuroop

The late Mr. J. Ramsuroop, Storekeeper, Randles Road, Sydenham passed away peacefully on January 10, at his residence 29, Garbut Road, Sydenham. He leaves a widow and seven children to mourn his loss. His career has been outstanding in the field of sport, social work and religious activities. He was popular among both young and old. His cheery countenance will now be sadly missed by all those who were dear to him. He was connected with many organisations in all of which he played prominent parts. The burial took place at Kenilworth Road cemetery on Monday afternoon before a large gathering of friends and relatives. The bereaved family desires to convey its sense of appreciation and thanks for the many sympathies and floral tributes. Amongst those present at the grave side were:— Messrs. Advocate Christopher, P. R. Pather, G. Mungar, R. Rajcoomar, B. Purmasur, Desai, E. V. Naidoo, B. Wooddeeth, N. Gunga, Ramouthar (Ixopo), R. Beachon (Ixopo), B. B. Mahato, Gunganna, Chellakooty, G. Sewraj and others.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

To End 'Mixed Race' Marriages

IN London just now is a young Indian Barrister, Mr. S. N. Roy, who has gone from Bengal to lead a crusade against "Mixed Race" marriages. He says: "I have seen so many scores of tragic cases arising out of these marriages that I firmly believe that in the interests of both husbands and wives something should be done to change the law. In Britain, the Hindu marriage is not considered to be a binding contract. Therefore a Hindu who marries a white woman in England, despite the fact that he may have one or two wives alive in India, is not committing an offence in the eyes of the law. We hold that the Hindu marriage should be made legal and binding in this country and that it should be made illegal for a Hindu who is already married in his own country to contract another union elsewhere. I have seen white women who have accompanied their Indian husbands home to India, whose lives there have been intolerable to them, simply because of the essential difference between the two races. I have seen, too, the sufferings of Indian women whose husbands have deserted them for white women. It is quite possible that I may succeed in getting this question raised in the House of Lords."

A Dewan Bahadur Relinquishes His Title

Dewan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, M.L.C. of Coimbatore has addressed the following to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy: "Sir,—As I have applied to stand for election to the Madras Provincial Assembly on the Congress ticket and the Tamilnadu Congress Parliamentary Board want candidates, who have titles, to relinquish them, I hereby relinquish the title of Dewan Bahadur, conferred on me by His Excellency the Viceroy. I am returning by registered parcel the badges for titles of Rao Bahadur and Dewan Bahadur."

King's Concern For India

His Majesty the King received Sir R. S. Sarma whom he knighted at Buckingham Palace on Dec. 2. His Majesty congratulated Sir Srinivasa Sarma on being the first journalist Knight from India. His Majesty chatted informally for 20 minutes with him, showing a keen desire to hear about conditions in Bengal and in India generally. "You can tell India," said the King, "that the happiness and prosperity of the people there are always in my thoughts."

Foreign Propaganda

The Secretary, Foreign Department, A.I.C.C., has issued the following communique: "National and international organisations abroad are anxious to obtain more detailed information about movements. Political organisations, national movements, women organisations, youth organisations and the like would appreciate it if they could receive addresses and reports of the numerous conferences that are seasonally held in our country. The Foreign Department would be glad to arrange to send these to the relevant organisations overseas. Organisers of political, social, women, students and other conferences are requested to send their reports and addresses to us so that we might be able to supply these to our foreign contacts."

Indians In Ceylon

With reference to the appointment of the Commission of Enquiry to go into the whole question of immigration into Ceylon, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Chairman, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, recently wrote to the Government of India in order to ascertain what steps they had taken to ensure that the Indian point of view would be adequately put forward before the Commission. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary, Government of India, Education, Health and Lands Department in reply stated: "The Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon has been instructed to give local Indians every assistance in his power to state their case before the Commission and through him the Government of India are keeping in touch with the situation in Ceylon."

Indian Trade Commissioner

Mr. Mahammad Ikramullah, I.C.S., who was until recently Under-Secretary of Industries and Labour Department of the Government of India and is now the Secretary of the Coal Conservation Committee, is mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. Sukhtankar, I.C.S., as Deputy Trade Commissioner in London. Mr. S. R. Zaman, I.C.S., Secretary of the High Commissioner of India, London, will probably succeed Mr. S. N. Gupta, I.C.S., as Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg. Mr. Gupta has held this post for the last five years and his latest report on India's trade with the continent of Europe has just been published.

Overseas Settlement

The interim report of the Overseas Settlement Board issued in London recently states: "On a preliminary view of the situation, we are encouraged to think that the improvement of economic conditions overseas and evidence that the idea of Empire migration is being viewed with growing favour in the Dominions point to the probability that certain overseas Governments may be prepared to co-operate in schemes for gradual revival of assisted migration along certain lines in a reasonably near future. We are actively pursuing enquiries in this direction. We have no doubt it would be desirable that legislation necessary for agreements involving commitments beyond May 31, 1937 should be enacted as soon as possible to empower the Secretary of State to co-operate in agreed schemes for settlement of suitable persons from the United Kingdom within the Empire overseas." The Committee suggests that in schemes of development or land settlement the British Government's contribution should be restricted to 50 per cent, whether the partner in the scheme is the Government or a private organisation. It is suggested that the amount expended in any financial year should be limited to £1,500,000—a figure considerably in advance of sums expended under the former Act. The new Act, it is suggested, should be operative for fifteen years.

1 Lakh's Donation For Ganga Canal Received

A donation of one lakh of rupees promised by the late Sir Ganga Ram for Ganga Canal in the Benares Hindu University has been received and the proposed canal is now under construction. The idea is to illustrate, on a miniature scale, the scene of Gangotri and to spiritualise it into a magnificent picture of Siva with Ganga flowing out of his *Jalas*.

Science Congress In India In 1938

Lord Rutherford is understood to have accepted the office of general president of the joint jubilee session of the Science Congress to be held in India in 1938. Accepting the honour, Lord Rutherford expressed the hope that as a result of the meeting of the two bodies a still closer bond will be established between the scientific men in India and Britain. Lady Rutherford will accompany her husband.

AMERICA UPHOLDS MAHATMA GANDHI'S IDEALS

WHATEVER our opinions may be on the wisdom or otherwise of the political actions of Mahatma Gandhi, there can be no doubt that in his consideration for the villager he is beginning at the right end, writes the *Christian Science Monitor*.

Much is heard of unemployment among the educated classes and there is a cry on every side for development of industries. Of what use, however, are industries if the goods which they manufacture cannot be sold owing to lack of purchasing power on the part of greater proportion of the inhabitants of the country?

It has been truly said that if only the income of the 300,000,000 of India could be raised by a small fraction so that they all received a sufficient "licence to consume" no machinery at present in existence could supply their wants.

At present even the potential wealth awaiting application in the human and agricultural wastage of every village is left unused. Rubbish and woods are

blown about the fields. How different from China and Japan! There every scrap of animal or vegetable waste is utilised to maintain the fertility of the soil. In India the agricultural departments and research workers at Bangalore, Cawnpore and Indore have been striving to devise the best method for utilisation of waste material for the benefit of agriculture. For the treatment of the sewage of cities, all the resources of modern engineering and biochemistry are available. Such an outlet is manifestly impossible for the village. The first requisite for village uplift is cleanliness and the return of waste material to the land. With these should come greater crop returns and thence increased income or "licence to consume." This income need not be in terms of actual cash, the foundation of true income is mutual helpfulness. From the seed and the forces of sun and soil arises the plant which is food for man and animals. From this arises in turn possibilities of infinite activity and

among the first of these is the urge to make things and hence the village artisan and village arts and crafts.

An All India Village Industries Association was formed in 1934 at Wardha, a junction on the main line between Bombay and Nagpur, almost indeed in the very centre of India, and now Mahatma Gandhi's headquarters.

To quote from the first annual report, it is a "self-acting, independent and non-political organisation having for its object village reorganisation and reconstruction including the revival, encouragement and improvement of village industries and the moral and physical development of the villages."

In all its activities the association has the Indian village as its economic and social unit. It does not want the individual workman to be lost in his product. A striking result is not anticipated in the immediate future, but it is confident that with patience and understanding the resuscitation of the Indian village can be achieved.

Things In General

Morals In America

THE morals of "modern" American girls were denounced by an American writer, Mrs. Shelhamer, who arrived in Capetown recently in the *Arundel Castle*. Mrs. Shelhamer has written eight books all of a religious character. "There is no doubt that the morals of the American girls of to day are very lax," Mrs. Shelhamer said to a representative of the *Star* (Johannesburg), "and I blame smoking a great deal for the present state of affairs. It seems that if they take up smoking their morals loosen all over. Drink, to a lesser degree, has played its part in this relaxing of morals. As long as drink is sold in cafes, as it is done in America, it will be a source of temptation." Young people to day were far too light in giving away their affections. There is far too much indiscriminate and promiscuous flirting. Young people should learn to treat this matter seriously and should take the advice of their seniors."

The above should afford a lesson to our young men and women who are too apt to copy all the evils of the West.

Mr. Sastri At Rangoon

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri on his way to Malaya was accorded a rousing reception at Rangoon recently by persons connected with Indian labour. Mr. Rafi, the Mayor, and other leading

Indians received him and Mr. A. Narayan Rao, on behalf of the Indian labourers, presented him with a welcome address. Mr. Sastri in replying thanked the organisers for the welcome and remarked that every country, however prosperous, had similar problems and he had heard that even in Australia, otherwise called the paradise of labour, was all not going well. He trusted that better days were dawning for labour and they too would have their share. He believed that time would solve their problems and trusted that they would find wise counsellors and better exponents of their viewpoints.

The Coronation Indian Social Society

The officials of the Coronation Indian Social, Educational and Recreation Society beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks the following further donations towards the erection of a Tamil School at Briardene; Previously acknowledged £140; Messrs. S. V. Naidoo & Co., N. Naidoo & Sons, Soobramoney, £2-2-0 each; Mrs. V. N. Pillay, Messrs. K. C. Naidoo (Bob), Moonseamy Govender, M. N. Desai, Lalkisoon & Sons, Haasfen Saib & Sons, Coopasamy Naidoo, £1-1-0 each; Messrs. M. M. Naidoo, S. P. Naidoo, M. G. Naidoo, Absesmod & Sons, A. P. Naidoo, M. M. Govender, 10s. 6d. each; and Mr. O. M. Naidoo 5s.

Greenwood Park L. And S. Club

The first anniversary of the Greenwood Park Indian Literary and Social Club was celebrated in the Indian School Hall at Greenwood Park on Sunday. A programme of Tamil songs and plays was contributed by the pupils of the Tamil School. The plays were produced by Mr. K. Rajagopal Naidoo. Incidental music was provided by the club's orchestra, which was conducted by Mr. G. Billy. The speakers were Messrs. D. L. Naidoo (president), D. Naidoo (secretary), M. P. Naidoo, G. M. Moodley, K. K. Pillay, M. C. Moodley, N. G. Chetty, K. K. Naidoo and Miss Visalatchee Naicker, of Dundee.

Hindi Astronomical Calendar

Pandit Sadanand Maharaj, 12, Greytown Road, Pietermaritzburg, writes that he has prepared a Hindi Astronomical calendar in English for the year 1937, for the benefit of the Hindu community of South Africa. Containing Hindi and English dates, Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, time of Sunrise and Sunset, Phases of the Moon, Planetary Maps of the Heavens for the beginning of the Hindu New Year Samvat 1994, Labh Karach Table of the twelve Rasis, rising and setting times of the Planets Shukra and Guru, and with all of the Hindu Festivals and events, dates according to Hindu Chronology and the standard time of South Africa. It will be out of press by the end of January. To cover the costs of printing etc., the price of each calendar will be sixpence.

The Sporting World

Aryan Cricket Club Port Elizabeth

THE Aryan Cricket Club played a cup match with South End Cricket Club on their ground recently. Aryans, 1st. innings 15 runs, 2nd. innings 46 runs. Total 61. South End, 1st. innings 24 runs 2nd. innings 31 runs. Total 55. Aryans won by 6 runs.

Potgieters Rust Vs. Nylstroom

Recently a friendly Cricket match was played at Nylstroom ground between Potgieters Rust I.C.C. and Nylstroom I.C.C., the result was as follows: Nylstroom, first innings 78, second innings 61; Potgieters Rust, first innings 91, second innings, 8 wickets for 40. The match ended in a draw.

Young Muslims Vs. Brown's

Brown's Cricket Club met the Young Muslim's team at Curries Fountain on Sunday. Winning the toss, Lowell, Brown's captain, decided to bat first, opening the innings with Roberts and Huntley to the bowling of Yusuf and Akoojee. No batsman stayed long and the innings eventually closed for 87, Akoojee took five for 40. Muslims batted better in their innings, taking the score to 123, Appolis making 46. Lowell with seven wickets for 39, was the

By "Rambler"

most successful bowler. Lowell and Roberts opened Brown's second innings, and the score had reached 135 when the first wicket fell. Lowell was eventually out for 85, but the others did not stay long, the innings being declared at 4.50 p.m. with the score 159 for seven wickets. Left to get 124 to win in an hour, Muslims set about their task with a will, and when play closed, had scored 121 for the loss of three wickets, failing by 3 runs to obtain an outright win. Appolis scored 61 not out. Browns were thus defeated by 36 runs on the first innings.

Dannhauser Vs. Newcastle Royals

Dannhauser C.C. met Newcastle Royals C.C. on Sunday January 10 at Dannhauser and resulted in a win for the former by 56 runs. Scores:—Royals C.C. 1st. innings 49 all out (H. Nanjee 4 for 26, Morar 5 for 19), 2nd. innings 55 all out, (H. Nanjee 7 for 28, Stevens 3 for 20); Dannhauser C.C. 1st. innings 74 all out, (D. Emam 23 not out), 2nd. innings 83 all out, Stevens 42.

Pathfinder Scouts

Following the registration of the Pathfinder Movement as the Scout organisation for Non-Europeans, the chief Scout's Pathfinder Commissioner (Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones) has received the following cable from the Chief Scout of the World (Lord Baden Powell):—"Full recognition of Pathfinders gives me the greatest happiness, and I cordially wish all success to its further growth and expansion in the spirit of scouting".

Dundee Vs. Pomeroy

A very interesting Tennis match took place in Pomeroy on Friday January 1 (New Year's Day), between the Dundee Indian Tennis Club and Pomeroy Indian Tennis Club. The Dundee team consisted of selected players from their town including Messrs. Rugbeer R. Singh and D. Dorasamy, who represented Dundee in the Inter-District Tennis League at Newcastle. The match was evenly contested and although the Dundee team played vigorously for victory, the Pomeroyites who were cool headed, easily overcame their opponents. The visiting team were heavily beaten with the results Pomeroy 7 sets and Dundee 2 sets. Pomeroy's victory over the Tennis match is due to Mr. Boodhoo for his help and support.

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