

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903

No. 34.—Vol. XXXIII

Friday, August 23rd, 1935

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

NOTES AND NEWS

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee's Bereavement

WE deeply regret to read from the Indian exchanges the very sad news of the death at the age of 61 of Shrimati Manorama Devi, wife of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor of the *Modern Review*. Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, who is one of the foremost leaders of India is himself seventy years of age and we can well imagine what a shock it must be to him to lose his beloved wife. We have no doubt the whole Indian community will join us in extending to Mr. Chatterjee profound sympathy in his great loss. May the departed soul rest in peace and may our veteran leader be long spared to continue his noble services to our Motherland.

Anti-Asiatic Resolution Shelved

The Anti-Asiatic resolution the Durban Branch of the United Party had proposed to bring at the United Party Congress held last week in Durban, we understand has been shelved. The Indian community we have no doubt will receive this news with a sigh of relief.

Relations Between Black And White Races

Colonel Denys Reitz, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation and Leader of the South African delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Association meeting in London, returned to South Africa last Monday in the *Balmoral Castle*. In the course of an interview to Reuter's representative at Capetown, said:—

"Mussolini cannot retrace his steps. He is bound to his promises, and though he might succeed in overwhelming the Abyssinians and probably taking Addis Ababa, his troubles will only then begin. My own feeling is that it is a great pity because it is going to affect the relations between the White and Black races. Unjustified aggression by White on Black must affect the relations between the two races throughout the world."

India And The Empire

Dealing with the Empire Parliamentary Association, Colonel Reitz said: 'The Association is undoubtedly doing

a good deal of good in the exchange of views and discussions on one another's problems. We specially concentrated on the Indian problem. After all the Indian Commonwealth constitutes four-fifths of the British Empire and it is quite clear that we cannot keep India in the Empire by force but by granting them full Dominion Status."

Repatriation Still Continues

Eighty Indians left for India on the *Isipingo* last week under the Government's repatriation scheme. This is the largest number of repatriates to leave Durban during any one month for a long time. Several reasons it is stated were given for their availing themselves of the Government's offer. Some were going back because their parents wanted them to return; others wanted to die in their homeland; and others unable to find work in the Union, wanted to return in the hopes of finding employment on the tea estates.

The Congress leaders at the last Round Table Conference complained to the Government of India Delegation that they could not oppose the assisted emigration scheme as they were bound by the first Capetown Agreement. They therefore fought to be released from the responsibility of supporting the scheme any longer and they were released owing to the fact that the scheme was considered to have been worked out by the last Round Table Conference and it was decided to inquire into a colonization scheme. It is pertinently asked as to what the leaders have done since receiving a free hand to oppose the scheme to prevent their unfortunate brethren from falling a prey to it.

Indians Refused Johannesburg City Hall

The General Purposes Committee of the Johannesburg City Council received two applications, of which one was from an Indian travelling company, for the use of the City Hall. The application, we understand, was refused, the feeling of the present General Purposes Committee being that the halls should be reserved for Europeans. The opinion was expressed, however, that the committee was prepared to consider the erection of a hall for coloured persons in a more central position in the city.

It is instances such as these that seem to be overlooked or rather escape the knowledge of the successive Agents of the Government of India in South Africa who base their judgment on their own individual experience and send out flowery reports of the "improved" conditions in South Africa. The Johannesburg City Hall nor the Selbourne Hall have been refused to Indians when they were required for functions in honour of the Agent or by the Agent. There are other facilities which some Indians are able to enjoy on the ticket of the Agent of the Government of India, but not so, when Indians applied on their own. If this is called "improved" position we certainly do not subscribe to that view.

Corporation's Indian Barracks

The Durlan Corporation's Magazine Barracks which are used solely for housing their Indian employees have come in for strong criticism on several occasions, and among those to criticise the Corporation were ourselves, the Rev. C. F. Andrews, Mrs. Mabel Palmer and the *Natal Advertiser*. As a result of that criticism the Council in 1921 adopted the policy of spending £10,000 each year on new barracks. It must be said to the credit of the Corporation that that policy was put into effect to a certain degree and the new barracks erected are certainly far superior to the old ones. But as Dr. G. H. Gunn, the Medical Officer of Health has said, the construction during recent years has been somewhat spasmodic and he urges upon the Council to decide upon a sustained programme of annual construction.

Disgraceful Conditions

During the last year numerous complaints have been made of overcrowding and the disgraceful conditions of many of the wood and iron dwellings. These complaints were investigated by the *Natal Mercury* and found even by our contemporary to be more than justified. The Medical Officer of Health points out that the existing accommodation consists of: 538 old wood and iron rooms, 156 hollow block rooms; 576 new double storeyed block rooms. "It is considered," he emphasises, "that the maximum number of inmates allowed to occupy a room should not exceed two adults and

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A Move For Unity

two children. On this basis 279 rooms in the wood and iron dwellings, 30 in the hollow blocks and 29 in the new blocks are at present overcrowded. To house the whole of the existing population in block of brick construction instead of wood and iron dwellings, Dr. Gunn states, an additional 918 rooms will be required, the cost of which is estimated by the Borough Engineer, Mr. R. W. Watson, at £96,273. The Durban City Council has once again woke up after fourteen years and is considering the question of additional accommodation for its Indian employees.

Another Attack On The Indians' Means Of Livelihood

A suggestion that the flower sellers outside the Durban City Market should be done away with, because they take away trade from the stallholders inside the Market, is contained in the terms which the Pinetown and District Farmers Association have asked to discuss with the Abattoir Committee. The Association has asked that a deputation should meet the Markets Committee to consider various points and also hopes to discuss the Indian barrier section and the question of doing away with the flower sellers.

If the above suggestion is favourably considered by the Durban City Council it will mean another means of livelihood snatched away from Indians. These Indian flower sellers have been pursuing their calling for a considerable number of years and it would be a great injustice done to them if their interests were in any way disregarded by the Council. We sincerely hope that that will not happen.

Native Wit

In the course of a lecture on "Some Problems of Race Relations in South Africa" to the Durban branch of the Workers' Educational Association last Monday, Dr. Edgar Brookes, M.A., said the Natives were quite as intelligent as the whites mentally and gave two examples of Native wit. The first Native said: "The missionaries lifted our eyes to heaven, and while our eyes were lifted to heaven they took the land from under our feet!" The second man was if anything even more scathing: "Fifty years ago we had the land, and you had the Bible. Now you have the land, and we have the Bible."

FOR the first time since the community has been divided into two camps—the Congress and the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association—have the representatives of the conflicting parties met at a round table talk through the untiring efforts of the Agent of the Government of India, Sir Syed Raza Ali. It was not without great difficulty and anxious time and thought that the Agent was successful in making the two parties meet each other for the purpose of exploring the ways and means to bring about a settlement, so that there may once again be a united body working harmoniously for the best interests of the community. It was high time that this was done. Readers of this journal do not require to be told how measures after measures are being adopted by the Government with a view to the ultimate extinction of Indians from this land of their birth and adoption. It is a case of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. We have no doubt that both the parties fully realise the harm in having two separate bodies working for a common interest and especially when there is rivalry between them. The result obviously is that the main and important issue is entirely lost sight of. It is indeed a thousand pities that those who had been working for years together as brothers should have so hopelessly fallen out. We need not here enter in the painful circumstances which have led to this situation. Man is always apt to succumb easily to the evil spirit within him than to be guided by the good. Hard knocks, however, once again bring him to his senses. A similar thing has happened in the case of both our conflicting parties. Both had lost themselves in the darkness of ignorance and suffered hard knocks, and both are now keenly desirous to see and feel the invigorating light. In our last article on unity we doubted if the time was yet ripe for the two parties to unite. We do not know if it is now ripe. A very important step

forward has however been taken. The Agent has broken the ice. It is now for both the parties to forget all the painful past and to throw out even the minutest bit of ill-will that might still be harboured within the depths of their hearts, and with the consciousness of true leadership and the spirit of selfless service to settle their differences so that that they may once again be working in the interests of the community and not merely trying to outdo one another in empty shows. For this there must be a spirit of give and take. Even in our family lives we find that life becomes intolerable if that spirit is lacking. The same rule applies in our communal life for the community is also a family with a larger sphere. We sincerely hope that the present move for unity between the leaders will mature into something tangible that will once again revive in the community the confidence and hope for a brighter future, for indeed we can foresee a very gloomy future for our brethren in this country if the present state of affairs is allowed to continue very much longer. There is one suggestion we would like to make at this stage that in the event of the differences of the two parties being settled a conference of all the Provinces should be called so that those who have stood loyally with their respective parties at a considerable sacrifice may not have a grievance of having been neglected.

A Review.

"Our Trip To America"

Mr. K. Natarajan, the distinguished journalist of India and Editor of the *Indian Social Reformer* has written this book which contains his experiences during his recent trip to America with his daughter. The book is very interesting and informative and well worth reading and treasuring by all those who intend, for studies or for other reasons, to go to that distant land. The book is dedicated to that well-known friend of India Dr. J. T. Sunderland. It can be had from Kamakshi House, Bandra, Bombay 20, India, Price 5s.

MR. MORRIS ALEXANDER MARRIES AN AUSTRALIAN BRIDE

MR. MORRIS ALEXANDER, K.C., M.P. for Woodstock (Cape), who has always stood for justice and fairplay for the voiceless and down-trodden people and has been a champion of the Indian cause was in Durban last week to receive, Miss Enid Asenath Baumberg, his bride from Australia, whom he married on Thursday August 15. Mr and Mrs. Alexander were the recipients of hundreds of messages of good wishes from their many friends from all over South Africa.

On Friday, August 16, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander paid a visit to Mahatma Gandhi's Phoenix Settlement where they were the honoured guests of Mr. and Mrs. Manilal Gandhi.

On Sunday they were entertained to lunch at the Orient Club at Isipingo where there were present a number of prominent Indian merchants and Europeans. Mr. Alexander in the course of his speech after lunch said goodwill was the only thing that was going to make South Africa go ahead, and the Indian community have also their part to play in South Africa. He trusted that all sections would unite in promoting the best sentiments, remembering that the greatness of their country rested on two foundations, peace and goodwill. In fighting for the rights of other sections of the community, he was not out for favours or privileges, but even-handed justice for everyone. He knew he was regarded as a friend by the Indian people. He was engaged on a mission of goodwill for all nations of South Africa. He knew there were men trying to stir up trouble at the present moment by wicked and cruel libels and faked photographs. One was that his own people were busy engaged in murdering Christian girls to drink their blood at their services. This was in Afrikaans books being circulated in the country districts. He was glad of the opportunity of telling them of these misguided people. And these same people had the supreme audacity to send a man from Johannesburg to raise money to start an anti-Jewish campaign among the Indian community. Mrs. Morris Alexander who before she was married was one of Australia's most noted publicity experts and organisers, said she was making her first public speech in South Africa, and thanked them for the very wonderful



Mr. Morris Alexander, K.C., M.P.

welcome. She had always been a champion of the down-trodden and oppressed, and assured them they had a champion and friend in her. Already she considered herself a loyal South African and would be very true to them all, and a helpmate to her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander left for Johannesburg on Monday August 19.

Mr. Alexander's Message

MR. ALEXANDER'S attention having been drawn to the leading article in our issue of the 16th August under the heading "Anti-Semitic Movement and Indians" expressed his great appreciation that INDIAN OPINION had dealt with this matter in the broadest and most liberal manner possible. He was particularly pleased that the article was based upon the golden rule. This golden rule was known in the Chinese classics very long before the time of Christ. Among Jewish people it was again independently inunciated by the great Rabbi Hiller thirty years before Christ and it became clarion call for Christians in Christ's Sermon on the Mount. Mr. Alexander felt that this leading article would please the editor and founder of INDIAN OPINION, the greatest of modern saints Mahatma Gandhi, because it was based upon moral principles of the highest possible kind. He pointed out that men of goodwill in South Africa should combine together without difference of race, colour or creed in condemning any

movement against any section of the community which was in conflict with the golden rule. We already have in South Africa unfortunately prejudices against sections of South Africans sometimes based on colour, sometimes on race and sometimes on religion and our only hope of creating a happy, prosperous and God fearing nation is to treat every man upon his merits and not according to the accident of his particular race, colour or creed. Those misguided people who are trying to introduce a fresh brand of racial and anti-religious poison into the Union are doing a wicked and mischievous thing which should be thwarted at every turn by all right minded men and women in South Africa.

Girls Better Air Pilots Than Men

Delicate sensitive girls, specially chosen, have proved in exhaustive tests that women will make better air pilots than men for work in high altitudes in the next war." This statement, according to a message from Moscow, was made by Comrade Grohovski, one of Russia's leading aerial experts and designers. "Give your woman pilot two months' holiday each year and six months' special leave every two or three years so that she can have her babies," he writes, "and she will prove superior to male pilots in all circumstances." The tests have shown that girls are usually not affected by rarefied atmosphere even over 26,000 feet, whereas the best men pilots in perfect training generally need an oxygen respirator over 21,000 feet. "This insensitiveness to altitude will be of vital importance in the next war, which is likely to be fought at great heights, because oxygen respirators obstruct the pilot's view and impair his fighting skill," says Comrade Grohovski. "Therefore women are specially suitable for fighting in high altitudes." He blames the Soviet authorities for not admitting more girl candidates to their military and civil flying corps. Notwithstanding the limitations imposed on them, Russian girls have already completely beaten Russian men at parachute jumping.

THE AGENT VISITS SASTRI COLLEGE

ADDRESS TO STUDENTS

THE Agent of the Government of India, Sir Syed Raza Ali, paid his first official visit to the Sastri College last Friday afternoon August 16. He was introduced to the members of the staff and to the students by the Principal, Mr. W. M. Guss, B.A.

To the assembly of students the Agent tendered his apology for not having had the opportunity of visiting the College earlier. This, he said, was due mainly to the circumstances in which he had been placed and to the immediacy of more urgent and pressing matters. The importance of relief in connection with the recent floods prevented him from

carrying out his intentions earlier in the year.

In his address to the students the Agent gave a brief resume of his activities in India connected with education and the Public Service Commission in India of which he was a member. He said it always afforded him great pleasure to mingle with students, and to be able to recollect his own student days.

In South Africa Indians had first to learn the benefits and value of being true South African citizens. South Africa was their home and the best they could do was to learn to adapt themselves to local conditions.

In South Africa, too, he said, there was much organisation and dissension among the Indian ranks. He hoped that students would learn from the lessons they were now being faced with and would in turn prove to be more reliable and responsible citizens.

The Agent also laid stress on the importance of character training in schools. There was no lesson greater than the lesson of discipline. Once the Indians could learn to discipline themselves, all would be smooth sailing.

In conclusion the Agent said he was looking forward to a future occasion when he might have the opportunity of visiting the College again.

“THE FINES WERE PAID”

Under the above caption *The Star* Johannesburg writes the following leading article in its issue of August 1:-

IN finding Nicolaas Carstens, a farmer, of Witpan, guilty of assault on four counts, Mr. Aling, the magistrate of Litchenburg said:

“You treat your natives, who are also human beings, worse than any native that I have ever seen treat his animals. You treat your natives worse than animals. I cannot understand that you are a human being. I must warn you that if you had had any previous convictions for this kind of thing, the cane would have been used on you.

We can well understand the magistrate's difficulty in understanding that Nicolaas Carstens was “a human being.” Anything more brutal and even bestial than his repeated assaults on a native man, aged 65, and a native woman, it would be difficult to imagine. The man's offence was in asking for his wages on the termination of his contract of service. Carsten refused to let him go and savagely assaulted him. The next day the old native left for Lichtenburg to lay a charge against Carsten. Carsten followed in his motor car; flogged him with a sjambok; tied his hands and brought him back to the house. He then tied a reim round his neck and again flogged him. On the afternoon of the same day Carsten wanted a pot which a native woman refused to give up as she claimed that it belonged to her. Carsten followed her to the huts and gave her a severe thrashing. She ran back to the house and to the bed-room where Carstens wife was, and was again severely beaten on her head and all over her body. The doctor's

evidence was that the native man's body was severely bruised, his hands swollen, and he was “hardly able to stand;” and that there was scarcely any part of the native woman's body not covered with weals and bruises.

Carsten's defence was that the natives refused to obey his instructions, and were “cheeky” and he “lost his temper.” He was sentenced to pay fines amounting to £15 or 84 days' hard labour. The report concludes with the familiar laconic phrase, “The fines were paid.” Of course they were. A man who owns a farm and a motor car can usually afford to pay a fine of £15. So that Carsten does not suffer—except to a small extent through his pocket—for the torture he inflicted on an elderly man and on a woman whose body for several days afterwards was “swollen all over” and whose face and breasts were lacerated by the sjambok. It is a pity that Carsten could not have received a dose of his own medicine. If a man of his type once received the thrashing he deserved he would be more careful in future to keep his hands off others, even if he did lose his temper.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Royal Empire Society in London a few days ago, Colonel Reitz denied that the treatment of natives was different in the Union from what it was in the Protectorates. “Occasional bad Court judgments and isolated cases of ill-treatment did not support a general charge. The Union treated the natives as Britain has done for generations.” As to this we have only two observations to make. In the first place the cases of ill-treatment of natives are not so isolated as Colonel Reitz seems to suppose. Over a period

of years one could compile a “black list” of formidable length and revolting in detail which would be a pretty poor advertisement of our reputation for justice and humanity. Moreover, many cases of ill-treatment or unjust treatment are never reported; it is the so-called “isolated cases” that come into court. Secondly, we would point out that, to the best of our knowledge, there is no colour discrimination where crime is concerned in the Protectorates. If a European, without serious provocation killed or severely assaulted a native he would not escape with a comparatively light fine; he would receive very much the same punishment as a native would receive who committed a similar crime against a European; and this standard generally applies not only in the South African Protectorates, but in India and other parts of the Colonial Empire, with occasional rare exceptions in Kenya. In a country of mixed races and very different social and economic conditions it may not be possible or even desirable to have absolute uniformity in the infliction of punishment for all crimes; but discrimination in South Africa has been carried to dangerous lengths. As long as a European offender, with clever counsel for the defence, and a jury apt to be prejudiced in his favour, feels that he can commit serious assaults on natives, with comparative impunity or with a reasonable chance of being let off with the option of a fine, which he can afford to pay, there is, we fear small chance of improvement in a deplorable state of affairs.

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY ON INDIA'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM

THOSE Britishers who are either consummate hypocrites or are self-deceivers, or are totally ignorant of facts relating to India, or are composite personalities combining in their mental make-up the characteristics of these three interesting varieties of humans in varying proportions have often asserted that India has already got Dominion Status. This loathsome and ridiculous falsehood was repeated in the House of Lords last month. Mr. Lansbury is under no delusion on this point. Says he:

"The relations between Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions are quite different from those between Britain and the Colonies or India, though fiction is upheld that India has the same rights. (Italics mine. R. C.) But as the 'Indian representatives' at Inter Imperial Conferences, the League of Nations and International Labour Conferences, never represent the Indian people, this fiction is no more than a fiction. It is true that Indian trade union representatives attend at Geneva, but their selection is finally a matter for the Viceroy. In such Dominions as South Africa the white have the same rights as those in other self-governing Dominions; the disfranchised black majority has not."

What Dominion Status implies at present may be understood from some passage in the book.

"The exact status of the self-governing Dominions is legally determined by the decisions of the Inter-Imperial Conference of 1926. The report there adopted, which was drafted by a committee headed by Lord Balfour, stated:

"They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

"This is vague enough, and might be held to have no effective meaning at all. Nor is its meaning made particularly clearer by the additional clause to be found in the report:

"Every self-governing member of the Empire is now master of its destiny. In fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no compulsion whatever."

By
RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE
Editor, 'Modern Review'

(Continued from last week)

"So far as this clearly affirms anything, it affirms the right to separation and is definitely against any form of compulsory unity: it certainly recognizes no obligation in any legal form and has been accepted by all the governments concerned, including our own."

Another passage—a longer one—supplements the information given above.

"By law, since the Statute of Westminster was approved by a Conservative Government in 1926, and enacted by the National Government in 1931, these Dominions are independent and 'co-equal' nations in a voluntary association. They may have their own armed forces, their own ambassadors and foreign policy, their own representation on the League of Nations and complete internal independence. No interference by Great Britain is now conceivable. Traces of the old power—such as the right of appeal to the Privy Council—are rapidly being removed. The sole link remaining is the Crown: the King of England is also the head of every British Dominion. But even this link is weak. The King's representative in the Dominion has even less power than he has here. The influence of the Crown, privately, on Cabinets in London is often considerable; the influence of a Governor-General is far less so—especially as Governors-General change and the King remains. The Governor-General, too, now no longer represents the King. The royal dukes, or other eminent persons who occupied various Government Houses, did at least come from London after having been in contact with the King, and might be presumed to carry across the seas the attitude taken up by the Crown. But when Australia secured the acceptance of the principle that a Governor-General could be Australian, its Government then offered the name of Sir Isaac Isaacs, an Australian judge, whom, so far as I know, the King had never even seen. No alternative name was suggested. A further step was taken when Mr. De Valera squeezed out the existing representative of the Crown from Viceregal Lodge and substituted a somewhat obscure

gentleman who promised to perform none of the duties previously connected with his office except that of automatically affixing his signature to acts passed by the Dail and Senate."

Such being the meaning and associations of Dominion Status, it is not surprising that British imperialists have studiously refrained from using that expression in the (anti-) India Bill now before Parliament (Already sanctioned by the King-Ed. I.O.)—particularly as the link of mutual racial affection existing between some at least of the inhabitants of the Dominions and their mother country is non-existent so far as India is concerned.

As regards the vast majority of the Non-Self-governing portions of the British Empire, Mr. Lansbury writes with truth.

"The common phrase about the British Empire is that it is scattered all over the Seven Seas. But as soon as the self-governing Dominions are removed from our consideration we can see that the larger portion of the empire is concentrated in one only of the Seven Seas—the Indian Ocean. Certain minor dependencies, such as Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and the Suez Canal, are no more than stages on the way from Britain to the Indian Ocean. Once that sea is reached, an inspection of the map shows that it has very nearly become a British lake."

And he describes how. Pointing out how "the Services"—naval and air—have all along attached the greatest importance to 'a strongly fortified Singapore,' he observes:

"For nearly all this empire is held by force, and the only sort of force which can hold it is naval force."

The British people "rule directly over about two-thirds of India—the part known as British India. The other one-third is made up of some hundreds of Indian States—large and small."

"Their relationship with us is in some cases by treaties. They began by being our allies. Now we claim that they are all subject to the paramouncy of the British Crown, a claim established by the doctrine we profess to abhor—that Might is Right"

To be continued

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Bombay, August 5. (By Air Mail).

Outstanding Events Of The Week

THE two outstanding events of the week have, of course, been the meeting of the Congress Working Committee and the King's sanction to the India Bill which now becomes the Government of India Act. The Working Committee which met at Wardha and sat for two days considered some very important points including the question of acceptance of offices by Congressmen. As expected this question has been postponed for the time being and held that such a change of policy could only be brought about after full discussion at the open session of the Congress. This is good in several ways. Not only would it give an opportunity to the rank and file of Congressmen to express their opinion at the open session but it will also give them an opportunity to see the results of the council elections and the proportion of seats that the Congress captures. The constitution has been very carefully drawn up by British statesmen and every effort has been made in it to keep out the popular elements from attaining majority. Therefore it will be well for the Congress to see whether it can command majority in the councils, before deciding on the question of offices. Meanwhile no efforts will be spared to educate the electorate and prepare them for the elections. The work of perfecting election rolls has already been started by Congress organizations all over the country, the idea being that no one who is eligible to vote shall be left out of the rolls. The campaign will mean education of the people in their political rights as well Congress propaganda.

But, as Babu Rajendra Prasad has made clear in a statement the postponement of the question of offices has no bearing on the Congress resolution passed at Bombay rejecting the new constitution. That resolution still holds good and even if Congressmen accept offices it will be only to wreck and expose the constitution.

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions passed by the Working Committee includes one about the subjects of the state in which it has been made clear that they too have a legitimate right to Swaraj and that the Congress is pledged to give them all sympathy and support in the realization of their just demands.

Another resolution sympathised with the victims of the Quetta tragedy, endorses the action of the Congress Presi-

dent in starting relief work, and proceeds to recognize the work of the authorities in connection with relief but strongly criticises certain aspects of relief work which could have been more efficiently organized. The resolution calls upon the Government to appoint a committee of enquiry to look into the allegations made by the sufferers.

Congress Jubilee

An important resolution passed by Working Committee concerns the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Indian National Congress which was founded in 1885, by Mr Hume, a sympathetic Englishman. He wanted Indians to train themselves for political work and responsibility but he could never have imagined that within fifty years the organization that he had started with less than 80 members would grow into such a powerful organization as it now is. Much less could he imagine that the Congress which in its early years used to pass resolutions respectfully requesting Government to give greater share of political power to Indians would one day declare complete independence of India as its goal and on more than one occasion would give a non-violent fight to the Government. But this is what has happened. Congress has now a membership of several lakhs with branches in every district, every town and even in villages. Even by the Government it is recognized to be the most popular and most powerful organization in India. Mahatma Gandhi, of course, is responsible for the reorientation of the Congress policy and the change of its creed from dominion status to complete independence. But his comrades and associates have played no less an important part and under him have given to the nation an ideal that is worthy of it.

It is, therefore, only fitting that the fiftieth anniversary of the Congress should be celebrated with the enthusiasm that it deserves. December 26th has been fixed by the Working Committee and on that day all over the country, in cities and villages the occasion will be celebrated with meetings, flag salutations, processions, illuminations etc.

Assembly Session

Congress members of the Legislative Assembly have tabled some important resolutions for the coming session in Simla. Attempts shall be made to secure the release of all political prisoners, and the giving of protection to indigenous industries. It will also be

urged that schemes be formulated and adopted by the Government to provide unemployment and sickness insurance to labourers. A Madras member will seek to censure the Government by an adjournment motion, for refusing entry to Quetta to Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad. The same gentlemen has given notice of another resolution recommending to the Government that the one crore set apart for rural development be used for the promotion of village industries.

Indian Aviators

Before this letter reaches South Africa, the three Indian aviators who left Karachi two days ago would have reached Cape Town. This will be the first flight by Indians to South Africa and they must have been given a warm welcome by their compatriots over there. Somehow flights to Cape Town undertaken by Indians have proved unlucky several times and it is hoped that these plucky aviators reach their destination safe and without any untoward accident. If this flight proves successful, South African Indians may be sure that other Indian aviators also will be following the example of these and the day is not far when such flights would become frequent and quite an every day affair [We have already reported about the three airmen in our previous issues who have unfortunately not yet reached their destination.—Ed. I.O.]

Yet More Earthquakes

This is a year of earthquakes. No week passes without news of earthquake shocks from some part of the country. Only the day before an earthquake was recorded by the observatories all over India. The region was again somewhere near Quetta. That doomed town is having almost weekly shocks, and some of them were of quite severe intensity, but what is there more to be destroyed?

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose Released

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose who was recently released from detention in Bengal will be presented with an address of welcome by the Calcutta corporation. When the proposal came before the Corporation European and nominated members opposed it while elected Hindus and Muslims supported it.

South African News In Brief

Death Of Mr. D. Sobrun

THE death on August 14 of Mr. D. Sobrun, senior Indian Interpreter at the Durban Magistrate's Courts, was mourned throughout the province, in which the Government associated itself through the Acting Chief Magistrate, Mr. A. C. G. Oakes. Mr. Sobrun was a member of the Civil Service for a lengthy period. He received in 1911 his first appointment at Howick, where he did outstanding work. For the last three years he was the senior interpreter at the Durban Courts. He was also a Commissioner of Oaths. Paying a tribute to his services at his residence in Sobrun Street, Overport, Mr. Oakes said that he represented not only himself and his staff, but also the Government, in extending his profound sympathy with Mrs. Sobrun in her great loss. Her husband's service was highly valued by his department, and it would be with some difficulty that the office would be filled. Mr. Sobrun was also the manager of the S. R. S. Government-Aided Indian School, which was closed as a mark of respect. A moving scene was provided by the turn-out of the school Scouts to pay their last respects. The Scouts lined the path, standing at attention, through which the coffin was carried by members of his family. The pall-bearers included N. D. Parmanand, Dhanees Bramdaw, S. Brijbal, S. Brigpath (nephews), Harichand (son). A crowd of over 500 Indians, fully representative of every section of the Indian community was present at the crematorium to pay tribute to the memory of a public servant and an outstanding Indian. There were many wreaths, including one from the Chief Magistrate and staff. We extend to the bereaved our heartfelt sympathy.

£140,000 Unclaimed Lie In Pretoria

More than £140,000 is waiting to be claimed in the office of the Master of the Supreme Court at Pretoria. Small fortunes are available to people who can prove their rights to them. The amount is made up of estates whose heirs cannot be traced, of moneys owing to people who cannot be found and which have been paid into the Magistrate's Office, and of the funds of companies in liquidation whose shareholders and creditors have not put in claims. A list is published in the *Government Gazette* dated August 16.

Marriages Between Europeans And Non-Europeans

The 1933 report of the Director of Census and Statistics gives the following figures of intermarriages in the Union. There was one more marriage between European and non-European in the Union in 1933 compared with the number

in 1932, the total marriage being 83. This figure shows a decrease compared with a decade earlier, while the highest figure during the 22 years preceding 1933 was 195 in 1917. In 1933 there were 17 European women married to non-European men.

Lazy Town Wives

Mr. Harm Oost, M.P. for Pretoria District, at a meeting held recently to form a new branch of the United Party, made some interesting remarks about town wives. The total figures for imported tinned stuffs are: 1933, 16,963,347 lbs., valued at £412,895; 1934, 26,851,998 lbs., valued at £640,697—an increase of over 50 per cent. This year the value of imported foodstuffs may be well over £750,000. This, Mr. Oost said, was because the town wives were no longer the housewives they were. Many of them lived in flats. They were excellent and keen partners—at bridge. They reminded him of a *hors d'oeuvre* without a meal to follow. They played bridge, and the last game was always lasting longer than was expected. The husband comes home and there is a rush to make dinner. The town housewife rushes to the larder and gets a tin of soup made in America and a tin of beans and bacon, also American. It is so simple and cooking is a beastly job. When dear Archibald comes home he gets a kiss and a tinned dinner. His stomach will suffer later, but his country suffers immediately to an amount of £750,000.

Grahamstown Gives Over £80 For Quetta Fund

The Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, Sir Syed Raza Ali, has received a cheque for £80 18s 6d. from the Mayor of Grahamstown. This money is to be devoted to the relief of sufferers in the Quetta earthquake, and was raised by the Grahamstown British Indian Society and European sympathisers.

The Misses V. Sammy

The Misses V. Sammy of Kimberley who had been on a holiday trip to Durban and had put at the Marine Hotel as the guests of Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent of the Government of India, have returned to Kimberley last Wednesday.

Shocking News for Miss Mayo of 'Mother India's' Fame.

There is one man in the Johannesburg City Council's employ, it is said, of 82, no longer fit for work, yet he has a child of six months. Another of 79 years of age has a wife of 25, and other men only a year or two younger are in the same position. At this rate Miss Mayo might have to take the onerous task of writing a book on "Mother South Africa!"

New Indian School At Howick

The dedication of the new Payne-Smith School for Indians at Howick took place on August 10. About 80 people were present, including the staff and pupils attending the school and some visitors from Maritzburg. The Vicar of Karkloof, the Rev. G. M. Thompson, M.A., performed the service of dedication. Suitable prayers and hymns were part of the service. During the afternoon refreshments were served, Miss Payne-Smith having generously provided tea and cakes.

Prayer Meeting At Clairwood

A prayer meeting for the sufferers from the recent floods and the flu epidemic, under the auspices of the Clairwood Brahamin Sabha was held on Sunday August 18, at the Hindu Temple at Clairwood. There was a large gathering and Pandit Sheo Shanker Doobay officiated the prayers. Pandit Ramluckhan Tiwari was in the chair.

Sports In Rhodesia

(From our Correspondent)

Midlands Intertown Soccer

The final match between Gwelo Rovers and Que Que United was played at Que Que on August 11, and ended in a win for Gwelo by 3 goals to nil. The match was evenly contested and a high standard of football was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. The visiting team was entertained at Mr. Moosa's residence to luncheon and tea. At the termination of the match Mr. S. V. Le Grange on behalf of the Gwelo expressed his teams sincere thanks for the hospitality that was extended to them. He was supported by Mr. G. N. Desai a prominent sportsman of Gwelo who appealed to the both teams to continue their sports in the manner they had started. He particularly paid a warm tribute to Mr. Le Grange Principle of Gwelo School and Mr. V. S. Naidoo Principal of Que Que School for having taken the initiative in arranging the intertown fixtures. Mr. V. R. Desai of Que Que spoke on behalf of the home team and hoped that the friendly relations between the two leading teams will continue and manifest itself in different branches of sports especially Cricket. The following players participated: Gwelo: B. Munga, G. Gibson, E. Mahomed, A. Naranho (Capt), G. Abdul, L. Clinghan, F. Olinghan, R. Solomon, A. Hassim, D. Watson and A. Alvis. Que Que: Ismail Abdool, E. A. Koshen, Omar Mahomed, E. I. Bahadur, Charley Jones, A. Nagnero, Lancelot Manuel, R. Thomas, L. Sayed (Capt), Norris Fraser, and A. Manuel. The match was in charge of Mr. Calder.

Thanks

The officials and members of the Que Que United Football Club wish to express their thanks to the sportsmen of Que Que both Indians and Europeans for the generous support extended to the Club.

The Sporting World

Wrestling.

Ali Bey Again Victorious

The Durban City Hall was again packed to capacity last Saturday night to witness the return match between the Masked Marvel and Ali Bey, the Terrible Turk. The encounter was a well contested one and though fortunes were fairly even the Masked Marvel on several occasions missed securing a fall. The fight went on to the 8th round when Ali Bey secured the only fall of the fight, thus defeating the Masked Marvel for the second time within the last few months.

Black Panther To Fight Puckree Pillay

Although arrangements for the Masked Black Panther's next fight in Durban are not yet definitely clinched, rumour has it that he is likely to meet Puckree Pillay of Durban. If the contest eventuates it will be a good one and alone it ought certainly to prove a very good draw card. Apart from Puckree Pillay there is no other non-European grappler in this country against whom the Panther could very well be pitted.

Soccer.

Suncrush Shield Semi-Final

The semi-final for the Suncrush Shield (Sunday division) was contested at Currie's Fountain, Durban, last Sunday afternoon. There was a fairly large crowd of spectators present to witness the match which proved to be of unusual interest. There was a fresh but fairly strong breeze blowing lengthwise across the field but in spite of this some good matches of soccer was occasionally to be seen.

In the first half Clare Estate were facing the wind and managed successfully to prevent a score being registered against them. In the second half the visiting Pirates of Richmond put up a better performance than they did in the first half and on several occasions gave the Clare Estate supporters a thrill.

The Clare Estate made one solo run and Cassim Akbar netted. About one prior to the termination of the match the visitors pressed and scored. This necessitated an extra half. The game now became vigorous and despite a good home defence the visitors were pressing their opponents. Fortunes fluctuated considerably in the match and it was difficult to say who would win. About one minute prior to the final whistle Cassim of Clare Estate made a good solo run and despite a plucky dash by the visiting goalie, who had up to this juncture saved brilliantly, netted the decisive goal in the match. Clare Estate thus won by 2-1. Mr. M. S. Badat was in charge of the whistle.

Natal Cup District Final

The Durban District final for the Natal Cup was played in a gale on Saturday. Under the decidedly inclement weather conditions ball control and combination of any sort were out of the question. The game was a rugged one and for the most part was a kick and run encounter. Daffodils eventually beat Sydenham by 2-1.

By "Ramblor"

Juvenile Natal Cup Final

The final for the Juvenile Natal Cup was played at Ladysmith last Saturday afternoon when the home team, the Natal Witness 1st XI beat the Maritzburg Schools 1st XI by 6-3.

Mrs. Naidu and Dr. Mistry Cups

The closing date for the Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Cup (Juniors, under 14) and Dr. Mistry's Cup (Seniors, under 16) is Friday, August 23rd, 5 p.m. The competition is open to all Indian schools in Natal and it is hoped there will be a large number of entries. The entrance fee is 7/6 per team. The competition is played on the K.O. system and matches are not only arranged in Durban but, for the sake of convenience, also at school centres. Particulars may be had from the secretary, Mr. O. Samuels, c/o St. Aidan's Boys' School, Sydenham Durban.

Tennis

Final At Fairbreeze

The Singles Club Championship final for Mr. O. Karim's trophy was played between Messrs. S. Adam and O. M. Khan. After a strenuous battle O. M. Khan emerged the winner, defeating his opponent by 3 sets to 1. Mr. O. C. Naidoo presented the trophy to the winner.

Sporting Chips.

The combined Cambridge and Oxford athletic team left England on August 16 and will arrive at Capetown on September 2nd. They will then fly to Port Elizabeth where they will have their first encounter against the Eastern Province

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The Natal team for the Sam China Cup Tournament has not yet been selected. The names appearing in last Saturday's issue of the *Natal Advertiser* are not authentic. The official list of players will be published after the next Council meeting of the N.I.F.A.

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Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist, Australia's leading players and holders of the Wimbledon doubles championship, opened their short tour of South Africa at Ellis Park last Saturday, when they defeated Southern Transvaal by two matches to nil. The doubles was unfinished when they were leading 3-1 in the final set.

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Tickets for the Tennis Test match between Australia and South Africa to be staged on the Durban Beach Courts on August 31 and September 2 are now available. Tickets for the non-European stands may be had from the Secretary of the Natal Indian Tennis Association, 119, Queen Street, Durban.

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The Clare Estate were remarkably fortunate to beat the Maritzburg Pirates last Sunday. They will have to have field a much better XI if it is their intention to win the Shield.

THE LONE TOILER

એકલોજ ઉચકી જઈશ-તમારી મદદ નથી જોઈતી!



The Viceroy bearing the burden of Quetta Relief all by Himself.

-Courtesy "Hindustan Times."

મહાત્માજી અને મહાસભાની મદદનો અસ્વિકાર કરી કેવળ સંકટ નિવારણ
નો આખો ભાર વાઇસરોય સાહેબ એકલેલાયે ઉચકી રહ્યા છે!