

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

WE have received a month's stale news from India about the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru owing to the critical condition of his beloved wife and of his departure by air for Germany to be at her bedside. Panditji had to leave his old mother Mrs. Motilal Nehru seriously ill in India. There are some things that are written in the history in letters of blood and this tragedy connected with India's struggle for freedom will also be written in letters of blood in the history of British rule in India. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was not a murderer. The only heinous crime he had committed was that of carrying on a non-violent struggle for the independence of his country by imposing suffering on himself. He was a danger to no one. He was the idol of his countrymen and was loved by all freedom loving people. For this, and no other crime, he was bereft of his sick wife and mother and flung into prison by the "benign" British Government in India under Lord Willingdon. Mrs. Nehru had to go alone to Germany and when her condition became altogether critical and pressure was brought upon the Viceroy from Downing Street, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was at last released. There is no chivalry nor grace attached to this act on the part of Lord Willingdon's Government. We wish to convey to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru our sincerest sympathy in his present anxiety and our fervent prayers for the speedy recovery of Mrs. Kamala Nehru and of his beloved mother Mrs. Motilal Nehru, and in doing so we have no doubt we are voicing the feelings of the entire Indian community of South Africa.

A Word To Reuter's Agency

Must one take Reuter's Agency too as part of the system of British Government in India. Indeed it would appear to be so, for the news supplied by that Agency from India to this country consists of a selected few items of hardly any interest and often it is incomplete. Either it consists of some communal strife in some corner and of the bravery of the police or military force in quelling it by rifles or machine guns, or of some terrorism in Bengal.

There are about two hundred thousand Indian in this sub-continent and it would not be too much to expect Reuter's Agency to supply news from India that would be of special interest to them. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's release, his flying over to Germany, the illness of Mrs. Kamala Nehru—if these are matters of no importance then nothing is of importance. Recently the death took place of Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari, one of the distinguished members of the Paddison Delegation that visited this country in connection with the Indian problem. The people of this country were however left in the dark until the sad news was brought by newspapers about a month later. Reuter's Agency became suddenly generous, a few days ago, when it informed the people of this country about the serious illness of Miraben (Miss Slade) who is a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and an ardent worker in the cause of India. But we are left in suspense, for there has not been a word since as to what is happening to Miraben. We shall have to wait, we expect, till the next mail from India arrives. Must one call this an act of generosity or cruelty on the part of Reuter's Agency?

White Man Not Bad But Won't Think

"The Government say, 'We cannot give you land unless you part with the vote.' Our answer is, What is the connection between these two things? Why cannot you improve the conditions of the black people as they are without asking them to give *quid pro quo*?" This was part of Professor D. D. T. Jabavu's argument in defence of the Cape native vote when addressing many hundreds of natives and a number of Europeans in the Bantu mens social centre Johannesburg on Sept 24. "In all the four Provinces, the only Province that stands to lose something by the Native Bills is the Cape. They are going to lose the right of buying land anywhere in the Province. To-day at a sale of any farm or property, we bid if we have money and the land goes to the highest bidder, whether black or white. But under the Bills we shall not be able to buy any land except in a demarcated area painted black on the map. 'The

native people in the Cape are much more landless than in all the other Provinces." The Government intended to release land on which black people were living already and the Cape would be the hardest hit. The Government had spent £350,000 on Anglo-Boers and this year they were going to spend £2,000,000 on European farmers. He approved of this expenditure, but what was the Government doing for black people? Of £50,000 spent this year on the Native Affairs Department none went to the natives except small sums to headmen, sweepers in Government offices and so on. Of £400,000 spent on public health only £40 went to a specifically native purpose, although more was spent on fever inspectors and others who worked in native areas. Of £800,000 spent on higher education only £6,000 went to the natives. Of £3,000,000 spent in pensions not a penny went to aged natives. I don't think the white man of to-day is a bad man, but he is unaware of the facts of the case. He does not sit down and think.

Census Of Criminals In The Union

The sum of £640,601 represents the cost of maintaining the 20,829 prisoners and reformatory inmates in the Union during the year. This works out at an annual cost of £30 15s. per unit or 1s 8d. per unit per day, compared with £28 1s. 3d per unit, or 1s. 6½d. per day for the previous year. During the year under review eight natives and no Europeans were condemned to death. Six Europeans, 135 natives, four Asiatics and nine coloured men received life sentences. As many as 122 European men and one woman, 878 native men and 15 native women, 342 coloured men and coloured women, and 11 Asiatic men received the indeterminate sentence in 1934.

Drainage Of Indian School

A long controversy that has been raging between the Education Department and the Ladysmith Town Council about the drainage of the Indian School in Forbes Street now looks like ending. Several times the department has asked the Council to fix the drainage, but this has consistently been refused. At a

meeting of the Works Committee on Wednesday last a further letter was read from the Secretary of the Education Department requesting that the Council should take steps to obviate the continual flooding of the grounds of the Indian School by storm water. The committee, after discussion, felt that, while the Council's previous decision should be reaffirmed, the Town Clerk be instructed to advise the Secretary of the Education Department that the chairman of the Works Committee and the

Borough Engineer had been instructed to discuss the matter with the representative of the Public Works Department. The Ladysmith Town Council is apparently not much concerned as the party involved are Indian school children. Had European children been involved the Council would have been taken severely to task. If this is the example the authorities can set in regard to the observance of the rules of health and sanitation are Indians to be blamed if they live in slum conditions?

and how. Property owners are after their rents. So long as they get their rents they do not care whether their tenants are desirable or undesirable or whether they are a menace to their neighbours or not. It will be no credit to the property owners concerned or to the community if the authorities have to take steps to remedy this state of affairs. Whilst it is unfortunate that our brethren have been relegated to ghettos in the Transvaal the position would not be as bad as it appears if the more fortunate amongst us who can afford to build palatial buildings would utilise a portion of their fortune in providing for the essential services round about them which are denied them by the authorities. For instance, if the roads are bad the necessary repairs could be made, drains, where necessary, could be made, lighting wherever necessary could be fixed and many such things could be done. If the more fortunate would volunteer to do this their less fortunate brethren would, we have no doubt, come forward willingly to do their bit, and this act of self-help would not only go far to improve their surroundings but would draw sympathy and appreciation from unknown quarters. It is not, however, for appreciation that we should do this but because we are human beings and as such we should observe the rules of health and sanitation in our own interests as well as of the public. Our point in making these few observations is that while we may certainly agitate for reasonable requests granted by the authorities we should not wait until they are granted but our agitation should be followed by independent action. We cannot think of anything better to improve the lot of our people residing in bazaars and locations. If our people are not so charitably-minded and do not possess the spirit of service then we can only say, that none but themselves are to blame for their sorry lot.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1935

Conditions In Asiatic Bazaars

IN our last week's issue we published an account of the shameful conditions existing in the Pretoria Asiatic Bazaar. Mr. Essop Ackoojee, the writer, told us now it was impossible for those who did not own their properties to find a place to live in, as all the available places were filled up by an undesirable type of Native tenants, and how the place was becoming a haunt for the police owing to illicit liquor traffic and how it was impossible for respectable womenfolk to venture out of their homes after dark without running the risk of being molested.

The writer, however, gave a description only of the very worst and unbearable side of the Asiatic Bazaar. He said nothing about the Bazaar being ill-lighted, ill-drained and with such bad roads that a person can hardly walk in the dark without landing himself in some hole or a pool of dirty water or mud. We are now referring to Asiatic Bazaars generally and not to any particular one. Some improvements are to be seen here and there but they are proceeding at a snail's pace. The conditions in the Benoni location, about which some European bodies have recently made a big noise—not from the point of view of bettering the conditions of those who reside there but from a selfish point—and the Boksburg old location are perhaps the worst we have seen. Nor even is the new Boksburg location very much better. The conditions described above are to

be seen in these locations in their very worst form. Then again the Germiston location and the Malay location at Johannesburg, about which the Lauge Commission had made some scathing remarks against the City Council, are by no means any better. The conditions that exist in the Pretoria Asiatic Bazaar exist in a lesser or greater degree also in all the places where Asiatics are segregated.

But now who shall we lay the blame against? The authorities are, no doubt, to blame for their criminal negligence of their duty to look after the health, sanitation and the well-being of a section of the people from whom they collect rates and taxes. But are our own people any the less to blame? We feel inclined to burden them with the lion share.

Indians in South Africa are a neglected lot and their happiness lies only in being helpful to one another. The rich should help the poor and the poor should help the rich. It is the lack of this mutual helpfulness which leads to unhappiness and discontent. The complaint made by Mr. Essop Ackoojee is really a complaint against the ills of our own people. We know there are some amongst us who are more fortunate than others and yet they are extremely selfish and unscrupulous. Money is all they want. They are not concerned where it comes from

THE AGENT AT MARITZBURG

NATAL DEBATING SOCIETY

A COMPLAINT of a lack of reciprocity between South Africa and India was made by Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent of the Government of India, who spoke at the Natal Debating Society on Wednesday night Sept 25.

Sir Raza Ali moved that the conferment upon India of a constitution which promised self-government justified the improvement of the status of Indians in South Africa. The speaker said that since his last visit to this country 9½ years ago a great change in certain respects had taken place in the mentality and social life of the Indian community. Some important factors, however, seemed to have been lost sight of. "If an Indian goes to England he becomes nationalised and has exactly the same rights as an Englishman," said Sir Raza Ali. "If a South African goes to India he has the same rights as the Indians. How is it, then, that Indians who are living in this country and have become nationalised are barred from equal rights in this country?" When Indians came to this country 70 years ago they were treated in a generous and genial manner. They were illiterate, but were granted citizenship. They were useful members of society.

The sons of these men became literate and attended school and entered into social life, and for all their troubles the only reward they received was the franchise being taken away from them.

To-day the Indian was subjected to very discrimination laws. He was very considerably handicapped in the carrying on of business. He paid the same taxes as other members of the community and yet was not allowed to use the municipal baths or enter a municipal bus.

Indian Women's Association

At the annual meeting of the Maritzburg Indian Women's Association, which was held in St. Paul's School Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Sir Syed Raza Ali said that the need for trained Indian women nurses was a big question as far as South Africa was concerned. Appeals had been made to him on this subject with the alternative of bringing trained nurses from India. He was not in favour of importing nurses but intended taking up the question of training South African Indian women with the

authorities in the near future. There were certain formalities to be complied with before this could be done. He assured them of his sincere support. In his opinion, the South African Indians should look more to South Africa and less to India, which was their home only in a geographical sense. He advised his audience to concentrate their entire energies on South Africa, where opportunities were wider.

Indo-European Council

"I cannot visualise that the time will ever arrive when the English will form the medium of education in India," said Sir Syed Raza Ali, speaking at a meeting of the Indo-European Joint Council in Maritzburg.

Sir Raza Ali spoke on the subject of the influence of Western education on the people of India.

The influence of European education on India was extremely hard to praise, said the speaker. Modern art had certainly exerted a tremendous influence.

He dealt at great length with education received by Indians during the Mohammedan reign. About the latter end of the eighteenth century Indians were taught in the Persian language. There was no class distinctions and anyone was able to take advantage of the system. It was available to the lowest of Indians, and it was remarkable how the Hindus availed themselves of the system.

The subjects taught were rather limited and apart from Persian poetry and literature only logic, philosophy, history (without special reference to the Bible) and geography were given to the pupils.

The Agent-General contended that it should have been the moral duty of the East India Company when India fell under British rule to have placed within the reach of Indians higher education. After a hard struggle it eventually arrived, and consequently a number of colleges were established in India. A number of institutions were founded by Christian missions.

Left To Missions

It was left to Christian missions to open colleges, some of which are the best in the country to-day," continued Sir Raza Ali. "The Government has lately done a great deal in the opening

of a number of colleges and universities and to-day tens of thousands of young Indians receive higher education. Although all these colleges have been built they are inadequate for the population of to-day, which stands at over 352,000,000.

Speaking of Indian position in South Africa, Sir Raza Ali said that most Indians in this country were out and out South Africans, but a small portion still loved their Mother Country. If they were treated in essential matters as citizens then this tendency would not have been so prominent as it was to-day. It was owing to a great sense of helplessness that they were forced to look to the Mother Country.

"If the day comes when some of the political rights are given to Indians it will effect a complete breach between them and the Mother Country," said the speaker. "South Africa will then be in the position to have trust in the South African Indian, without which trust and confidence the people cannot get on together."

Forsooth—The New Era!

A Reuter's message from Simla states: The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, designed to deal with terrorist outrages, has been passed by the Council of State. The Bill was certified by the Governor-General in view of the fact that the Assembly on September 12 rejected it by 71 votes to 61 and later by 69 votes to 57.

British Goods In India

The Indian railway authorities have placed a special train at the disposal of a party of about 50 businessmen, who are taking part in the first organised tour, extending over two months, in India, Burma and Ceylon on British business. The party is to leave England on November 9 and every opportunity is being afforded to study possibilities both of extending the market for British goods and of increasing purchases by Britain of products of Indian and Cingalese industries. The tour has been organised by the Association of Indian Municipalities, of which the Aga Khan is patron and Gaekwar of Baroda, president-elect.

THE ENGLISH BIBLE

By

Dr. F. G. CAWSTON

THE complete Bible was first published in English by Coverdale on Oct. 4th 1535 and the date has been chosen to commemorate those men who enabled the British nation to possess this great book in the vernacular.

Though it may well be observed as the fourth centenary of the publication of the Bible in English it had previously been translated into many languages since St. Hierome did so. An Arabic version appeared in 717, St Bede translated it into Saxon and a French translation was made in 1160. John Trevisa is believed to have made an English translation in Richard II's reign.

Several translations have been made since, the better known being the Authorised Version of 1611 and the Revised Version of 1884. Chronological sequence has been attempted with success in a Modern Translation and Moffat and Weymouth have produced helpful translations of the New Testament in modern speech, similar efforts to render the Old Testament intelligible to the general reader being disappointing

An accurate rendering of the original meaning is often difficult, but St Chrysostom has rightly explained that "whatsoever things are necessary are manifest" and an appeal has recently been issued for further attempts to gain a message of the whole book.

A translator needs to be acquainted with eastern imagery to render a correct translation of the descriptions of Pharaoh which sometimes occur and to witness Arabs in flight before appreciating the likening of a scattered army to the fall of snow (Psalm 68).

Dr. Walter R. Miller of Nigeria has just completed the Hausa translation of the Bible. Sir William Willcox of Egypt translated a large portion before his death. Dr. David Kerr Cross

spent much time in translating whilst engaged in medical work among released slaves in Nyasaland. The Rev. Hepburn who is lecturing in Durban the first week of October has been engaged in similar work in the Western Sudan.

Some leading citizens of Durban are assisting in an endeavour to raise a thousand pounds during the next few months for the British and Foreign Bible Society. This sum is regarded as commensurate with local needs. It is years since the Bible was first translated into Zulu and, although the Church Missionary Society would seem to have derived little permanent benefit from the portion of land allotted to it by Captain Allen Gardiner in 1835, a renewed effort is being made to further a knowledge of the scriptures among the natives and Indians of Natal during the next three years which are being observed throughout the world as the third centenary of the Reformation.

A NATIVE VIEW OF CHRISTIANITY

We reproduce the following letter by Mr. Josiah Maphumulo which appeared recently in the *Natal Advertiser*. The letter speaks for itself:—

SIR,—In your Saturday's leading article on teaching "manners," you, among other things said: "Behaviour as a subject is much like the higher morality preached from the pulpit. *A man inevitably looks to see it exemplified by those whose business it is to expound it.*" (The italics are mine). It is a cause of astonishment to note how the Africans have measured nominal Christianity, how clearly they have made distinctions between the Christianity of "Christendom" and the Christianity of the Bible; and how keenly their rebukes are often administered. Everywhere the demand is made for a more literal and faithful proclamation of the precepts of the Founder of Christianity. The "Sermon on the Mount" is to many natives the epitome of divine philosophy. "Preach it! preach it!! cry reformers of every school everywhere; "not only preach it, but exemplify it! "Show us," they say, "that your practices conform to these precepts, and we will believe you. Follow Christ, and we will follow you." The church professes to teach the precepts of Christ, to preach His gospel: The Abantu listen and reply:

"You have perverted the truth." And behold the sad spectacle of the so-called inferior race teaching the dominant race the true principles of its religion. This is one of the most striking and significant signs of the age. And it is altogether new. White South Africa has been familiar from the beginning with the retort, "Physician, heal thyself." But only in modern times have men of the Bantu race ventured to say, "Physician, let us prescribe the medicine"

Christianity must speak in the name of God. To Him it owes its existence, and the deep secret of its dignity and power is that it reveals Him. This is the heart of the Gospel. It throbs with mysterious love; it bears a vital relation to the whole scheme of good government. Great was our surprise when the Parliament of the Union of South Africa, composed not of ignorant, low-born men, but of European gentlemen, and professing Christians, put on the Statute Book these disgraceful, degrading, and un-Christian slave laws for the government of the voiceless natives. Mark what I say! If the inexorable law of cause and effect has not been expunged from the Statute Book of the Almighty God, White South Africa, having sown to the wind the seeds of

unrighteousness during the 25 years of misrule of the natives, will surely reap an abundant harvest in a whirlwind of affliction, when the fast approaching and terrible world-wide crisis arrives. "Where people are conscious of the strength of their position they do not need to indulge in demonstrations of force, whether these demonstrations take the form of verbal insolence, trespass on domains of others, or a studied disregard of the ordinary amenities of human intercourse." Demands for justice for the down-trodden natives have been met with contemptuous indifference and disdain. The labourers of the country, asking for employment in order to pay for their poll tax, are treated like impudent mendicants begging for bread. The rich and influential are apparently sitting on the safety valve as long as possible until the explosion occurs. But Shakespeare truly wrote:

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will.
What stronger breastplate than a heart
untainted?
Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel
just;
And he but naked, though locked up
in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is
corrupted."

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Pandit Jawaharlal Released

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU was released from the Almora jail on September 3. This step was taken by the Governor General-in-Council on receipt of a telegram from Dr. Steffen, Medical Officer of the Sanatorium of Badenweiler that the condition of Mrs. Kamala Nehru was critical. Soon after his release Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru departed for Germany by air in order to be near his sick wife.

Suspension Of Sentence

The following statement issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaks for itself:—

"On Monday morning, September 2, I received a cable from Dr. Steffen, who is in charge of the Sanatorium in Badenweiler where my wife is under treatment, to the effect that my wife's condition is critical and that he had informed the India Office and the Viceroy of this.

"The same night, the following message was conveyed to me: In view of the news received from the Doctor in Germany of the serious illness of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's wife, the Governor-General-in-Council has decided to allow Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to proceed at once to Germany to enable him to join his wife and for this purpose, has suspended his sentence under Section 401, Cr. P.C.

"I did not remember the wording of this Section, but in any event, it seemed that in view of the decision of the Governor General-in-Council, my imprisonment had automatically terminated for the present at least. I was further told that there were no conditions or restrictions, but in the event of my returning to India before the date on which the sentence would have expired in the ordinary course i.e., February, 1936, I would have to return to prison. I expressed my appreciation of the courtesy extended to me by the Government but several matters seemed to me to require elucidation to avoid all chance of misunderstanding. I made certain enquiries and in answer to these enquiries I was given the following message at about midday on September 3

"1. In any event, i.e., if I returned earlier than in February 1936, the imprisonment would not go beyond February next year; 2. In Europe, there would be no restrictions on travel; 3. As regards the few days intervening between the date of my departure from India by air, there would be no restrictions on me, but the Governor-General-in Council trusted to my honour not to

make any political speeches during this period."

"I left Almora within half an hour of this message and came direct to Allahabad.

"I might add that the burden of my honour is not a heavy one. After over 18 months' seclusion, it would be extraordinary vanity and folly on my part to rush suddenly to the platform and presume to give advice on public questions to my colleagues or others. Even if I had been released in the ordinary course, after completing my sentence, I would have taken some time to adjust myself to the new conditions and to acquaint myself with all that has happened during the period of my seclusion. Important and of vast consequence as much of this has been, it would have been impertinence on my part and unfair both to myself and to our colleagues to come to any decision without the fullest consultation with them.

"My sudden and unexpected release makes it even harder for me to make the necessary adjustment and the immediate cause of relief is such as to fill my mind with anxiety to the exclusion of much else

"It is my intention to proceed to Europe by air as soon as arrangements can be made and to join my wife there."

Mahatma Gandhi's Message

Prior to his departure, Pandit Jawaharlal received the following telegram from Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha: "Thank God. Hope you are well."

Pandit Jawaharlal wired back, "Leaving this evening by air. Love"

Pandit Malaviya and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel sent telegrams.

Mr. Bulabhai Desai, on behalf of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Congress Party in the Legislature, wired to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as follows:

"I convey to you our sincere sympathy and heartfelt prayer for the early recovery of Kamalaji."

Temples And Flower Gardens

The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, performed the function of opening a flower garden, offered as a gift to the Shri Ramaswami Temple, Porayar, by Mr. R. B. Chetty of Durban who is at present in Madras, in memory of his father the late Mr. Ramaswami Chettiar and of unveiling a mural tablet of the memorial. A very large and influential gathering was present at the special pundal put up for the occasion. In requesting Mr. Sastriar to open the garden, Mr. R. B. Chetty, the donor

gave a brief account of the origin of the memorial and the consideration that prompted him to choose this form. He stated that the neighbourhood of the shrine which was not well-kept was now being put to a new use and converted into a 'nandavanam.' Mr. Chetty thanked the Nadar Estate for accepting the gift and felt that the value of his gift has been enhanced by the association of the Rt Hon'ble Sastriar with it. Mr. Sastriar then turned a silver key and declared the garden duly open and unveiled also the mural tablet. In the course of his address, he congratulated Mr. Chetty whom he had known a long time, at the happy thought in having chosen a "nandavanam" as the form of his gift and the dedication to the memory of his father. He observed that there was no nation or people on earth who had such a passion for flowers as Indians and referred to the custom of Indian women wearing flowers and offering flowers in divine worship. In their religious life and practices, flowers played a very prominent part and in the conception of their deities and he observed that it was very appropriate that the neighbourhood of temples which was not very well kept in several places should be transformed into sweet-smelling flower gardens enchanting the beauty of the place. Mr. Sastri next recalled his earlier visit to Tranquebar in 1915 in company with Mahatma Gandhi, to the widow, in the neighbouring village of Tillayadi, of a martyr who had been killed in the passive resistance struggle organised by Gandhiji. He reminded them how Gandhiji publicly adopted on that occasion a Harijan boy after washing with his own holy hands in public

Journalists' Association of India

A special general meeting of the members of the Journalists' Association of India was held at 107, Esplanade Road, to elect office-bearers. There was a large attendance of members, Mr. A. C. Rebello presiding. Most of the elections were keenly contested and the following were elected. Mr. K. Natarajan, editor of the *Indian Social Reformer* has been elected president of the Journalists' Association of India. Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar, N. C. Kelkar, B. G. Horniman and T. Prakasam have been elected vice-presidents and the following executive Committee has been elected:— Chairman: Mr. S. A. Brelvi, *Bombay Chronicle*; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. K. A. Chidambaran (*Bombay Chronicle*); Members: Mr. R. S. Padbidri, (*Bombay Chronicle*), Mr. K. G. Swami, (*Times of India*); Mr. D. Thomas, (*Times*

of India); Mr. Iyengar (*Reuter's*); Mr. A. S. Bharatan (*Associated Press*); Mr. A. Subbarao (*United Press*); Mr. M. Harris Ajmal and Mr. R. K. Tatnis (*Vividh Vritta.*)

Education Member On Temporary Leave

Sir Jagdish Prasad, Education Member of the Government of India, who is in charge of the department of Indians overseas goes on leave early this month. He will take Lady Jagdish Prasad to Vienna for treatment. He is expected to return in January next. Sir Girija

Shankar Bajpai will act as temporary member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General and will hold charge of the department of Education, Health and Lands.

Sir Purshottamdas's Charity

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas gave a liberal donation in 1926 for the purpose of enabling the Surat District Board to erect buildings for primary schools in that district. Under the scheme which he initiated, Sir Purshottamdas promised to pay Rs 10,000 or more every year until the district was

fully supplied with school buildings, provided the village people gave free land and contributed from one-third to half the total expenditure. So far 78 buildings have been put up under the scheme at a total cost of over rupees three lakhs and a half, the proportion of cost borne by the Fund and the village people being nearly two to one. If 22 more buildings are finished—and 16 are nearly ready or are under construction—the whole scheme will be completed. Sir Purshottamdas has, besides, generously assisted the scheme of pupils' libraries in village schools.

PENALTIES ON WHITES FOR BRUTAL CRIMES AGAINST NATIVES

HERE are some more cases of penalties on White people for brutality on Natives:

John Poluta, a Yugoslav was sentenced in the Magistrates' court Ventersdorp to £25 fine or three months imprisonment for breaking a Natives' jaw by kicking him in the face. The Native was unable to eat for a year and had to be fed on liquids. The district surgeon said that he would never regain the full use of his jaw. "The time has come," said the Magistrate, to call a halt to these callous and brutal assaults on Natives, which are becoming very frequent of late. I may say this is the last time that I intend to impose a fine for any assault of an aggressive nature against a Native."

Ivan Leonard Reid, a farmer, was discharged in the Magistrate's court, Ladysmith, for contracting with a native to work for him without any remuneration. The Magistrate said it was the first time that such a case had come before his court and he hoped it would be the last.

Thomas Brown, a fifty year old white man 5ft. 9in. in height was found guilty by Mr. W. A. Burton, in the Durban Magistrate's Court, of culpable homicide in that he kicked a native so severely in the head that caused the Native's death. The Magistrate said the accused was under the influence of liquor. Had he not been so the assault would have been of a most brutal nature. The incident took place in a ferry boat going to the Bluff. The Magistrate expressed his disapproval of the behaviour of the other people on the boat. It was remarkable, he said, that in a public

place like a ferry boat this native, who was incapably drunk and not even able to defend himself, should be done to death without any interference by any one. Accused was, however, let off with a fine of £50 or six months imprisonment.

The Rand Daily Mail quotes the following further cases:

A farmer was fined £15 (or one month's imprisonment) for shooting a native. The farmer said he thought he was shooting at dogs.

At Ladysmith a farm native was tied to a stake, flogged and kicked until he was dazed. The farm manager who committed the assault was fined a pound.

Three young Europeans were charged at Ladysmith with assaulting a native teacher whose only apparent offence was that he had addressed another teacher in English. He was hit in the mouth and struck from behind with a motor cycle chain. One European was fined £2 (or 21 days), and the remaining two were fined £1 (or ten days)

Last year, at Harrismith, a European was found guilty of culpable homicide and ordered to pay a fine of £12 in addition to a sentence of six month's hard labour. He hit a native boy with a whip and caused his death. Extenuating circumstances were disclosed in the evidence, to the effect that the native ducked and caught the blow on the head.

By the way of contrast our contemporary refers to the following recent sentences passed on Natives:

At Reitz a native labourer was sentenced to a fine of £2, or six weeks' hard labour, for stealing a loaf of bread. The value of the bread was sixpence.

For the theft of a ring valued at fifteen shillings, a native at Benoni was ordered to serve six months' imprisonment with hard labour, plus spare diet and solitary confinement on two days a week for the first two months.

In the meantime, farmers are demanding heavier penalties for native stock thieves. Exemplary sentences accompanied by lashes have been strenuously urged. These facts, says our contemporary very rightly, "disclose a dreadful incongruity of outlook among Europeans. It a native deserves to be lashed for stealing a sheep, what should be the proper penalty for white men who brutally and repeatedly assault natives?"

Umteteli wa Bantu commenting on the above cases says:—"Light sentences on Europeans for assault of the kind, rightly or wrongly are apt to give rise to the impression that there is one law for the European and another for the African, an impression, which, must certainly, must not prevail. We trust that everything will be done in future to remove it. The South African Bench bears far to fine a reputation for mingling justice with humanity, to permit itself to be exposed, rightly or wrongly, to criticism. Cases such as those to which we have drawn attention, are comparatively rare. We hope and believe that they will become rarer still."

HOW SHE DISCARDED PURDAH

LADY SHAFI DESCRIBES HER EXPERIENCES

“WHEN I broke open the door of purdah and seclusion to press my claims to God's air and the sun, my mother did not speak to me for one year,” thus stated Lady Shafi who recently arrived in Calcutta to settle there almost permanently after the appointment of her younger son as an officer under the P. & O. “I was allowed to learn just as much Urdu as would be sufficient to acquire religious knowledge through it but there was a vehement opposition when it was whispered that I should learn English as well, as this language was considered nothing but a vehicle of evil and immorality. To maintain chastity and innocence it was necessary to remain illiterate and ignorant. Such were the opinions expressed by the ladies of old views and ideals.” “When I discarded purdah and came out, she said, I found no lady of rank to stand by me and help me in the emancipation of our Indian sisters. I was alone and did all I could to preach the value of open air and refreshing atmosphere without the ‘Zenana’. In all my work and activities I had a great deal to depend on

my late lamented husband (Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi) who always came to my relief and support and with his encouragement I launched progressive schemes for the welfare of Indian womanhood.”

She being a lady of rank in the Punjab her example was followed soon by many respectable families, and it is largely due to the example set by her that the Muslim ladies of the Punjab are on their way to progress and reform. Her influence on her large family was great. The achievements of her elder daughter Begam Shah Nawaz are well-known to the public. Her second daughter, wife of Mr. Bashir Ahmad, B.A. (Oxon) is a lady of journalistic taste and assists her husband in the publication of ‘Humayun’ a well known literary journal of India. Her two grand daughters, Mumtaz Shah Nawaz are exceptionally clever girls of manifold accomplishments. The former is a poetess of no mean genius and uses English for her composition while the latter is a brilliant student of a college in the Punjab.

Conditions Of Bengal

When questioned about the condition of Muslim women in Bengal she said, “They are very backward and have no pioneer to be their guide and it will take a long time to see them on the path of learning and education. Even Muslim men have no sufficient liberal education, and the destiny of women is in the hands of men. There is little hope for the Muslim women unless Muslim men are liberally educated.”

She volunteered her services for the emancipation of women in Bengal. It is a unique opportunity that Muslim women in Bengal have in her person. It is hoped the Muslim ladies of Bengal will seize the opportunity offered by her in furthering useful schemes towards the emancipation and progress of Muslim womanhood of Bengal.

She spoke very highly of the Hindu women engaged in educative and progressive works and expressed her great satisfaction at the rapid progress they are making. Lastly she said: ‘It is my heart's desire that Muslim and Hindu sisters of India should progress and prosper but I would denounce their tendency of aping foreign dresses and fashions’

—Tanganyika Herald

Things In General

Peace Is Fatal To Hitler

IN these days of great excitement and general confusion of the minds, when public opinion is everywhere at the mercy of an unscrupulous Press controlled by finance, it is the duty of every clear-sighted individual to speak up and assume his responsibilities, writes Romain Rolland in *Monde*. None is more convinced than I that the Hitlerite dictatorship represents a permanent danger for France and for the whole world. None is more convinced that the Hitlerites nurture secret intentions of revenge, aggression and conquest, while wearing the hypocritical mask of peace and professing intentions that are in striking contradiction to their ultra-nationalistic publications and the furious appeals they launch to their own people. Their ultimate ruin is obvious, but just for this reason it would be unfortunate if France, if Europe, let themselves be caught in the trap of war set by nationalist adventurers and international war profiteers. War is water on the mill of the Hitlerite dictatorship, because it would lead to a forcible concentration of the people around the regime, and to the institution of dictatorship also in the other countries, which would be no better than Hitler-

ism. This indeed is the secret hope of all reactionaries. Not war but peace is fatal to Hitlerism, which is incapable of solving with ordinary, peaceful means the great social and economic difficulties confronting it. If Hitlerism finds itself surrounded by a calm and a firm Europe resolved to compel it to keep peace, the prestige without which fascism cannot live will be hit and it will fall victim to the legitimate wrath of the people whom it has deceived, oppressed and led to ruin. Peace is the supreme, the one and only test of all good governments which have a clear conscience and healthy foundations. War is the last resort of bankrupt governments, the “ultima ratio” of ruined and desperate gamblers, the base speculation of profiteers, who thrive like parasites upon the dirty fleece of ailing monarchies and rotten democracies. We appeal to all people of sane mind and strong will that they might unite and put an end to the perilous schemes aiming to throw the western nations into a new catastrophe, which would ruin the world for the benefit of a few adventurers.

“Tanganyika Opinion”

In commemoration of its twelfth anniversary the *Tanganyika Opinion* has published a special number which is bulkier than usual, more illustrated and full of interesting reading matter. We congratulate our contemporary which is the oldest and widely circulated journal in that territory.

All-India Abyssinia Day Observed

All-Indian Abyssinia Day organised by the Congress Socialist Party was observed throughout India, the main feature of the observation being the holding of mass meetings at central places in India and passing resolutions of sympathy and support for Abyssinia.

Anti-Asiatic Defeated At Lusaka

A correspondent from Lusaka (N. Rhodesia) states:—Mr. FitzWilliams who aroused the public against the Indians here recently was defeated in the North Rhodesia Legislative Council elections.

448-Carat Diamond Found In Brazil

A Renter's message from Minasgerae, Brazil, states that a diamond weighing 448 carats have been found near Umeraba. The Brazilian stone is, therefore, according to available records, the fifth largest diamond.

South African News In Brief

Mr. Hofmeyr On World Peace

“THE Government looks to the people of South Africa to give to the cause of world peace its sympathy and prayers. I hope that when the time comes there will be no doubt about our will to peace and our willingness to co-operate in the fulfilment in its principles. The world is inhabited to-day by a family of nations. It is not possible to say that South Africa has up to the present failed to face up to this fact and its implications. It stands for the maintenance of the League of Nations as an external expression of the family spirit. It stands for the dominance of the spirit of the family over the spirit of the jungle.” With these words Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr (Minister of the Interior) concluded an address at the annual meeting of the Pretoria League of Nations Union on Monday Sept. 23.

Bishop Phelps On Italo-Abyssinian Crisis

A striking reference to the Italo-Abyssinian crisis was made by the Archbishop, Dr. F. E. Phelps, in his Charge to the 30th Synod of the Diocese of Capetown, which was read last Sunday morning in Dr. Phelps's absence owing to influenza by the Bishop coadjutor, the Rev. S. W. Lavis. On his doctor's orders the Archbishop will take no part in the Synod. The world looked on the crisis which is threatening with anxiety and dread, said the Archbishop. The dispute between Italy and Abyssinia concerned not merely Europe but Africa as well, not only because Abyssinia was part of this Continent, but because the whole of the Native and Coloured communities were alive to the fact that a Coloured empire was in danger from a well-armed and well-equipped European foe.

Asia with its countless million of various races knew as never before what was happening in North-East Africa and a war between European and African peoples was sure to enlist the sympathy of non-Europeans with the non-European congeries of races constituting the population of Abyssinia.

In conclusion the Archbishop said, “We must not be pro-Italian or pro-Abyssinian but at all times pro-peace.”

Viceroy's Niece In Natal

Miss Phyllis Egerton, niece of Lord Willingdon, Viceroy of India, and Lady Willingdon, arrived in Durban last week by the *Kenya* from a visit to India, where she was the guest of her uncle and aunt. Miss Egerton's stay in South Africa is indefinite.

88,900 Europeans In Durban

Durban's average European population during 1935 has been 88,900, according to the monthly bulletin of the Office of Census and Statistics. In August there were 143 European and 193 Native births. The non-European population averaged 116,800. Johannesburg's population averaged 224,000 Europeans and 154,000 Natives, with 548 and 181 births respectively.

Indian Flood Relief Fund

The sum of £32 18s. 9d. has been sent to the above Fund by the Verulam and District Indian Football Association. The following is a list of the donors:

Raghavjee Ragnath & Son £3 3s., Tom Murugan Bros £3 3s., A. Parsaruman £2 2s., Kisson Bros £2, A. Moonsamy Bros £1 11s. 6d., G. V. Naidu £1 1s., G. S. Naidoo £1 1s., G. Ramlakan £1 1s., Kandasamy Govender £1 1s., S. Andee £1 1s., Amod Kathrada & Son £1 1s., R. Talwantsingh £1, Arbee Amod & Sons £1, Parbathi Chetty £1, G. H. Maiter £1, C. Periasamy Govender £1, Ramnarian 12s. 6d., M. G. Naidoo 10s. 6d., C. P. Naidoo 10s. 6d., M. M. Khan Bros 10s. 6d., Hussein Saib & Sons 10s. 6d., Bandhu 10s. 6d., Kandhai Bhagat 10s. 6d., M. Narainsamy Bros 10s. 6d., Chundoo Singh 10s. 6d., S. M. Ismail 10s. 6d., B. C. Moonsamy Bros 10s. 6d., Thamburan Bros 10s. 6d., S. Gajadhar 10s. 6d., Raghooanandun & Son 10s. 6d., Mrs. Andhee 10s. 6d., Juti Jeewa 10s. 6d., S. Nehore 10s. 6d., E. Kistan Dass 10s. 6d., L. Rajcoomar 10s. 6d., M. S. Naik 10s. 6d., Sasajallum Chetty 10s., v. Subramoney 10s., Govindsamy Govender. 10s., S. T. Naidoo 7s. 6d., S. Khan 5s. 3d., S. R. Maharaj 5s., Hafez Store 5s., S. D. Naidoo 5s., Total £36 14s. 3d. Less Travelling expenses £3 15s. 6d. Balance £32 18s. 9d.

Charity Play—"Ballidaan"

The Clairwood Yavuk Arya Bhajan Maudal present "Ballidaan" written by Mr. F. Satyapal of P. M. Burg. on Saturday, October 5, at the Victoria Picture Palace, Victoria Street, Durban. Commencing soon after the Bio. The proceeds of the play will be donated to the Clairwood Yavuk Arya Samaj Hindi School Laid Fund. It is hoped that the Indian public will give their generous support to this worthy cause.

Indian Girl Guides Outing

The Natal Indian Boy Scouts and Girl Guides' Association organised a day's outing for the Guides on Wednesday last October 3, at the Country Club Beach. Approximately 200 Guides and Guide Mistresses from different Indian schools mustered along the seashore. Mrs. E. Thomas, headmistress of the Clairwood Indian Girls' School, was in charge of all the Guides. Sports were held, the prizes for which were distributed by Mr. George H. Hindson, patron of the association.

Young Men's Vedic Society's Bazaar

As already announced the Society will hold a bazaar in aid of the Building Fund at Messrs. Pollok and Button's Hall, 67, Victoria Street, Durban, adjoining Royal

Picture Palace, on Saturday, October 5.

The opening ceremony will take place at 3 p.m. and remain open till 11 p.m. Arrangements are being made on an elaborate scale and there will be a large variety of attractive stalls. All contributions in kind should be sent to 104, Prince Edward Street, and in cash to P. O. Box 369, Durban, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

Arya Samaj, Cato Manor

At the 13th annual general meeting of the Arya Samaj, Cato Manor, held on Sunday, September 15, the following officials were elected for the ensuing year:—Patron: Dr. Bhagatram Sahagal, President: Mr. R. Devduth, Vice-Presidents: Messrs. S. Basant and G. Essarprasadh, Joint Secretaries: Messrs. S. Gokool and M. Rampersadh; Treasurer: Mr. C. Mahipatsingh; Committee: Messrs. Devnarien, L. Krishna Maharaj, S. Rajkumar, P. Shewshanker, R. Rajkumar, K. Ramangan and B. Haripersadh. The president thanked the members of the public for their kind support during the year and hoped that the Samaj would continue to get their support in the future. The financial statement presented by Mr. S. Gokool the treasurer showed a credit balance of £119 1s. 9d. The Samaj according to valuation has a freehold property to the value of £400, consisting of a piece of land and a school hall. The school is open daily from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. and Hindi tuition is given free, but in order to raise the work to a higher standard as well as of meeting the payment of the loan which falls due very soon the Samaj appeals to every well-wisher to kindly extend their helping hand once more as they had done in the past.

A Farewell Gathering

Under the auspices of the Moslem Debating Society at the M. K. Gandhi Hall on Wednesday, Sept. 25 Mr. S. A. Poohie, of Standerton, was accorded a farewell reception and was garlanded by Mr. E. H. Ismail, who presided. Mr. Poohie sailed the following day for England where he will study for a medical degree.

Mr. Shaikh Hamed Returns From India

We welcome Mr. Shaikh Hamed, a leading Indian merchant of Durban, who has returned after a lengthy stay in India by the *Kenya* last week. There were many friends present at the wharf-side to receive him.

Vidya Pracharni Sabha (Greytown)

Under the auspices of the above institution the 67th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was commemorated in the presence of a fair gathering at the Temple Hall on Tuesday Sept. 24. Mr. B. Garrib presided.

Rover Scouts—1st Springfield Crew

The above crew staged a variety entertainment in the H. Y. M. A. Hall P. M. Burg on September 7, 1935. The Programme included "Is Scouting worth while,"—a play, sword fighting, boxing, wrestling, nautch and comical sketches. The chief aim was to create an enthusiasm for scouting among Indians in P.M. Burg. It is hoped that the few who patronised the movement by attending the entertainment will act as advocates for influencing the Scouting spirit and thereby founding a group of Rover Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Wolf Cubs in the City. Thanks are due to Messrs. Moonsamy Nulliah, S. R. Maharaj, Gareeb, R. Ramdharee, Dan David, A. Nadasen, A. Ephraim, R. Lorick and the

members of the Saraspathi Humsuthaveni Sabha.

Clairwood Pathmajuranni Andhra Sabha and Patasala

The second anniversary of the above Sabha will be celebrated at the Sri Siva Soobramoney Temple Hall on Sunday October 6, at 10 a.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Expenditure of Basutoland

According to a notice in the High Commissioner's Gazette, a sum of £291,720 has been provided for expenses of the Basutoland Administration during the financial year ending March 31, 1936.

Indo-European Council

The seventh annual general meeting of the Indo-European Council will be held

at the Hindu Tamil Institute, Cross Street, Durban, at 8 p.m. (to-day) Friday, October 4. Agenda:—Minutes of the sixth annual general meeting, Financial Statement, Annual Report, Election of Officers, Discussion of future policy etc., Draft summary of Asiatic Land Tenure Bill. Members are earnestly requested by the secretaries to make a special effort to be present and to bring forward suggestions for the coming year.

Edendale Indian Welfare Society

A Five-a-side football tournament for the Edendale Indian Welfare Society's Floating Trophy will be held at Edendale on Sunday October 6, 1935, commencing at 9 a.m. Entrance fee 5/- per team. All communications to be made to the hon. Secretary.

The Sporting World

Boxing.

Joe Louis's Wonderful Record

ON Tuesday night Sept. 24 in the Yankee Stadium, New York, Joe Louis, the American Negro, known in the prize ring as "The Brown Bomber," defeated Max Baer the Ex-champion of the world. In doing this he qualified to meet James Braddock for the heavyweight title of the world. Joe Louis won the fight with Max Baer in four rounds, as reported in these columns last week and there was only one fighter in it from the start. The victor has had an extraordinarily successful boxing career which is as follows:—

(Real name Joseph Louis Barrow.)

Born Lexington, Alabama, May 13, 1914.

AMATEUR RECORD

Scored 43 knock-outs, won 7 decisions, lost 4, in 54 bouts.

Was runner-up in U. S. A. amateur light-heavyweight championship in Boston in 1933.

Won U. S. A. light-heavyweight title in St. Louis 1934.

Turned professional, July 4, 1934.

PROFESSIONAL RECORD 1934.

Beat Jack Cracken, Chicago, knock-out, 1 round.

Beat Willie Davies, Chicago, knock-out, 3 rounds.

Beat Larry Udell, Chicago, knock-out, 2 rounds.

Beat Jack Kraus, Chicago, points 6 rounds,

Beat Buck Everett, Chicago, knock-out, 2 rounds.

Beat Alex. Burchuck, Detroit, knock-out, 4 rounds.

Beat Adolph Wratler, Chicago, points, 10 rounds.

By "Rambler"

Beat Art Sykes, Chicago, knock-out, 8 rounds.

Beat Jock O'Dowd, Detroit, knock-out, 2 rounds.

Beat Stanley Poreda, Chicago, knock-out, 1 round.

Beat Charley Massera, Chicago, knock-out, 3 rounds.

Beat Lee Ramage, Chicago, knock-out, 8 rounds.

1935

Beat Patsy Perroni, Detroit, points, 10 rounds.

Beat Hans Birkie, Pittsburg, knock-out, 10 rounds.

Beat Lee Ramage, Los Angeles, knock-out, 2 rounds.

Beat Donald Red Barry, San Francisco, knock-out, 3 rounds.

Beat Natie Brown, Detroit, points, 10 rounds.

Beat Roy Lazar, Chicago, knock-out 3 rounds.

Beat Biff Benton, Dayton, knock-out, 1 round.

Beat Roscoe Toles, Flint, knock-out, 6 rounds.

Beat Willie Davies, Peoria, knock-out, 3 rounds.

Beat Eddie Stanton, Kalamazoo, knock-out, 3 rounds.

Beat King Lavinsky, Chicago knock-out, 1 round.

Beat Primo Carnera, Chicago knock-out, 6 rounds.

Beat Max Baer, New York, knock-out, 4 rounds.

Cricket

Cricket Tours In The Future

The following is the official list of International Cricket Tours for the next seven years:—

1935-36: Australia in South Africa; England in New Zealand.

1936: India in England.

1936-37: England in Australia.

1937: New Zealand in England.

1938: Australia in England.

1938-39: England in South Africa.

1939: West Indies in England.

1939-40: England in India.

1940: South Africa in England.

1940-41: England in Australia.

1942: Australia in England.

Port Shepstone D.I.C.U. Meeting

The first annual general meeting of the Port Shepstone and District Indian Cricket Union was held at the Hindu Educational Hall, in Bazley Street recently. The following officials were elected: Patron: M. E. Desai; president: B. W. Charles; vice-presidents: Messrs. T. E. Godwin, R. Mutakistna, M. A. Rahim, M. K. Desai and E. M. Ally; hon. secretary and treasurer: A. L. Narayadu; hon. auditor: L. Somasundrum; executive committee: Messrs C. Musaliah, B. Sing and M. K. Desai.

Dannhauser Cricket Club

The annual general meeting of the Dannhauser Indian Cricket Club was held on Saturday Sept 14. The following officials were elected for the season: President, Mr. R. Loganathan; vice-presidents, Messrs. S. Emam and D. M. Mistry. hon. secretary, Mr. S. Sadanandan; hon. treasurer, Mr. M. E. Vawda; captain, Mr. C. R. Naidoo; committee, Messrs S. Bhawani, G. Stevens G. Nabbie, with officials.

Pirates Cricket Club

The 22nd annual meeting of the Pirates club took place at the Recreation Grounds, Currie's Fountain, on August 31, when the following officials were elected: Patron, Sooboo Naidoo; vice-patrons, B. M. Singh, A. S. W. Pillay, M. Moonoo, A. I. Kajee, Dr. Krantz, Dr. K. M. Seedat, Dr. Mistry and B. K. Singh; president, C. Ratipaul Singh; vice-presidents, A. A. Haffajee, S. L. Singh, C. Sewduth, Sookdoo Singh, R. Bughwan, R. K. Kapitán, S. N. Richards, B. Barnabas, S. Brijbal, B. Ramouthar, W. Joseph, B. A. Meghrajh, J. B. Singh and S. M. Naidoo; captain: Y. Moodley, vice-captain: R. C. Rai, secretary and treasurer: D. D. Lalla, delegates to cricket union: D. D. Lalla and R. C. Rai.

Transvaal Coloured Cricket

The annual general meeting of the Transvaal Coloured Cricket Union was held at Roy's Cafe, 15th Street, Vrededorp, on Tuesday, September 17, when the following officials were elected: Patron: Mr. G. Z. Sallie, President: Mr. K. Nakodeen, Vice-Presidents: Messrs. J. J. Stewart, H. M. Boomgaard, H. Khan, G. S. Miller and G. S. Fataar; Hon. Secretary: Mr. Sol. D. Royeppen, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Essop Mall, Hon. Auditors: Messrs. Ismail and Ismail Mall. The Transvaal Coloured Cricket Union is affiliated to the South African Coloured Cricket Board, Headquarters of which is in Kimberley. The South African Coloured Cricket Tournament takes place bi-annually for the Barnato Trophy and is played in the same basis as the Currie Cup Tournament.

Cricket in Rhodesia

Oriental Sports Club Cricket XI under the captainship of Mr. O. M. Patel played against Bharat Sports Club on Sunday Sept 16 on the sports grounds, N'dola. The captain of the visiting team was Mr. G. M. Naik. The match terminated in a win for N'dola by 7 wickets and 5 runs. The game was interesting throughout and the players were entertained to afternoon tea and refreshments by Mr. H. Vallabh.

Soccer.

Tandaree's Cup Final

The final match in the Tandaree's Cup Competition was contested in fine spring weather at Currie's Fountain on Saturday afternoon Sept 21. There was a fair crowd present to witness the match between the Shamrocks and Sastri College. Both Clubs fielded full teams which were as follows:— Sastri College.—M. I. Timol, G. Singh, A. O. Yusuf, B. Mahabeer, E. I. Timol, H. N. M. Khan, C. Paul, K. Govindo, M. I. Yusuf, L. Vinden, D. P. Sam. Shamrocks.—D. Abbai, C. L. Naidoo, M. Kader, M. Harif, K. P. Padayachee, V. G. Papiab, M. Kirsten,

R. N. Moodley, N. G. Baker, M. Lallie, M. N. Naidoo. From the outset the match was a very even one and the interval was reached without any score. The second half was a more eventful one. 10 minutes after the resumption Baker netted for Shamrocks. Thereafter Sastri pressed for an equaliser and the Shamrock goal area was penned in. A few minutes prior to the termination, however, Sastri equalised. An extra half was ordered. The Collegians opened the attack but the Shamrocks keeper was constantly in the picture. Four extra-halves were played and it was about 5 minutes prior to the final whistle that Baker netted a lucky shot. The Shamrocks thus won by 2-1. Mr. S. Williams was in charge of the game.

Sydenham Vs. Stella

Sydenham travelled to Maritzburg to play their annual fixture against Stella for R. R. Alfred's Trophy on Sunday, Sept. 22, and after a pleasant match Sydenham won by six goals to two. Mr. O. M. Pillay, the manager of the Sydenham team, wishes to thank their hosts for the hospitality extended.

Verulam Stars Vs. Temples

A friendly match was played between the "Heaven Stars" and the "Little Temples" at the Verulam Indian Ground on Sunday September 22. The former winning by 2-0.

Golf.

Dundee Non-European Golf Club

Dundee now has its Indian and Coloured Golf Club, the course being one of nine holes situated on the flats at the Talana end of town. The new club, which is just beginning to find its feet, is known as the Dundee Non-European Golf Club, membership being open to others besides Indians. Mr. V. V. Naidoo, of the magistrate's court staff, is the first president and Mr. A. J. Paul is acting as secretary to the new club. The club needs a good deal of financial support in order to complete the course, and is appealing to the European sportsmen for assistance, several guineas and half-guineas have been sent from some of the leading Europeans of the town, and the president or the secretary would be grateful for any more similar expressions of sympathy and support from the community.

Tennis

Greytown Vs Pomeroy

A friendly game of Tennis was played between the Greytown Indian Tennis Club and the Pomeroy Indian Tennis Club on Sunday Sept 15, at Pomeroy Courts. The match resulting in a win for Pomeroy. The home team put in a

fine display, and were successful in securing the first five sets out of nine in succession. Credit is due to Mr. H. Boodhoo, for valued support and un-tiring services. The following represented the Greytown Indian T. C. Mr. Sebastian (Capt), Messrs. M. Subbar, M. Joseph, Banwarie, Naidoo and B. Ebrahim. Home team: R. Boodhoo (Capt.), P. Boodhoo, M. A. Shaik, B. Ramdheen, Tilak Singh, and Bro. Pillay.

Hockey.

Indians Defeat Australia

At Melbourne on August, 17 the Indian hockey team had no trouble in defeating Australia 13-1. As with all the matches against States teams, the Indians still displayed uncanny anticipation and elusiveness in circumventing the ferocious and almost fruitless attacks of the local men. But, as one of the Indians explained, they had been accustomed to the game since childhood, so that they were never at a loss what to do with the ball when they got it. Their champion, Dhyam Chand, threw nine goals. Australia will not in a day apply all the lessons they have learned from the visitors. Anyway, the game will not hurriedly displace cricket from the affections of the people, no more than baseball did.

Billiard.

Billiards And Snooker Tournaments

A large gathering of employees from the Durban Club, Durban Country Club Southern Club, Mercantile Club and Union Club was present at a dinner recently given by the Durban Clubs Indian Employees' Association.

The chairman (Mr. N. P. Dixon), after welcoming the guests, regretted the unavoidable absence of Mr. H. M. Alexander, managing director of Messrs. Henry Tayler and Ries (Pty.), Ltd., who had been greatly instrumental in presenting the Bertram's Trophy for annual billiards competition among the clubs' employees. He also pointed out that the significant success achieved by the association was attributable to the efforts, goodwill and co-operation of Mr. H. M. Alexander. Nevertheless the chairman welcomed Mr. A. Percival, the ex-South African billiards champion, who deputised for Mr. Alexander. Mr. Percival presented the Bertram's Cup to Mr. Michael Daniels (Mercantile Club), winner of the billiards tournament, and the Dixon Cup to Mr Phillip Lazarus (Union Club), the winners of the snooker tournament. The runners-up in both event were also presented with miniatures. The winner of the snooker tournament also received a cup and case presented by Mr. R. Ellis, of the Billiards Requisites Co., Durban.