

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### "Treat Indians On Their Merits"

**S**PEAKING at a meeting of the Johannesburg Indo-European Council on Wednesday, December 11, Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent of the Government of India in South Africa pleaded for the treatment of Indians on their merits. The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act was the subject of discussion. "The Indian position in this country is very difficult. What is open to the Indians here, where the Indian population is, comparatively speaking, small? No branch of the public or municipal services is open to them. Occupations are not open to them without considerable restrictions. The only occupation open to them is trading. Take trading away and practically nothing is left for them. There are Indian waiters in the Transvaal, but with this exception I cannot easily think of other occupations open to them." Sir Syed Raza Ali said if justice was to be done with the Indians they must have proprietary rights and security of tenure. "My plea to you," he said, "is one of justice and fair play for my people, who are really as much your people as mine—perhaps more yours than mine. They are a law-abiding, frugal and well-behaved people—people who would be a source of strength to any country where they live. Judge them according to their merits."

### Where Is Justice?

The Klip River Rural Licensing Board sat in the court house at Dundee on Wednesday morning December 11. Mr. F. W. Ahrens, the Magistrate of Ladysmith, presiding. The following members of the Board were present: Mr. A. J. Oldacre, Colonel D. Cresswell, Major E. A. L. Schwikkard and Major W. F. Edwards, with Mr. W. M. Sluman as clerk. Wazir Brothers applied for a transfer of a general dealer's licence from near One Tree Hill in the Newcastle district, to the farm Hamford in the Dundee district, a distance of approximately 350 yards. The transfer was objected to by Mr. G. E. Matthews, who has a store about 5½ miles away, and who stated that this transfer would interfere with his trade. Mr. S. H. H. Meyr appeared for the applicant,

and Mr. S. M. Riddell for the objector. The transfer was refused.

We can hardly imagine a more glaring case of injustice. Matthews' store is nearly six miles away and he alleges that Wazir Bros shifting three hundred yards nearer will affect his trade! A clear case of the wolf and the lamb. If anyone points out to the need for the right of appeal to an impartial tribunal this case does very clearly.

### A Native View On Differential Treatment

*Ilanga lase Natal* writes as follows on the action of the Railway authorities in Durban throwing out of employment many Indians and Natives who have been doing satisfactory work in the Government tugs in the Bay and replacing them by Europeans. This drastic step is taken in pursuance of the Government policy adopted a few years ago to give certain employment only to Europeans. At the end of this year the "Hello" girls in Durban will be no longer needed after the introduction of the automatic system for the telephone. Their case has been carefully considered and they are all, one and all, to be well-provided for and a good number will be given suitable employment elsewhere. But these Natives and Indians are just going to be thrown on the streets and told to shift for themselves the best way they can. One may be tempted to ask: Why such differentiation? But there is no need to wonder why because it is clear that the monster, Racial Prejudice, is here at work. The victimisation of a group of people who will now be thrown on the streets or the country through no fault of their own but only because of the accident of birth in that they were all born black, is a glaring injustice. If the Government were following justice these people should have been kept till they retired and no more Indians and Natives taken on and if they were thrown out of their jobs to leave others jobs found for them at the same remuneration. This action and others like it are the cause of the distrust on the part of the Natives.

### Assisted Emigration Scheme

Commenting on the above scheme *The Leader* (Allahabad) recently wrote:

"Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi, who carried out an inquiry into the condition of the repatriated Indians about four years ago, wrote in his report that they were leading lives of great poverty and distress, that they regretted having come out to India and that there was not one of them who would not like to go back to South Africa if he had the means to do so. In the agreement that was concluded at the second Capetown Conference it was stated that the possibilities of the Union scheme of assisted emigration to India are now practically exhausted, owing to the economic and climatic conditions of India, as well as to the fact that 80 per cent of the Indian population of the Union are now South African born. This was understood to mean that the scheme was as good as dead."

Drawing attention to the large numbers that are still being repatriated and to the Indian community's demand that the repatriation should be stopped our contemporary goes on to say:

"The Government of India have in the past tried to uphold the rights and interests of Indians overseas. May one hope that they will support the demand of the South African Indians for the abandonment of the assisted emigration scheme?"

### Durban City Council's Tribute

Tributes were paid by the City Council on Tuesday Dec. 10 to the Indian airmen, Messrs. Manmohan Singh, N. F. Dalal and K. D. Poochkanawala and to the Maharaja of Patiala in whose service Mr. Manmohan Singh is retained. A resolution was unanimously passed thanking them for their public-spirited action in providing aerial flights for 2,150 children of all races in Durban in the past three weeks, thus promoting airmindedness among the young citizens of Durban and creating a spirit of goodwill between the races.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20TH, 1935

### The White Man's Fear

WE have followed with a sense of horror the reports of the atrocities of well-armed Italy against ill-armed Abyssinia during the last few weeks—all for land grabbing under the cloak of civilisation. We cannot say that the white people, with a few honourable exceptions, who perhaps might be thinking otherwise, are as horrified as we are at this wholesale slaughter by Italy of innocent men, women and children. At least they have shown no signs of it. In fact what they appear to be concerned about in this Italo-Abyssinian war, is the danger of militarisation of the black people who, they fear, might turn on them. While this slaughter is continued by Italy in the face of the opposition of the League of Nations the latter has not yet proceeded any further than a mere threat of sanctions against Italy as the aggressor and as one who has violated the League Covenant. One would have expected the League to be so strong as to immediately disarm Italy or for that matter any power that dared to act so unscrupulously. But the weakness of the League is apparent on this occasion more than at any other time. Instead of enforcing sanctions what do we find? We find France and Britain making peace proposals with a view to winning over Italy at the expense of Abyssinia. It smacks more of a league of robbers who have not the moral strength nor the courage to take steps to subdue one of them who has chosen to break away from them being dissatisfied with his share in the spoils. If they had given up their old trait and had turned over a new leaf they would certainly have weaned Italy from the path she is pursuing. But we find instead that they are trying to compromise by offering her a larger share in the spoils by crushing a weak member who has joined the League in good faith with the hope of receiving the fullest protection. The British people, we are glad to note, have strongly opposed the step taken by the Government and Sir Samuel Hoare has been taken severely to task by the British Press. As these lines are being written the news comes that Sir Samuel Hoare has resigned his post as Minister of Foreign Affairs. It remains to be seen what turn this episode will now take.

In the meantime our attention is diverted to an article written by Sir Abe Bailey which is reproduced elsewhere in this issue from the *Natal Advertiser*. In this article Sir Abe does not say a word about the injustice done to Abyssinia but lays emphasis, as referred to above, on the creeping danger in Italy's campaign in Abyssinia of the militarisation of the African native. Sir Abe is candid enough to confess he is not pro-native but he is positive that the native gets a better deal under British administration than under any other nation which owns

territories in Africa. How far the native would be conscious of this if he were militarised and taught all the arts of modern warfare, he says, it would be very difficult to say. "Power thrown to such a crude mind might soon blind it to the blessings of a democracy that has brought peace and prosperity to replace pestilence and tribal wars," says Sir Abe. He goes on further to say that a white man may journey to-day throughout Africa without being molested in any way by the native and this because the native is busily occupied earning his living and because he has never been militarised. That the native has discarded his arms for the plough-share because he realises that that brings happiness to him more than anything else. "Teach the native his strength as a modern soldier," says Sir Abe, "and he would soon forget the blessings of democracy. The chaos of a black against white war could not be far off."

We do not know why Sir Abe Bailey and those who think like him should fear the native being militarised if they are so sure that the native is really happy and contented under the present rule. Surely a happy and contented people whether they are armed or unarmed will always stand by their benefactors. How can they possibly go against them? But this exhibition of terrible fear on the part of those who profess to be the native's benefactors creates immediately a suspicion that all is not right as it is made to appear. "Benevolent administration of Britain," "the blessings of a democracy," are but hypocritical phrases. The compliment should really emanate from the ruled and not the rulers. It has, however, never been known to have emanated from the ruled. The actual fact is that as India is kept by the sword so are the natives under the British rule kept by the sword. Practice is always better than precept. But the white rulers appear to believe only in precept. If the plough-share is better than the sword why have the white rulers not discarded their swords for the plough-share. To quote just one instance of how natives are ruled under the present British rule Tshekedi Khama's affair is yet fresh in the minds of the people. For having punished a villain who was admittedly a disgrace to his white race what humiliation was that Chief of the Bama-ngwato put to and how the thousands of his native followers were terrorised with a display of army, machine guns, aeroplanes and what not. Sir Abe Bailey is certainly true in saying that the white man is able to journey throughout the wilds of Africa without being molested by the native. But that is not because the native is happy and contented but because helpless as he is he has been awe-stricken by the white man's power. "Blessings of a democracy!" What

meaning has democracy to the native? The white man is enjoying democratic rule but to the black it means as despotic as ever. "Peace and prosperity!" Is there any peace and prosperity for the native? We do not see any signs of it in South Africa at least. Indeed we are experiencing in recent times the evil effects of the absence of it. Natives are being thrown out of employment and are being replaced by white labour. In the drought-stricken areas their condition is pitiable. What is being done to give them relief? Nothing substantial has been done. Even to give them a handful of mealies the fear is expressed by the authorities that they might become too lazy to work! The result is that the natives are becoming desperate and are resorting to murder, theft and robbery thus depriving the general public of their peace. So many cases of theft and shooting by natives have been reported in the Press recently. The police are busy tracing the culprits. But that in itself is not going to solve the problem. The cause of these criminal acts requires to be traced and remedied and the cause appears to us to be the unrest owing to unemployment and the pangs of starvation which is its natural result. We have diverted a little from the main point owing to its importance at the present moment.

To come to the point we wish to state that in discussing this question as we have done it is not our desire at all to incite the natives. We have discussed it to point out to Sir Abe Bailey and those who think like him that this sort of talk will no longer cut ice with the natives or any others under the British rule. If Mussolini is guilty of militarising the native, Sir Abe Bailey and his Company are guilty by their admittedly anti-native policy of engendering that spirit in the native. As we have said above a happy and contented native population will be a source of strength to the rulers, and never a danger, whether they be armed or unarmed.

### XMAS GREETINGS

Before our next issue is out our readers will be celebrating the Christmas festivities. We take this opportunity of wishing them A Merry Xmas.

### Fountain of Wisdom

*The fish dwells in the depths of the waters, and the eagles in the sides of the heaven, the one, though high may be reached with the arrow, and the other though deep, with the hook, but the heart of a man at a foot's distance cannot be known.—BURMBEE.*

*A truly great man, never puts away the simplicity of a child.—OHINBEE.*

*By nature all men are alike, but by education very different.—MAHABARATHA.*

# ITALY'S CAMPAIGN IN ABYSSINIA

## SIR ABE BAILEY ON DANGER OF MILITARISING THE NATIVE

Sir Abe Bailey, K.C.M.G., writes as follows in the *Natal Advertiser* :—

**T**HERE is a creeping danger in Italy's campaign in Abyssinia, which seems to have been lost sight of by a number of people, in the consideration of its immediate consequences.

It is a danger to the whole white race in the continent of Africa, which might ultimately threaten even Europe itself, while undoing the work of years of peace and prosperity in the territories under British rule.

And that is the danger of the militarism of the African native by Mussolini.

We read of his native legions being thrown against the Abyssinians and perhaps the average man in the street sighs to himself and says: "Well, it's only native versus native, so it cannot harm us much."

We, who know the Union of South Africa, and the benevolent administration of Britain in her Crown Colonies and mandated territories throughout the length and breadth of the continent, think differently.

We know, for instance, that every inch of British territory in Africa is held, not by force of arms, but by trust and by infinite faith of the native, who has watched his land grow prosperous and become gradually freed from disease and seasonal holocausts by the work of the Briton.

I am not pro-native, as everyone in South Africa knows, but I am positive that the native gets a better deal under British administration than under any other nation which own territories in Africa. How far the native would be conscious of this if he were militarised and taught all the arts of modern warfare it would be very difficult to say.

Power thrown to such a crude mind might soon blind it to the blessings and obligations of a democracy that has brought peace and prosperity to replace pestilence and tribal wars.

### The British Method

To-day Britain rules nearly 4,000,000 square miles of African territory and her native military forces therein number only a few thousands. These are the West African Frontier Force, the King's African Rifles and a small native force in British Somaliland and the Sudan.

For it has never been Britain's policy to train the natives in masses as soldiers but rather to recruit them as police, who will see to it that native laws and tribal customs are observed and that those who infringe them are punished.

In other words, not to impose a new social order on them but to preserve the

best parts of the old, adding to it essential health services for the salvation of human life.

Britain's African possessions comprise one-fifth of the whole Empire and contain a population of, roughly, 50,000,000. And they are the least troublesome part of the empire.

They are not troublesome because they are hard-working, progressing peoples, married to the plough-share, which Mussolini apparently wants transformed into a sword. And because they are well aware that Britain's name stands higher in Africa than any other of the white races who own territories in the continent.

A white man may journey to-day from the deserts of the Sudan, through the game country of Tanganyika and into the jungles of Nigeria and the Cameroons without being molested in any way by the native. And this because the native is busily occupied earning his living, whether he is agriculturist or trader and because he has never been militarised.

Tribal wars the native has known and learned their folly. He has known arms, too, primitive ones, and discarded them for the plough-share. For he realises that his grandfather, though perhaps a chieftain and warlike, too, never gained as much of the world's goods by his campaigning as the modern native does in a period of peace and prosperity under British rule.

### In The Union To-day

In the Union of South Africa nearly 2,000,000 white people live peacefully among over 6,500,000 natives. They live peacefully because native life is not interfered with; they have their own native courts, where native laws and tribal customs are observed, and native commissioners to settle any squabbles in remote districts. And there is not a single native soldier in the whole of the Union.

Imagine then what would be the result of a European nation starting to militarise the native on a large scale and using them as legions of attack in time of war. Teach the native his strength as a modern soldier and he would soon forget the blessings of democracy. The chaos of a black against white war could not be far off.

Other European nations with long colonial experience of Africa are well aware of this and have kept order in their territories by police forces, rather than by soldiers. Before the war Germany employed only a small native force to police the whole of Tanganyika. France, however, has militarised the native, and if one wants to see how it

works out Senegal may be quoted as an example. The "citoyen de France" who will approach a European in the streets of Dakar with a smile on his lips and proffer his unlighted cigarette to the lighted one in the mouth of the European may not always be content to remain a "citoyen de France." At the moment he believes it is to his advantage, but what would be his viewpoint if a few of his neighbours were also militarised?

The South African Government, which speaks for the vast majority of Europeans in Africa, views with alarm, the militarisation of the African native. Already the native propagandists are only too ready to make capital of the use of native forces by Mussolini in his campaign against the Ethiopians. "What cannot be accomplished by white troops," he says, "must be left to the natives of the soil to carry through successfully."

Thus the Abyssinian problem looms large on the South African horizon. If native legions are trained in all the arts of modern warfare, the day will not be far off before these legions turn on their teacher and destroy him.

### If Italy Conquered

It cannot be doubted that if Italy conquers Abyssinia she will immediately start to militarise the whole nation. And how long could her neighbours stand then without following suit?

The vast territories of the Sudan and East Africa, controlled now by a few white commissioners and small police forces, would be easy prey for a marauding modern army, unless they, too, became militarised to defend themselves. Gradually it would spread to the whole continent of Africa.

The militarisation of Africa would deal a direct death blow to British interests. The great work of Lugard, Clifford and Cameron in West Africa would be undone. Soldiers only could then hold the territories that benevolence had won.

The great Nigerian Administrator Lord Lugard (then Sir Frederick) knew what he was doing at the beginning of this century when he called not for soldiers but for administrators. He knew that he had a special people to deal with in the African native, who could be led by example into the ways of civilisation.

Africa still wants administrators, not soldiers. And those who teach the natives the arts of modern warfare are fashioning a weapon that will one day recoil against themselves.

Mussolini believes that the League dare not go beyond economic and non-military sanctions. Military as well as economic and moral forces—in fact, all available forces—must be used, if necessary, to stem a tide that may bring ruin to the white people in Africa.

And do not forget this—the white man's failure to deal justly with the black man is the yellow man's opportunity.

# THE PROBLEM OF MAN AND THE MACHINE

We have culled the following interesting article by Mr. R. F. Alfred Hoernle from *The Outspan* :—

**W**E live in a machine age and are proud of it. Every invention of a new machine we hail as progress. We acclaim it as yet another triumph of Mind over Matter. Yet there are moments when we feel that our vaunted modern civilisation is all out of joint, and when we wonder uneasily whether machines are not, in part at least, to blame for our discontents.

Undoubtedly machines enable us to do many things which our forefathers did not even dream of doing. They provide us with comforts and conveniences without which life would to many hardly seem worth living. The present generation, growing up with motor cars, aeroplanes, long-distance telephones, radio-sets which bring the voices of Roosevelt or Hitler into our very parlours, can hardly imagine what life was like even fifty years ago. And if we take a longer vista—what a transformation have machines achieved for us across the centuries! From bow and arrow to machine-guns, from catapults to canons, from pine-torch or tallow-candle to electric light, from ox-wagon to railway, from handwriting to typewriters and printing-presses, from digging-stick and hoe to plough and motor-tractor—what a picture of progress, of intelligence employed to harness the forces of Nature in the service of Man!

No wonder we have been brought up to look upon the machine as Man's greatest friend. And yet there are reasons for dreading the machine also as Man's greatest enemy—an enemy of his own making.

Two-thirds of a century ago, Samuel Butler, author of "Erewhon," was the first to discern with prophetic eye the danger of the machine. His was the first voice of misgiving to cry out in the desert of Victorian optimism. But, though he sensed a danger, he diagnosed it wrongly. He feared that, if Man went on embodying his intelligence in machines made by self-regulating devices ever more independent of human control, he would end by building monsters whose power, efficiency and ruthlessness would destroy their maker. And so the people of his "Nowhere"-land returned to a machineless civilisation and, when Butler's hero discovered them they arrested him as a public enemy because he was found wearing a watch!

No, the danger is not that machines will rebel against men and become their masters: the danger lies in machines taking the places of men and making them superfluous.

The danger, in other words, is to be found precisely in one of those qualities of the machine which we prize most,

viz, in that it is labour-saving. For, in saving labour, it saves labourers. In taking over the work of men—often one machine doing the work of hundreds of men—it takes the work away from men. It creates what our economic experts call "technological unemployment." (What a blessing it is to have a nice long Greek word, like "technological," to dull one's sensibility to the sting of human misery lying in "unemployment!") The brains of inventors are ever busy designing new machines to do things which still have to be done by hand. Hence, in every industrial process, the substitution of a machine for hand-labour throws so many men out of work. The machine, in saving labourers, saves their wages. It thereby means cheaper production, and this lowering of cost may mean cheaper goods for the consumer, and it certainly means bigger profits for the manufacturer. Meanwhile the worker is squeezed out, to join the ranks of the technologically unemployed who have to be maintained by private charity or public dole.

Human civilisation depends on the invention of tools, and machines are tools. But they are tools of a peculiar kind. The first tools which Man invented were nothing more than prolongations of his bodily organs, and still required to be wielded by human muscular power. Even when Man learnt to inspan the force of the wind in windmill and sailing ship, or the force of water in water-mills, or taught animals to draw his vehicles and carry his burdens, this situation was not fundamentally altered: the bulk of the world's work was still done by human muscles supplying the motive power.

The fundamental change has come only in the last two hundred years. Steam, oil, gas and electricity have taken the place of human muscles as the sources of motive power in industry. Modern machines differ from other tools precisely in that they are no longer dependent on human bodies for power supply. Even their dependence on Man for supervision and control is being reduced with the development of self-regulating devices. One man with a machine is equal in productive capacity to hundreds of men without machines. The men thus redundant are unusable in an economic system based on machines. There is no longer any room for them. There was room for them only so long as they were needed as sources of power, i.e., of "labour," and now their labour is no longer wanted.

The consequences of this gradual change which has been silently stealing over us have even now not been clearly recognised and boldly faced. On its technical side, our machine civilisation has been developing apace. On its moral

side, it has been lagging behind. Our conceptions of the relation of work to wages, and of Man's duty to work, have not been adjusted to the tremendous evolution which we have undergone.

Our moral tradition is, or at least professes to be, based on the principle that every man shall work for his living; that he shall earn by daily labour the money with which to satisfy his needs; that the laggard and the idler, the waster and the thriftless have no right to a share in the goods produced by the community. The underlying assumption is that there is work for all, and that if a man is out of work the fault lies in him: in his incompetence, or dissoluteness, or insubordination, or sheer work-shyness. Public conscience has not yet been faced up to the fact that the millions of unemployed in modern industrial countries are out of work, not because they are unwilling to work, or unfit to be employed, but because there is no work for them. Those millions who are "technologically" unemployed—are they moral degenerates? No; they are victims of the machine age; victims of a revolution in the means of production, which has not yet been followed by the corresponding revision in our moral standards and in the economic organisation of society.

Moreover, the presence of these multitudes of unemployed whom the machine age has brought into being, reacts disastrously on the machine economy itself. For a man out of work is a man who does not earn. A man who does not earn is a man who cannot spend. A man who cannot spend is a man debarred from consuming goods. In short, every worker, as wage-earner and wage-spender, is a consumer. But the machine, by eliminating workers, eliminates spenders and consumers. It thus automatically reduces the market for the goods which it produces. There is no industrial society in the world at the present day in which, except under the stimulus of war, the machine works, on an average, at even fifty per cent. of their maximum productive capacity. In most countries they work at far less. In every one of these countries the great problem, according to the experts, is how to restore the demand for goods. The reduction in, or lack of, purchasing power and consumption is the essence of "depression."

Was there ever a madder world than ours in which the human need for goods is greater than ever, and the power to satisfy that need is fully equal to the need itself, but in which the goods and those that need them cannot be brought together? As things are, to run our machines at full capacity would swamp the markets with unsaleable goods, because those who are out of work, or

work on reduced wages, cannot afford buy. An abundant harvest is a public calamity, not because people are not hungry or underfed, but because they cannot buy, so that it is better to destroy the surplus food than let the price break. A visitor from Mars would call such a system "bedlam." We call it proudly "modern civilization."

There is only one solution: we shall have to re-think our traditional notions of the relation of human work to human consumption. If machines do the work for men, that is no reason why men should be debarred from sharing in the goods produced by the machines. The system of distribution and the system of ownership will have to be re-modelled. The power to satisfy human needs, which, thanks to machines, we possess to a degree unequalled in any previous age, will have to be applied to the actual satisfying of these needs. If machines are to be a blessing to all man, and not a curse to those whom they replace and deprive of their "jobs," we shall have to adjust our thoughts to a world in which, in future, only a relatively small portion of every man's or woman's time and energy will be

required for their share in the productive effort of the community, whilst machines, working to their maximum capacity for the benefit of all members of the community, will secure an adequate standard of life for all, and for most a higher standard than, as unemployed or under-employed, they now enjoy (if they can, indeed, be said to "enjoy" it).

Certainly this will mean lives of leisure for all men to a degree at present undreamt of, and by some even feared and considered a moral danger. Is it not said that the devil always finds mischief for idle hands to do? Hence those are right who are far-sighted enough to envisage the task of the education of the future as an education for the wise employment of leisure. For many men, perhaps for most, this may mean little more than better forms of recreation and amusement. But for some, and I hope for many rather than for few, leisure will mean the release of creative impulses in handicraft, art, literature, drama, music, which will make human life richer than ever before in spiritual achievements, and once and for all lay the bogey that in a machine

age there is only one choice for men: to be either unemployed or robots.

There are some who are pessimistic about our machine age, not merely because of the problem of technological unemployment, but because, so they say, in a machine age man himself becomes machine, and instead of amusing himself by his own efforts, relies on machine-made amusements. But when I think of the intelligence, the research, the devoted enthusiasm which has gone into the invention and improvement of machines, I cannot believe that this spiritual effort can be, in principle, hostile to, or destructive of, all other spiritual values in human life. The intelligence that has created machines should be equal to solving the problem of making the best use of them. Creative energies should liberate further creative energies. The machine is a product of Man's creative energy, and its destiny, I hold, is to relieve Man of drudgery and set him free for further creative enjoyments and achievements.

## CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT OF INDIA

In the teeth of the opposition of the whole of India the Viceroy under the special power vested in him sanctioned the above Act. The following significant speech was delivered by Mr. Hossain Imam when the Bill was being debated in the Council of State:

IF patriotism was the prerogative of those who make it their religion to support the Government in and out of season, as if the services in the country consisted only in saying ditto to everything that the Government said. That, Sir, is not what India regards as patriotism, that is not what the world regards as patriotism; that may be the patriotism of a special type applicable to a slave country like India, but it has no echo in the world. People are proud of their suffering for the country; people are proud of having lost their all in the service of the country and they will not be deterred from their work for the cause of the country by mud-slinging of this type. Sir, the only defect of the Congress, the only crime of the Congress, consist in their failure to do anything. Rebellion, revolt and war of liberation are but comparative terms. We know, Sir, that George Washington was a rebel, but he was the saviour of the United States. His suc-

cessor Woodrow Wilson was the saviour of George V. in the Great War and these are only comparative things. Those who are now called culprits, those who are called rebels, they may in the future be called liberators. We have not forgotten English History and the trouble of the Round Heads and the Cavaliers; the person who was beheaded was after all sanctified and called a martyr. There is no absolute measure of finding out who is a rebel and who is a liberator. Sir, it is not for the Government, a foreign Government, to fling in our face always such words which cause us to remember, cause us not to forget for ever that we have the misfortune under God's dispensation of being under foreign sway. Time was when we were really proud of Englishmen being our masters; time was when we thought that the Englishman's mission of civilisation was a real thing; time was when we thought that the Englishman really meant to do good by us. I do not deny, Sir, that many Englishmen have done the right thing, whatever we have learnt now is due to the English education that we have received, is due to the study of English history; all the love of liberty, the love of freedom, that is born in India is due to the

English education and the fruits of English Association with India, English association in India has been a great advantage to India. I am not one of those who think that India should like to have an independent existence, because I realise my own weakness. I feel that India cannot do, without English influence at present; but is it fit that you should bring your Government into hatred and contempt by the Acts which you are passing and disregarding every time the wishes of the people. It is in the interests of the British Government that I solicit, beg of the Government, not to be intoxicated by the powers that have been given to it under the Government of India Act. It is for this reason that I ask them to be moderate in their utilisation of the power, but go as far as they possibly can to meet the wishes of the people and not to be impervious to our needs, to our beggings. I ask the Government to be considerate, if they cannot take back the Act at the present moment, it is within their purview to issue such directions to their officers who administer it as to make it as inoffensive as possible. The way in which the Bill has been brought forward leaves me no option but to oppose this measure in its entirety.

# South African News In Brief

## Col. Deney's Reitz Looks Back

"I want to tell you the story of the school I went to as a boy," said Col. Deney's Reitz, Minister of Agriculture, speaking at the annual prize-giving of Pridwin Preparatory School for boys at Melrose recently. "In 1854, when there were two Republics in South Africa, Sir George Grey, the greatest of all British Proconsuls in South Africa, came up to Bloemfontein—I am proud that I have met him myself. Though he then found himself in hostile country he saw that there was no school for children, and so went to the President and said: 'Here is money to build a school.' He gave £6,000, largely out of his own pocket. That was the school I went to as a boy." That was the spirit he hoped would persist in South Africa. (But then that was the old Victorian British spirit.—Ed. I.O.)

## Three Million Non-Europeans Have No Religion

According to the Sixteenth official Year Book of the Union which has recently been published there are one Hindu, two Confucians and 12 Buddhists amongst the Europeans, in the Union there are 831,713 members of the Dutch Reformed Churches, 311,281 members of Anglican Churches, 105,217 Methodists, 71,816 Jews and 4,916 Europeans without any religion at all. So far as the non-Europeans are concerned, 730,000 are Methodists, 420,000 Anglicans, 276,000 Dutch Reformed and 31 Hebrews while 3,062,669 non-Europeans professed no religion at all.

## 1934 Prisons Report

According to the report of the Director of Prisons, Colonel Leonard Beyers, death sentences passed in the Union during 1934 numbered 89, an increase of 12 over the figure for 1933. The number of executions was 15, all for murder, an increase of three. The daily average of prisoners in 1934 was 20,022, a decrease of 1,334 on the previous year. There was a decrease of 904 in prisoners sentenced for the more serious offences carrying sentences of six months and more. From 1910, when the indeterminate form of sentence was first adopted in the Transvaal, up to the end of 1934, 2,694 persons have been declared habitual criminals. Of these 238 were European males and two European women. It required £640,601 to maintain South African prisons and reformatories last year, an average of £30 15s. 1d. per inmate per year. The Department received £9,950 in revenue, chiefly the result of prison labour. 37,640 persons were found guilty under the Liquor Laws. Of the 200 escapes from prisons during 1934, 160 persons were re-captured,

## Provincial Council Further Prorogued

The Natal Provincial Council, which was prorogued to December 18 on May 22 of this year, has now been further prorogued to February 5, 1936. This does not mean that the Provincial Council will go into session on February 5 but it is anticipated that just prior to that date notice of when the next session will take place will be gazetted.

## Weight And Scales In The District Of Durban

According to a notice in the Government Gazette, all persons in the Magisterial District of Durban, having weighing, or measuring instruments, or measures used in trade, must have them examined and assized before April 30, 1936. Traders more than 12 miles away from the nearest Assize station may have their instruments assized on the premises provided application is made in writing.

## MAHATMA GANDHI'S HEALTH

A Reuter's message from Wardha (Mahatma Gandhi's headquarters) states:

Mahatma Gandhi's health has lately been causing concern. His condition is not considered dangerous, but he was recently ordered a fortnight's rest on account of high blood pressure. At the end of that period two well-known Bombay doctors examined him and stated his general condition had greatly improved, but advised him to continue to rest and to eschew correspondence, interviews and public activities for two months. He was also advised to try a change of climate.

For scale which are fixed, or which have a weighing capacity of more than 600lbs., the District Assizer or the nearest police station must be notified in writing, so that the scales may be assized. In cases where instruments are assized on traders' premises, additional charges will be made.

## Place And Time

Durban, Assize Office, Lords Grounds, Old Fort Road, from 6th January to 30th April, 1936. Weekdays: from 8.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays: from 8.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Overport, Police Station, from 9 a.m. 6th January, to 4 p.m., 8th January, 1936.

Mayville, 145 Main Road, from 9 a.m., 9th January, to 4 p.m., 10th January, 1936.

Rossburgh, Police Station, from 9 a.m., 13th January to 12 noon, 14th January, 1936.

Bellair, 946 Sarnia Road, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., 15th January, 1936.

Malvern, Malvern Hall, from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., 16th January, 1936.

Clairwood, 539 Main Road, from 9 a.m., 17th January, to 4 p.m. 20th January, 1936.

Jacobs, Police Station, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., 21st January, 1936.

Isipingo, Police Station, from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., 22nd January, 1936.

Warner Beach, Mr. J. Logue's Store, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 23rd January, 1936.

Illovo Beach, Mr. H. B. Crossby's Store, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 24th January, 1936.

Westville, Police Station, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 27th January, 1936.

Umgeni, Omar Trust Store, Queen's Bridge, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. 28th January, 1936.

Red Hill, Presbyterian Hall, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 29th January, 1936.

Avoca, Essop Adam's Store, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 30th January, 1936.

## Workmen's Compensation Act Infringement

Noor Mahomed, a dealer in second-hand building materials, of 100 Queen Street, who signed an admission of guilt under the Workmen's Compensation Act and deposited £2 as a surety bond, was fined that amount by Mr. F. R. Barrett in the Durban Magistrates Court last week. The charge was that upon September 28, 1935, Sangoma Mbanywa, Charlie Tsheni and Giga Zita were engaged by Noor Mahomed at certain premises in Devonshire Place, that an accident happened on these premises to three Natives, involving a claim for compensation, and that Noor Mahomed unlawfully failed or neglected forthwith to furnish to the Native Commissioner of Durban in writing particulars of the accident in the form prescribed.

## Rhodesia Agrees To Cash Union Postal Orders

Much satisfaction, is expressed, especially in commercial circles, with the decision of the Rhodesian Government to cash Union postal orders in that Colony. Neither the Banks nor the postal authorities would previously accept postal orders from the Union, and when they were sent there, as not infrequently occurred, they were returned to the senders with an injunction to substitute British postal orders or money orders. No Rhodesian postal orders are issued, the currency for this purpose being British orders. The Union issue will now be treated on a par with the British.

## Coloured Vote Defended

At a meeting of members of Parliament and of the Provincial Council for the Cape Peninsula area, to consider the resolution of the Port Elizabeth Congress in regard to Coloured membership of

the United South African National Party, the following resolution was adopted:

'This meeting emphatically protests against Clause One of the resolution adopted by the Cape Provincial Congress at Port Elizabeth which instructs the Head Committee to place a Colour bar in the constitution. It regards this instruction as an unjustifiable reversal of the policy hitherto maintained in regard to Coloured voters in the Cape Province by both parties which combine to form the United South African National Party, a policy for which the Cape Peninsula has unswervingly stood and to which it still adheres.

"In regard to Clauses 2 and 3 of the resolution, this meeting has the right to assume that no infringement of the existing status of the Coloured voters in the Peninsula area is contemplated therein, and that no recommendation in that direction will be made by the Provincial Head Committee, but the meeting records its resolve to oppose with the utmost vigour any proposal which would diminish the rights of the Coloured voters of the Cape Peninsula.

It may be recalled that Mr. J. E. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, speaking at a dinner of the Rand Sacs Association in Johannesburg on November 15, objected to the proposed abolition of the Cape Native franchise. He said that he looked on this as only part of the wider issue that would have to be determined in South Africa.

### Mr. Manmohansingh's Visit To East London

The visit of Mr. Manmohansingh, the Indian airman, to East London, says the *Weekly Standard* East London dated Dec. 14 will long be remembered with gratitude and interest by many children and grown-ups in the city. In the course of his stay here Mr. Singh made no less than 300 flights from the Woodbrook aerodrome, and gave free "flips" to 685 people. It was an act of generosity unprecedented in the history of civil aviation in East London, and the grateful thanks of everyone are due to the pilot. Mr. Manmohansingh and his two associates Messrs. Dalal and Pochkhana-wala were welcomed by Mr. Cascojee and a large number of Indians and Europeans. Similar flights were given at Uitenhage to European, native and coloured children of the town.

### Union Of Indian Farmers

An Indian Farmers Union, comprising about 800 members, with membership open to farmers residing in Natal, and known as the Umlass and District Indian Farmers Union, has been formed in Umlass. The headquarters for the time being are at the Welbedacht Indian School. This body is organised for the purpose of assisting Indian farmers. It is the intention of the Union to hold meetings at various farming centres, to form branches and work for the betterment of the

farming community. The officials are as follows: President, Mr. J. Khan; Hon. Joint Secretaries, Messrs. R. K. Persadh and L. R. A. Isaacs; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. P. Pulchun; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Joe Nayager, O. P. Reddy, S. Rampersat, S. K. Govender and S. K. Naidoo.

### Small Indian-Farmers Protest

A petition signed by 225 Indian small-holders, protesting against the "big-farmers" selling produce direct to private merchants and firms without their produce going through the municipal market, has been submitted to the Town Clerk and is referred to by the Acting City Market Master in a report to the Markets and Abattoir Committee. Mr. Davidson says he is aware that there are Indian farmers selling direct and that in many cases they have standing orders with European or Indian firms for daily or weekly supplies of certain varieties of fruit and vegetables. He considers the question should be considered by the responsible committee as the Indian and City Markets are losing an enormous amount of revenue through the practice.

### Indian Boy Scouts To Camp At Curries Fountain

Over 200 Indian Boy Scouts from schools of Durban and districts will be under canvas at the Indian Sports Ground, Curries Fountain, Durban from Dec. 27 to Jan. 6 1936. Elaborate preparations are being made to make the Second Annual Camp a success. The City Council of Durban is contributing its share and will also provide free tram rides. The places to be visited by the Scouts during their stay at camp will be the Monastery (Marrlian Hill), Mitchell Park Zoo, Botanical Gardens, Observatory, Museum, Point Docks and the Aerodrome. Sports and Demonstrations will be held in the afternoon of Jan. 2 at the Sports Ground. The Camp will be in charge of Mr. H. S. Done, President of the Association and Mr. H. Bristow, the Organising Scout Master.

### New Boys' And Girls' School At Candella Estate Near Completion

A venture of great value to the Indian community of Candella Estate is fast taking shape. The Shree Sanathan Rastriya Samalan, a Society having the welfare and the progress of the community at heart, recently launched on the ambitious scheme of providing a really up-to-date school for the youth of both sexes of the District. This school is fast nearing completion and it is hoped that it will be in full swing by the commencement of the next term. There are already some 90 children in attendance. The building which consists of eight large and airy classrooms and a large hall, has been erected at a cost of some £1,800. This has only been possible owing to the generosity of the public of the district and to the hard work of all concerned. The Provincial Education

Department have agreed to aid the school which will be run on thoroughly modern lines under the supervision of the Department. Provision is also made for the instruction in the vernacular. This new Government Aided School will more than adequately serve the requirements of the district for many years to come and allows ample room for expansion. Unfortunately an impression has gained ground in the District that this new school only caters for the education of boys while no provision is being made for the girls. This impression is, entirely wrong. Every facility is being offered for the education of boys as well as girls. Parents in the Candella Estate District should be proud of the fine edifice which has arisen in their midst, and of the wonderful opportunity their sons and daughters will have of acquiring their education.

### Tongaat Indian Social League

A meeting for the formation in Tongaat and District of a society to meet the literary and social needs of the Indian community was convened by Messrs. O. M. Khan, R. Sancho, G. Hurbans, K. R. Naidoo, S. N. Singh and V. Murgan for the 16th November 1935. The response was an excellent one and the gathering very fair. The convenors together with others spoke at length on the necessity of such a society appealing to those present for their co-operation. The various activities it might constitute were outlined and the meeting unanimously agreed to the proposal. Amongst those present were Messrs. E. J. Choonoo, M. Yusuf, A. Khan, G. V. Naidoo and A. P. Naidoo. Thereafter two meetings were held and eventually on December, 8th 1935 the society was formed with the name of "Tongaat and District Indian Social League" with the following as officials: Patrons: Messrs. E. J. Choonoo, M. Yusuf and G. V. Naidoo; President: Mr. R. Sancho; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. O. M. Khan, A. P. Naidoo, M. M. Khan, M. Hurbans, Abdoola Khan, V. P. Dasai and R. M. S. Mohideen. Joint Honorary Secretaries: Messrs. G. Hurbans and K. R. Naidoo; Honorary Treasurer: Mr. V. Murgan; Joint Honorary Auditors: Messrs. A. P. Naidoo and N. Hurbans, and 11 Committee Members.

### Mr. Rooknoodeen To Visit Mecca

Another of Durban's well-known Indian businessmen is going on a visit to Mecca. He is Mr. Rooknoodeen, who will sail en route to the Holy City on the Dunluce Castle on December 22. He will be away at least four months. We wish Mr. Rooknoodeen a happy voyage and a safe return.

### Bumper Xmas In Britain

The London correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* states that Abyssinia or no Abyssinia, Britain intends to have a bumper Christmas. It is confidently expected that people are going to spend more money this year than for many years past.

# THE AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The *Bulletin* of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Pieter Maritzburg Branch) in its November issue, contains the following leading article:—

**W**E have been asked by many of our readers to express our views on a burning question which is agitating the mind of every Colonial Born Indian—the question whether the Agency of the Government of India is of any use to the Indian Community in South Africa. We have been asked to state whether there is any necessity for the Agency in South Africa.

There is much to be said against the existence of the Agency, but much less for its existence. The Round Table Conference of 1926, resulted in the first Cape Town Agreement. It was to work the Agreement that an Agency of the Government of India was created in South Africa. When the creation of an Agency was mooted, there was much speculation in the Indian Community. The Agency had its supporters but there was a considerable body of responsible men who felt that the presence of an Agent would be the means of reducing the Indians to an impotent community. It was feared that the day was not far distant when

the Indian Community dare not move without the assistance of the Agent even as the Natives who are under the control of the Native Commissioner. Recent events have abundantly proved how well founded were these fears. The Congress in all its interviews and deputations carries with it as its chaperone, the Agent of the Government of India.

We expected that with the consummation of the Cape Town Agreement and the presence of the Agent of the Government of India, the Union Government would hesitate to pass any laws adversely affecting our Community who formed an integral part of the population of South Africa. Has there been any realisation of our expectations? No. Even the presence of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri who, by his eloquence and polished manners, conquered the highest in the land and won for him niche in South Africa, did not deter the Union Government from passing laws against the Indian. The Liquor Act, the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, the Transvaal Licensing Control Ordinance, are some of the laws of a devastating character, which were passed in the teeth of opposition from the Agency of the

Government of India. Did the Indian Community put up a fight against these various laws as they did in the pre-Agency days? No. It was because of its impotence brought about by the existence of the Agency in this country. A determined stand was taken against the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act but the Agent immediately created another body for the purpose of giving evidence before the Commission. Immediately the work of the Commission concluded, the Agency turned towards its old love, the Congress.

Then came the colonisation issue which, through the divide and rule policy pursued by the last Agent, brought about a serious split in the Community—a split that will remain so long as the Agency pursues its present policy. The present policy is to support the Congress, knowing full well that it represents a very small minority. The Natal Indian Congress has not convened a single meeting of the public since 1933 and yet the Agent does not hesitate to shout from housetops that the Government of India recognises the Congress.....

The community which had a backbone has now lost it and has now become completely impotent.

## GREATEST IN DEFEAT

Mr. Josiah Maphumulo writes the following letter in the *Natal Advertiser* under the above caption:

**S**IR,—It has often been said of the League of Nations that its weakness arises from the lack of armed forces to sanction its findings. But ought not the weakness to be described in more general terms? Does it not rather arise from the fact that though the League has many a courageous defender, like Sir Samuel Hoare, it lacks the disciplined courage which the separate nations, barbarically perhaps have embodied in armies and navies and trained to face death on the battlefield; and lacking that, lacks also the dignity of a cause which men on a thousand occasions have proved themselves able and willing to die for its preservation? What, indeed, gives greater dignity to any cause than the willingness of men to die for it?

The finest lessons that nations have learnt from war have not been learnt from victories, but from defeats, for it is then, in the hour of defeat that disciplined valour best proves its quality.

This is notably true of Great Britain. Rightly understood, I can conceive of no history more inspiring to the young than a history of the great defeats of British Arms—which nobody, so far as I am aware, has yet had the courage to write. There has been a great multitude of such disasters, more than our popular historians allow us to suspect. My impression is that no great nation has been "licked" in war so often as the British. The list of such lickings is certainly a long one; lickings in many ages and countries; lickings in Scotland and Ireland (English these), lickings in France, the Netherlands, Spain, Germany, Turkey and Russia; lickings in India; lickings by the Dutch in the

reign of Charles II; by the Spaniards in the West Indies; by the French in America—until Wolfe managed to lick them—lickings by revolted American colonies; lickings by Boers; lickings by Soudanese, by Zulus and by savages in general. If the general resurrection should take place as described by the Rev. Edward Young in the *Last Day* (that is clearly false), it would be impossible to occupy and point in space near the surface of the earth, without a risk of being hit by the resurrected bones of slaughtered Britons, flying through the air to the Judgement Seat from their resting place on some lost battlefield.

I am fairly convinced that the great nation of English-speaking people is destined to be the dictator of the whole, because it has mainly been instrumental in carrying the word of God to the furthest regions of the earth. Its keynote has been "Service" to mankind.



## Things In General

### How Mussolini Keeps Fit

MUSSOLINI has sought in an interview with Miss Alice Rohe, published in the *New York Sun* to justify war with Abyssinia as vital to Italy's peace and life. In the course of the interview Mussolini asked his interviewer what Americans thought of his personality to which Miss Rohe replied that they regarded him as the most important public man in the world. Mussolini with his eyes flashing cut her short with: "I am a man. Just a man nothing more so you need not say that I am a great man. It is enough to be a man. Yes to be a man in these days is a great thing."

Miss Rohe had talked with Mussolini just before he led the march on Rome thirteen years ago and remarked that he seemed just as fresh and vigorous now as then. She asked the secret of his youth. Mussolini pointed to a great basket of fruit on his desk and a plate on which were a peach, a pear and a bunch of grapes "That is the secret fruit, fruit, fruit." Pressed for more details he laughed and continued: "All right. Here's the programme. In the morning I have a cup of coffee and fruit; at noon I have soup or broth and fruit and at night I have fruit I never touch meat but sometimes I have a little fish. I go in for sports I exercise and swim and ride horseback and fence and box and keep myself fit."

### Bengali Linotype First Of Its Kind Set To Work

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* reports that the first Bengali Linotype machine has just been "inaugurated" in Calcutta office of the Linotype Company. It is the outcome of many years of patient work by Mr. Majumdar and others. The company has developed Hindi (Davenageri script) and Gujarati linotyping, and is busy with other Indian languages. The chief trouble with Bengali is the number of characters. About 600 are wanted, which is beyond the capacity of any linotype. The first necessity, therefore, was the reduction and simplification of the compound characters for double letters. The number has now been reduced to the range of the linotype keyboard, and this may have a permanent effect on printed Bengali.

### Longevity

The average life of a cat is fifteen years; of squirrels and hares seven or eight years; of rabbits seven. A bear rarely exceeds twenty years, a wolf twenty, a fox fourteen to sixteen; lions are long lived, one by the name of Pompey living to the age of seventy years. Elephants have been known, it is asserted, to live to the great age of four

hundred years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Porus, King of India, he took a great elephant which had fought very valiantly for the King, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun and let him go with this inscription, "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to the sun." The elephant was found with this inscription three hundred and fifty years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of twenty, and the rhinoceros to twenty, a horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but average twenty to twenty-five; camels sometime live to the age of one hundred; stags are very long-lived; sheep seldom exceed the age of ten. Cuvier considers it probable that whales live one thousand years; dolphin and porpoise attain the age of thirty.

## NOTICE.

Applications are hereby invited as teachers from suitable persons for two vacancies in the Gandhi-Bharat Vidyalaya the applicant must be (1) a graduate whose second language is Sanskrit with good knowledge of Gujarati or—

(2) Must have studied in one of the Indian Gurukuls upto Std X and must have good knowledge of Hindu-religion, Sanskrit, Music and Physical Culture.

Applications with testimonials should reach on or before the 25-12-35.

Z. V. PAREKH,  
B. K. PATEL.

Joint Hon. Secretaries,  
Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj.

P. O. Box 4111,  
Johannesburg.

## DURBAN INDIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

A meeting will be held at the Tamil Institute, Cross Street, Durban, on Saturday, December 28, 1935, at 2-30 p.m. for the following purposes:—1. Formation of the above Society; 2. Constitution; 3. Election of officials.

Rev. J. M. SUNDARAM,  
V. M. MAISTRY,  
M. B. LAZARUS,  
P. B. SINGH,  
M. TRAJMOON.

## Edictal Citation

In The Magistrate's Court For The District Of Durban Held At Durban

Case No. 11290/35

Between: SANJAMMA No. 22674/35898, Plaintiff, Free Indian Woman of Durban and RAMADU No. 47573, Defendant, Free Indian, whose present address is unknown to Plaintiff.

To the above named Defendant:

Take notice that a summons has been issued against you in this Court by SANJAMMA of Durban for divorce a vinculo matrimonii on the grounds of malicious desertion and costs of suit and that an order has been made that the publication of notice of such summons shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service of summons on you. You are required to enter an appearance to the Summons on or before the 17th day of January 1936; and if you do not do so Judgment may be given against you in your absence.

Dated at Durban this 12th day of December 1935.

(Sgd.) J. K. DALEBOUT,  
Clerk of the Court.

A. CHRISTOPHER,  
Plaintiff's Attorney,  
Madoline Buildings,  
Baker Street,  
Durban.

## Colonial Born And Settlers' Indian Association

(PIETERMARITZBURG BRANCH)

The third annual general meeting of the above Association will be held in the Hall of the H.Y.M.A. Church Street, Maritzburg, on Sunday, December 22, 1935, commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.

Members and intending members are earnestly requested to be present.

Agenda: 1. Minutes; 2. Joint Secretaries' Report, 3. Treasurer's Report and Financial Statement, 4. To amend and modify Constitution, 5. Election, 6. General.

Dr. M. R. PETERS, President.  
K. SOOBRAHONEY, Jt. Hon.  
B. R. NAIDOO, Secretary.

## SEEKING EMPLOYMENT

Young Indian 21, seeks position in solicitors office or Store. Eight years experience as shop assistant and clerk. Speaks seven languages including Afrikaans, Zulu and a working knowledge of Sesuto. Licensed motor driver. Honest and reliable. Excellent testimonials.

Apply: "WANTED" Box 13, Estcourt.

# The Sporting World

## Cricket.

### First Test Australia And South Africa

THE first Cricket Test match between Australia and South Africa which opened at Kingsmead on Saturday morning ended on Wednesday Australia winning by 9 wickets. The scores were as follows:

South Africa First innings 248; Australia 429. South Africa Second innings 282; Australia 102. The following represented the teams:

Australia: V. Y. Richardson (captain), W. A. Brown, J. H. Fingleton, S. J. McCabe, A. G. Chipperfield, W. A. Oldfield, L. S. Darling, C. V. Grimme, L. O. B. Fleetwood-Smith, W. J. O'Rilly, E. L. McCornick, Twelfthman: L. P. O'Brien. South Africa: H. F. Wade (captain), I. J. Siedle, B. Mitchell, E. A. Rowan, A. D. Nourse, K. G. Viljoen, E. L. Dalton, F. Nicholson, A. B. C. Langton, R. J. Orisp, J. B. Robertson, Twelfthman: R. L. Harvey. Umpires: Messrs. J. Collings and W. J. Routledge.

### Australia—South Africa

#### PROGRAMME OF TEST MATCHES

December 24-28—Second Test at Johannesburg. January 1-4—Third Test at Capetown. February 15-19—Fourth Test at Johannesburg. February 28—March 3.—Fifth Test at Durban.

### Australians Draw At Allahabad And Indore

The United Provinces, for whom 12 men batted, at Allahabad scored 137 in their first innings against the Australian tourists in a two-day match which began on December 10. Mair with four for 46 was the most successful bowler. The Australians, in reply, could muster only 89—the smallest score of their tour—Ryder being top scorer with 38, and the match was drawn. The Australian touring team was forced to follow on in its match at Indore against Central India, whose first innings totalled 380 runs. Australia's first innings realised 223, Oxenham scoring 40 not out and C. K. Nayudu taking five wickets for 48 runs. In its second innings, Australia scored 272, Hendry getting 77 and Morrisby 51. At the close of play Central India had lost one wicket for 55 runs and the match was drawn.

## Soccer.

### Riverside Wins Silver Cloud Trophy

In a five-a-side football tournament, which was held at the Railway football ground for the Silver Cloud floating trophy last Sunday Dec. 8, Riverside Club was again the winner. This trophy has been won by the club for the past two years and with this victory has secured it outright.

By "Rambler"

## Sporting Chips.

"This is my finish," said Dan McCorkindale, after his defeat by Walker, the American negro. "Never again," he told the *Daily Mail*, "will I enter a ring. If I can't be a good fighter I am, certainly not going to continue as a has been. My fight with Walker was a test contest. I wanted to see just how good I was—and now I know. My only consolation is that I finished my career upright—dying fighting, as it were."

o o o

Gracie Fields, the highest paid vaudeville artist in the world, began her eight week's tour of South Africa—for which she will receive £12,000—this week after a tumultuous welcome in Capetown. The Governor-General gets only £10,000 a year and the Prime Minister £5,000 now reduced!

Gracie Fields would soon be in Durban.

o o o

The Australian Cricket team during its recent visit to India, says a Bombay message, announced that they will not accept hospitality from any European Clubs that do not admit Indians as guests. —Well Done.

o o o

Jeff Dickson the promoter, hopes to match Carrera with Ray Lazer, who beat Ben Ford on points in their contest at the Albert Hall on Monday night.

o o o

Metcalf broke the world's hop, step and jump record by leaping 51ft. 9½in. The previous record of 51ft. 7in. was established by Nambu (Japan) at the 1932 Olympic games, and in 1934 Olympiad, Oshima (Japan) 51ft. 11in but this record has not been ratified.

o o o

A shield was presented by Mr. Lutchman Panday to the Natal Indian Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association for ambulance work.

o o o

On Sunday, December 22, the Malvern five-a-side football tournament, run under the auspices of the Malvern and District Deception Sports Committee will be held at Pinetown. The tournament will commence at 9.30 a.m. Convenient trains, both to and from Durban, will run. Entries close to day.

o o o

The Greytown Indian Tennis Club held a single tournament recently for the Van Mare Floating Trophy. Mr. M. Subban was the winner.

## Estcourt Notes

(From Our Correspondent)

### Terror-Stricken Indians

Indians in this district are still terror-stricken owing to the want of adequate protection against the notorious "Natal Killer". Many employees in Indian stores fight shy to work in the district any longer and are giving notices to their employers of their intention to leave work. At this rate it is difficult to tell how the stores will go on unless the "killer" is brought to book. It will be difficult for one who has not visited any of these country stores to imagine how isolated they are. It is time that the restrictions against Indians holding firearms in these lonely stores were relaxed, thus possibly averting day-light, cold-blooded murders of our Indian brethren.

### New Indian-Owned Building

A handsome addition to Indian-owned buildings in Estcourt is a residential cottage built for Mr. Mahomed Syed in the heart of the town. The building is of an unusual and attractive design and consists of commodious rooms fitted with modern conveniences. A significant feature in the building is a double arched front handsomely designed. A low running brick wall with a pretty background of a flower garden lends colour to the picture. Mr. Mahomed Syed is to take up residence in his new building this month.

### Cricket

Cloudy weather conditions prevailed when the Schools met the Pirates C. O. in the second round of League Cricket on Dec. 15. Taking the field with seven men, the Pirates experienced a great difficulty in keeping down the easy runs made by the Schools. The School's first innings, however, yielded 80 runs, (N. K. Lalla 54). The Pirates opening their first innings unsafely bringing it to a quick close with 48 runs to their credit. A rout set in and the Schools were dismissed for 26 runs in their second innings. Good cricket by J. David of the Pirates who scoring 58 runs led his team to a victory by six wickets and 13 runs. The Pirates second inning score was 71 for 3.

### Welcome Shower

Good showers of rain fell here on Saturday and Sunday evening, this is a sign that Estcourt will see green grass at last.

A tipsy Negro preacher on the prospect of the Bishop's visit to the parish said: "Dearly beloved brethren, the Bishop comes here next Sunday. He is a very learned and eloquent preacher, thinking the unthinkable, speaking the unspeakable, and unscrewing the unscrutable."