

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### The Doom Of Peace

NOW that the rape of Abyssinia is complete, the Press is busy conjecturing why peace efforts failed. It may not be amiss here, writes Mr. Mahadev Desai in *Harijan*, to recall Gandhiji's message cabled at his request to the Editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, New York, at the commencement of the Italian invasion:—

"Not to believe in the possibility of permanent peace is to disbelieve in godliness of human nature. Methods hitherto adopted have failed because rock-bottom sincerity on the part of those who have striven has been lacking. Not that they have realised this lack. Peace is unattainable by part performance of conditions, even as chemical combination is impossible without complete fulfilment of conditions of attainment thereof. If recognised leaders of mankind who have control over engines of destruction were wholly to renounce their use with full knowledge of implications, permanent peace can be obtained. This is clearly impossible without the great Powers of the earth renouncing their imperialistic designs. This again seems impossible without these great nations ceasing to believe in soul-destroying competition and to desire to multiply wants and therefore increase their material possessions. It is my conviction that the root of the evil is want of a living faith in a living God. It is a first-class human tragedy that peoples of the earth who claim to believe in the message of Jesus whom they describe as the Prince of Peace show little of that belief in actual practice. It is painful to see sincere Christian divines limiting the scope of Jesus's message to select individuals. I have been taught from my childhood and I have tested the truth by experience that primary virtues of mankind are possible of cultivation by the meanest of the human species. It is this undoubted universal possibility that distinguishes the human from the rest of God's creation. If even one great nation were unconditionally to perform the supreme act of renunciation, many of us would see in our life-time visible peace established on earth."

### Passed Through The Senate

The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act (Amendment) Bill was passed through the Senate on Tuesday.

### Two Standards Of Justice

In the course of a letter in the *Natal Mercury* signed by Bernard Notcutt, Herbert Coblans, K. F. Byrd, Townley Williams, Mabel Palmer, the writers state:—"The common attitude in South Africa is that if a Native strikes a White man, no matter what the provocation may be, that it is assault; if a White man strikes a Native that this calls for less comment than mishandling a donkey or a horse. We are not writing as a set of negrophile cranks, who think the Native can do no wrong. But we feel that the maintenance of a double standard of justice, one for White and another for Black, is building up a great store of suppressed resentment in the minds of the Native people, and we shall all have to pay for this some day. . . . There must be many people in this province who agree in private with what we have written here. Are they ready to say so?"

### Parliamentarians To Visit India

The Parliamentary deputation which is to visit India during the recess will probably consist of Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr (Minister of the Interior), General Kemp (Minister of Lands) Mr. Leif Egeland, M.P. for Durban (Berea), Mr. S. Bekker, M.P. for Wodehouse, Colonel Stallard, leader of the Dominion Party, Dr. N. van der Merwe, of the Nationalist Party and possibly a member of the Labour Party. If the Labour Party is not represented it is expected that another member of the United Party will accompany the delegation—probably Mr. Jan Grobler. All these names are suggested purely tentatively, as no final decision has yet been reached, although it is fairly certain that Mr. Hofmeyr and General Kemp will be the Ministers leading the deputation.

### Sugar Shortage Among Indians

Prominent Indian sugar merchants in Durban are complaining about a serious shortage of sugar. One of them, it is stated with a turnover of 250,000 pockets a year, has been allotted only

182 bags within the last four days and has been not able to obtain a single pocket of No 1 refined sugar since the new season began. Rationing of sugar among the Indians has been going on for several weeks, and many of the local traders, and particularly those in the suburbs, are stated to have been without sugar of any kind for several days.

### Rev. C. F. Andrews Activities

In an interview with a representative of *Shanti Dut* of Fiji, Mr. Andrews said that he had come to Fiji at the invitation of the Indian Association to inquire into the present political question with regard to the constitution and also the question of land leases. The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association had asked him from India to make this inquiry, and he was going to report to the Association on his return to India. In Fiji, Mr. Andrews was the guest of the Indian Association, and was to have remained here until June 5. An extensive programme was arranged for him, and included visits to different parts of the group, especially to the northern part of this island, where the Indians are most numerous. Mr. Andrews has been in New Zealand recently, and was to have returned there from Fiji, spending a month taking a mission in the university. He had already been speaking in Auckland but on his return will go to the three other main centres and return to Auckland on July 7. Then he will spend six weeks in Australia, taking a mission to university students there on behalf of the World Student Christian Federation. After Australia he will go on to Ceylon and India, where he hopes to spend three months, and will then report in India to the Imperial Citizenship Association, the Indian National Congress and the Indian Government on the result of his investigations in Fiji.

### Indian Boy Scouts To Visit Durban

Eighty Indian Boy Scouts will leave Johannesburg on July 18 to be the guests of the Indian community of Durban. These camps have been held at least every two years since the inauguration of the Scout movement among Indians in 1927 and provide many Indian boys with their only opportunity to see the sea as well as to cement friendship among Indians.

### Land Tenure Act Passed

While going to Press we learn that the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act (Amendment) Bill has passed through all stages and the Parliament rose on Wednesday, June 17.

### The Press Must Have Independence

The independence of the Press of this country, which means so much to us all, cannot be preserved," said Mr. W. J. Finnerty, news editor of the *Yorkshire Post*, recently, "unless the general reader is pre-

pared to give his support to those papers which deliberately refuse sensation with all its temptations in the way of big circulation and huge advertising income, and maintain that higher code of news-service which enables the citizen to be informed without being persuaded. Mass hysteria will then give way to sane, informed opinion, and education, though not of the ancient classical type, will definitely display itself in the high level of information and critical judgment among the general public."

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1936

### A Gain Or A Loss?

THE long awaited report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act (Amendment) Bill of 1936 has at last been published with some important changes in the original Bill. The changes are those that a section of the Transvaal Indians had asked for, supported by Mr. A. I. Kajeer of the South African Indian Congress. We have to single out Mr. Kajeer's name here, for he has acted in this matter as a dictator, at a time when the Congress was in a turmoil over Sir Syed Raza Ali's marriage with Miss Sammy, most of the officials having resigned. We know that Mr. Kajeer did not have the support of several of his colleagues and certainly did not carry any mandate from the Congress to act in violation of a great principle for which the Congress had been fighting from its very inception under the leadership and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. We are penning these words with a sore heart for it grieves us to feel that an organisation like the Congress should have bismirched its name by allowing it to appear in an Official Blue Book as having submitted to and compromised over the Government's policy of segregation, notwithstanding the fact that its past records show its most uncompromising attitude on that particular question.

We cannot possibly persuade ourselves to support the present Bill which ere these lines are in print will have very probably become an Act, for the original Land Tenure Act as they are completely opposed to the stand the Indian community as a whole has all along taken and are in complete

violation of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement which in its very preamble declares its opposition to the principle of segregation. With this stand we can hardly be expected to sing the praise of the Bill however rosy it may be made.

The results of the Select Committee are not what we had not anticipated. Let it be clearly understood that in conceding the right of ownership of land in exempted areas and extending the right to other segregated areas the Select Committee has done nothing new. It has followed the principle of Law 3 of 1885, a republican law which is still on the Statute Book, notwithstanding the strong protest of the Indian community, and which provided that Asiatics might not become the owners of fixed property in the Republic, except in such streets or wards as the Government might point out to them for purposes of residence. If that right had not been conceded to Indians so long it was only because they were opposed to the principle of segregation, and as a community, to be consistent in their attitude they never asked for it. But now they have gone a step further. Law 3 of 1885 only referred to residential segregation while the present Bill provides for trade segregation as well and the Congress by asking for concessions under it has accepted the principle underlying it.

The point now is whether this amendment in the Bill is a gain or a loss to the community. It is certainly a gain to those few who are speculators in property. But will that help the less fortunate. Certainly not. They will have to remain at the mercy of

rack-renting landlords. Then again how is the right of ownership of land going to help when the Minister has the right to proclaim or deproclaim areas or to create or abolish Bazaars as is already being done? The other obnoxious clauses are of a register being made of Indians inside and outside exempted areas. Any people with a grain of self-respect in them will refuse to submit to such humiliation. The next thing will be, as it is proposed to be in the Pretoria Asiatic Bazaar, that Indians should carry passes like the Natives and that is the status they will be given in this country. Have Indians in South Africa who boast of being representatives of a great and ancient civilization sunk to such low depths of degradation that for a mess of pottage they are prepared to submit to any and every humiliation that might be imposed on them without a murmur. Is their sense of self-respect become extinct and money become their only God? What help can they expect from their Motherland when their very behaviour is worthy of scorn and despise?

The European reader may perhaps think these views to be extreme. It is because he cannot or does not try to enter into the feelings of Indians. If he were to place himself into the position of the Indian and then view the problem, we feel sure he will not be prepared to tolerate the injustice as meekly as the Indian. We do not know why Mussolini need be singled out for having acted as he has done with Abyssinia. South Africa is also Mussolini-minded, perhaps in a lesser degree, in solving her colour problem.

We do not think the Congress has any reason to be proud of its achievement if it considers this an achievement. It has every reason to be ashamed of an ignoble act.

—O;—

### Fountain of Wisdom

*How few crowned heads wear the crown of immortal felicity! Let no man envy the great and glorious men as we call them! Could we see them now, how many of them would move our pity rather than call for our congratulations!—DEFOE.*

—O—

*I am convinced by my own experience, and by that of others, that if there is any one secret of success it lies in the ability to get the other person's point of view and see things from his angle as well as from your own.—HENRY FORD.*

# MARITZBURG LICENSING APPEAL BOARD

## TWO APPEALS DISMISSED

**T**WO appeals by Indians against the Licensing Officer's decision were brought before the Maritzburg City Council, sitting as an Appeal Board, in Maritzburg last Monday.

Rajah applied for a transfer of a tailor's licence from 116 Commercial Road to 94b Commercial Road.

A petition signed by 31 objectors was received by the Licensing Officer from T. Robertson, while a second petition signed by three objectors, was also received.

Mr J. R. Macauley, who appeared for Rajah, claimed that the refusal of the Licensing Officer to grant the licence had been against the weight of evidence.

Mr. Macauley said that the substance of the objection was that the tailoring business attracted Natives and the congregation of the Natives constituted a public nuisance.

Rajah, emphasised counsel, declared that 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. of his customers were European. The evidence as a whole showed that while Natives did congregate in Forrester Lane, there was nothing to show that it would be Rajah's business which attracted them.

The transfer of the licence was in effect not a transfer to a new locality. The applicant was only wanting to proceed 100 yards down the road. The area was essentially a trading one and and it had to be noted that residents

within a few yards of the premises had not objected to the grant of the application, nor had the nearby trading concerns.

The appeal was dismissed the Licensing Officer's decision being upheld.

### Second Appeal

Sewnanan Nohar appealed against the Licensing Officer's refusal for a certificate of approval for a new Government licence for a bakery at 209 Retief Street.

Mr W. L. Howes who appeared for the applicant, pointed out that the present appeal was the second time the case had been before the Council. This time, he said, would be the last.

Mr. Howes gave a resume of Nohar's conduct of his trade, pointing out that at one time Nohar was baking nearly 2,500 loaves a week. This fact, said Mr. Howes, showed that he was capable of running the business satisfactorily.

In 1935 Nohar applied for a renewal of his licence, but this was refused because he had illegally leased the business to two Indians, Mahomed Cassimjee and A. K. Mahomed, for a period of four months. He had done this, not knowing that the action was illegal. The two Indians ran the business under Nohar's licence, paying him £6 a month for the use of the premises.

Nohar later in 1935 again applied for the licence, but it was again refused on

the ground of the illegal contract with the two Indians.

He appealed later, said Mr. Howes, but apparently the Council felt that he had not expiated his offence sufficiently and dismissed the appeal. In April this year Nohar applied once more, but it was again refused.

"The position now is that if the Council upholds the Licensing Officer's decision, it will be passing a life sentence on Nohar, a sentence without any hope of remission," said Mr. Howes.

Mr. Howes pointed out that in his reasons for refusing the application this time the Licensing Officer did not rely on the commission of the illegal contract, the ground of refusal being one of no necessity.

But, said Mr. Howes, the Council had granted a licence to one Tajooden, another Indian baker, who had been astute enough to step into the breach created by Nohar's compulsory closure.

The Licensing Officer, in his reasons, said that he considered Nohar had suffered sufficient punishment and had expiated his offence. There remained, said Mr. Howes, the one and only ground of "no necessity," and the onus of proof of this was on the objectors, Mr. Howes claiming that that onus had not been discharged.

The appeal was dismissed and the Licensing Officer's decision upheld.

# SUGAR BILL IN SENATE

## THE THIRD READING TAKEN

**S**ENATOR F. S. MALAN in the Senate on June 10 protested against the "colour bar" in the Sugar Bill when the House resumed in Committee on the Bill.

The clause under consideration was that setting forth the interpretation of terms used in the Bill.

Senator S. S. Brisker moved on Friday an amendment to the definition of a grower, deleting that sub-section which excluded non-Europeans from being regarded as growers. At the outset to-day, however, he announced that as he had learned that the Minister of Commerce and Industries was prepared to guarantee that the interests of non-Europeans would be fully protected he would not press his amendment and asked leave to withdraw it.

Senator F. S. Malan objected. He said that there was no need to give offence to non-European sugar cane growers, especially Indians, and suggest-

ed that the definition of a grower should make it clear that a grower for the purposes of the Act should be a European.

### Practical Difficulties

He realised the practical difficulties which made it necessary for non-European growers to be excluded from the export quota provisions, but thought it could be stated in less uncompromising terms.

"Our legislation is becoming full of colour bars," declared Senator Malan. "It is the intention of the Government always to say to the non-European population of the country: 'We are always going to legislate for the White man only.'"

Senator Malan said that a new order was being created in India with the institution of a Legislative Assembly and the Union Government had made known its intention of entering into closer relations with the country. Was it wise,

therefore, at that juncture for the Government to lay itself open to criticism?

Senator Malan also asked the Minister of Commerce and Industries why it had not been possible to publish the Agreement in the sugar industry which was to be given legal effect by the Bill before the Senate as a schedule to the Bill as was done in other cases.

Senator T. Boydell said that the clause as it stood cast a slur on non-Europeans.

The Minister of Commerce and Industries said that the Agreement had not been set forth as a schedule because it was not intended that the entire Agreement should be accepted by the House. That was the responsibility of the Minister. All that was asked was that the Senate should accept certain principles to which the sugar industry had agreed to be subject in any future agreements. The Minister was empowered to determine regulations for the industry

if it should ever happen that there was no internal agreement operative at the time.

Mr Fourie explained why non Europeans had been excluded from the export quota. No offence was intended, but it had been found impracticable to include them.

Unlike the European planters, the non-Europeans were not organised into an association, so that any arrangements

in regard to exports would have to receive the signature of each of the thousand or so growers who would want to come in before the regulations could come into effect. This was manifestly impossible.

He had, however, insisted to the representatives of the industry who had seen him in connection with the Bill that the interests of the Indians should not be neglected.

### An Assurance

"I am fully prepared to give the assurance that their interests will be fully provided for and that they will be consulted whenever they are closely involved," said the Minister. "There is no colour bar in this Bill."

Senator Brisker's amendment was rejected and the Bill was reported without amendment, after which the third reading was taken.

## ASIATIC LAND TENURE BILL

### DEBATE ON SECOND READING

**T**HE Minister Of The Interior, in moving the Second Reading of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Bill last week said that the Select Committee, after an exhaustive consideration of the whole subject, had been able to bring up a virtually unanimous report embodying certain amendments of the original Bill.

On only one point in the Bill had there been any division of opinion in Select Committee, and he thought that unanimity represented a very important achievement and justified him in expressing the hope that the House would be willing to deal with the Bill this Session.

It was of considerable importance that the Bill should be passed this Session because the interim machinery set up pending the passing of the Bill would lapse early next year and it was necessary to have legislation to put in its place.

The Minister claimed that the Bill held the balance evenly between the various interests involved. It represented progress along the sound lines foreshadowed in past legislation and it represented a substantial advance towards a solution of one of the country's most difficult problems.

Mr. M. J. Van Den Berg (Lab., Krugersdorp) and Major F. J. Roberts (Rep. Nat., Vrededorp) expressed appreciation of the fact that the Select Committee had come forward with the unanimous recommendation so far as provision of land for Asiatics was concerned. They now hoped and expected that the Indians would in future keep to their own allotted areas and penetrate as little as possible into European areas. They hoped, moreover, that the Indians in the European areas would withdraw to their own areas.

Colonel W. R. Collins (U.N.P., Ermelo) said that he feared that the hopes and sentiments expressed by Major Roberts were in vain. If he could hope that the Indian community would accept and stand by the principles of the Bill he would be very happy, but he would not think it their nature to do so.

It was not pleasant to discuss this matter but he considered it his duty to mention a few facts. All the legislation passed by Parliament during the past six years or so had been in the nature of relief to Asiatics and as opposed to that very little had been done to relieve the position of the Europeans.

Colonel Collins said that he saw very clearly that a section of the people was going to the wall. As the result of extensive inquiries made by him he had come to the conclusion that within a very short time no trade would be left in the hands of the White people of the Transvaal outside the big centres and he believed that the same position prevailed in Natal.

Colonel Collins maintained that the Europeans had a right to the trade they built up, and said that something should be done to put a stop to their being pushed out while more and more Indian traders appeared every day. He felt so strongly about this matter that he was tempted to go into the matter during the recess and evolve measures to protect the Whites.

Mr. J. H. Grobler (U.N.P., Brits) said that the reason there had been so many evasions of the law by Indians was that the law had not been applied sufficiently strictly and he blamed the past and present Ministers for that. He appealed to the Minister not to ignore the recommendation of the Select Committee, and to appoint a committee to go into the whole Asiatic question.

The measure of agreement reached by the Select Committee was due solely to the fact that this agreement was considered a "gentlemen's agreement" with the Minister on the understanding that the Minister would take further steps next year.

The Bill was read a second time and the Committee Stage set down.

The Minister said the Bill dealt mainly with the position of Asiatics and coloured people on proclaimed land,

and the Select Committee had dealt solely with this aspect of the matter. The chief milestones on the road leading to this Bill were the law of 1885 and the Transvaal Gold Law of 1908, which, however was not absolute in its prohibition, so that since then there had been quite a lot of legal occupation of land by Asiatics on the Rand. Alongside this grew up a lot of illegal occupation. The third milestone was the Act of 1919 based on the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement, which legalised what had previously been illegal occupation—that of ownership of land by Asiatic companies and by Asiatics under European trustees. It had another object, but it had not succeeded in this—"thus far and no farther."

The underlying principle of the legislation of 1932 was first of all to set aside areas where coloured and Asiatic people could live and trade with the same measure of security; secondly to make it possible to take effective steps to prevent illegal trading and occupation outside those areas. That was the trend of the legislation of 1932. The Bill now before the House was designed to extend the advantage initiated by the 1932 legislation. At the same time, these proposals were based on principles which went right back through this legislation to the original Act of 1885. In sections 13 to 16 of the Bill, much more effective measures were suggested to prevent illegal occupation and trading. An important provision was contained in Section 17, which gave the Minister power to take action in matters of sanitation in these areas. They were dealing with areas occupied by Asiatics and coloured people who were voteless and there was a tendency under those circumstances for municipal services to be neglected, and so to create slums, so he had taken this method of ensuring efficient services.

# THIS FREEDOM

**FREEDOM** is synonymous with Liberty, that is, the state of liberation. ((State ("sthiti") implies stability.)) The antithesis or opposite of Freedom, is, of course, Bondage or the condition of Servitude. The essential distinction between the man who is free and the man who is not, is the same as that between master and bondsman. The former controls and directs; the latter is subservient to control, to initiative that is not his own; reacts to influences from without. The Master rules his environment. He is worthy of his title, only when he is fully "informed," has complete knowledge of his subject. Further his knowledge must be applied wisely; that is he must be possessed of wisdom. Wisdom is an attribute, a matter of character. "That man alone is wise who holds the mastery of himself." (B. Gita.) The true master—the truly liberated—is, then, He who through wisdom has achieved self mastery, self-knowledge, and knowledge and control of His environment. Knowledge is Power; Knowledge inspired by wisdom ensures power being used wisely.

As remarked in former articles, mankind's existing conditions are but outward signs of man's inward grace—or disgrace. Wisely or unwisely, wantonly or blindly man, himself, spins the web in which he finds himself enmeshed. He is the author and creator of the condition that is his at any given time. He enslaves himself just as he may, if he wills, liberate himself. The circumstances and institutions he finds uncomfortable to-day, are no other than conditions and monuments of his own designing and erecting, the things he once thought so desirable. As was the sowing, so is the reaping.

Much loose talk is indulged in concerning Freedom, and of the right to freedom of those who profess to desire it. The truth is, however, that few understand the real meaning of freedom, and fewer still desire it. Slaves have been known to hug their chains; prisoners to acquire an affection for their prison house.

What is desired is leave and license to follow inclinations, appeals to man's baser self, his lower nature, and his clamour for freedom is frequently no other than resentment against restraints imposed upon indulgence in such desires. With few exceptions individuals and nations are engaged in a warfare of desire.

So far from being free, the proudest and wealthiest of them are possessed by a hunger for possessions, a lust for domination, a fever to satisfy their own peculiar wants and appetites without concern for, and if needs be, at the expense of others.

By  
L. W. RITCH

Those in possession are ever on the *qui vive* against spoliation, surrounding themselves with protective walls by means of which they endeavour to preserve their gains to themselves. Euphemisms are freely employed to justify the forcible seizure by the strong of the possessions of the weak. The demon of lust for power takes no thought for life and suffering. The fable of the Wolf and the Lamb is repeatedly being enacted. Turn where we will, it is "I" and "Me" and "Mine."

And, the bottom dog? Is his outlook essentially different from that of the top-dog? All too frequently, he is merely envying other and still weaker bottom dogs following the very example, he himself complains of. His notion of "freedom" is to become another top-dog; another exploiter instead of one of the exploited. This is as observable in regard to nations and races, both European and non-European, as it is of individuals belonging to either of them.

Japan—land of philosophy, poetry, art—preferred the "greatness of becoming a "first-class power." She has become one. Result, barefaced wholesale violation of China, and the worst forms of economic exploitation of her industrial-classes—her own "bottom dogs."

India is clamant for "freedom." Is similar economic exploitation—man's inhumanity to man—absent from India? Are the "superior" classes, they who control land, wealth and industry, less selfish, less greedy, less exacting towards their under-dogs? And here in South Africa? What "brotherliness" do we perceive as between the members of the people that complains of victimisation at other's hands? Do we find that the wealthy exploiter demands less than his full pound of flesh because it is Indian flesh, the flesh of a brother Indian? Do we observe that the need of the poorer Indian is the opportunity for the wealthier Indian to serve him or to exploit him?

Does it not then appear clear that the very meaning of "Freedom" has never been grasped. That soul-freedom is the only real freedom? That "within yourselves deliverance must be sought? That "each man his own prison makes?"

Top dog and bottom dog, exploiter and exploited, all who seek to thrive at the expense of others, what are they but common victims of an obsession that subjects them to an enslavement to the fact of which they are blind?

The truth of the matter is that freedom is first and foremost an inner condition or more correctly an unconditionment. That, it must be achieved from within. That it is not dependent for its existence upon externals.

He, they, who would be free from every form of domination may be so, *at will*. But the nature and meaning of bondage and of freedom must first of all be grasped and understood, just as there must be a correct appreciation of what is really desirable in life and what undesirable; what gains are and what are not worth while. Thus, the slave may be more truly free than his owner; the "dependency" more free than its "overload," the disabled (they on whom disabilities have been imposed) more free than the fools who think that their selfishly used power denotes freedom.

The statue of Liberty greets the visitor to the "Free and Independent" land of the Stars and Stripes, the land ruled by the spirit of plutocracy; the land where millions bow the knee in worship to the "almighty dollar," slaves to the lust for wealth and power. What irony to speak of such being free!

And, the Indian people of the Union? Were they really influenced by concern for freedom would they have abandoned the principles to which they had solemnly pledged themselves in exchange for a few loaves and fishes which the wealthy few will consume at the expense of the impoverished many? Our minds must be cleared of cobwebs. Truth must be seen to possess value. Honest self examination must be engaged in, ere we may hope to know anything of Freedom.

## Poet's Corner.

### ENGLAND

The England that rejoiced to see:  
Hellas unbound, Italy one and free:  
The England that had tears for Poland's doom,  
And in her heart for all the world made room;  
The England from whose side I have not swerved,  
The immortal England whom I too have served,  
Accounting her all living lands above  
In Justice, and in Mercy, and in Love.

—SIR WILLIAM WATSON.



# South African News In Brief

## £50 Compensation For Eight Lashes

THE wrongful punishment of a coloured man who received eight lashes after such punishment had been expunged from the sentence by the reviewing judge, and who was compensated with £50, was raised by Colonel Stallard, a member of the Select Committee on Public Accounts, whose report was published on Monday. Dr. J. F. J. van Rensburg, Secretary for Justice, said that at the Wynberg Court a coloured man had been sentenced to six months imprisonment and eight lashes. When the record was returned from review, it was sent to Roeland Street, where the warder misread the deletion and entered it as eight lashes. A senior officer then initialled it as correct and the prisoner received the lashes. When the mistake was discovered the prisoner received £50 as an *ex gratia* compensation.

## Indian Injured By European Lady Motorist

A reversing motorcar, stated to have been driven by a woman, knocked down and injured an Indian on the Snell Parade, on last Thursday afternoon. The Indian, Ramoola, was purchasing bananas from another Indian at the time. The motorcar, which was about ten paces away, suddenly backed out and Ramoola was knocked down, receiving injuries to his foot and hip. The woman driver, it is alleged, got out of the car, produced some material and told Ramoola to bind up his injured foot. She returned to her car and drove off, after telling Ramoola that she would return. She did not return. Ramoola was taken to Addington Hospital for medical attention. The police are investigating.

## New Licensing Officer For Maritzburg

The appointment of Mr. George L. Blaver as Licensing Officer of Maritzburg was confirmed by the Maritzburg City Council on Tuesday. Mr. Blaver was appointed to the position 12 months ago with a probationary period for one year.

## International Labour Conference

Notwithstanding the doughty struggle put up by the worker's representative, says Reuter from Geneva, prospects of a world wide forty hour week were again disappointed at the opening session of the International Labour Conference. Mr. Ernest Brown, British Labour Minister, reiterated his reasons for opposing the project, and urged that a fuller use be made of the Conference to try to improve the worker's standard of living. Sir Hormueji Metha, representing the Indian Government, and Mr. Kataoka, representing the Japanese Gov-

ernment, also opposed the draft convention.

## Carnegie Grant For Research

Educational and social research grants to the value of £2,500 annually have been made available by the Carnegie Corporation for use in South Africa. The grants are not for overseas study, but are intended to help investigators in meeting expenses incurred in carrying out research. The £2,500 will be administered by the S.A. Council for Educational and Social Research, to whom application should be made by those wishing to make use of the grants. It should be clearly understood that these grants are not to be confused with the Carnegie grants which are made available from time to time for overseas study.

## Next Imperial Conference

The Department of External Affairs announces that it has been arranged that a meeting of the Imperial Conference will be held in London immediately after the Coronation of King Edward VIII in May 1937. A message from London adds that the Secretary for the Colonies will represent the Colonies, as on previous occasions.

## Two Hours By Railcar To Maritzburg

Fast railcar services to Maritzburg occupying not more than two hours for the 72 miles and with probably only one stop—at Oato-Ridge—are to be introduced by the Railway Administration. This will be 50 minutes faster than the Rand express running under steam-working conditions. All classes of passengers, European and non-European, will be provided for. The railcar will accommodate 60 first and second-class passengers. The service will be introduced as soon as the railcars arrive, probably at the end of the year.

## Townships For Coloureds

The Johannesburg Municipal Health Committee reaffirmed its previous decision to recommend to the City Council the purchase of 200 acres at Landlaagte from the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company for a sum of £40,000. The proposal has been rejected by the Parks and Estates Committee, but will now go forward to the Finance Committee direct, and, if passed by that committee to the City Council.

## Sun's Eclipse To-day

To-day Friday, June 19, the sun will be totally eclipsed. The shadow track extend from the Mediterranean to the Pacific, passing across Turkey, Greece, Southern Russia, and Japan. It is not believed that the eclipse will be visible here.

## Mrs. Paul Robeson At Capetown

Mrs. Robeson, wife of the famous Negro singer, Paul Robeson, arrived at Capetown in the *Winchester Castle* on Monday morning en route to Uganda. Mrs. Robeson will proceed in the *Winchester Castle* to Port Elizabeth, where she will disembark and commence a trip through Basutoland and Swaziland. She will remain in the Union for three weeks and will then fly to Uganda, where she will commence anthropological work for her degree of Doctor and Philosophy. Mrs. Robeson said it was very unlikely her husband would ever come to the Union.

## Children Not All At In South Africa

Miss M. Mackenzie, Secretary of the National Council of Child Welfare, who has just completed a 3,000-mile tour of South Africa is reported to have stated at Worcester that forty per cent. of children in the Union enter school suffering from some defect or other.

## Further Census Figures

DUNDEE.—The following are the provisional census figures, taken on May 5, for the borough of Dundee:— Total 5,485. Europeans 1,582, Indians 883, Natives 2,855, Coloureds 195.

NOTTINGHAM ROAD.—The census figures for Nottingham Road village are: Total 491. European 153, Indian 207, Coloured 7, Native 214.

LIONS RIVER.—The census returns for Lions River Magisterial Division, dealt with at the Magistrate's Office at Howick, show the following figures: Total 21,361. Europeans, 2,529, Natives 17,089, Asiatics 1,563, Coloureds 232.

HOWICK TOWNSHIP.—The returns for Howick Township were:— Europeans: 487, Natives: 835, Asiatics: 338, Coloureds: 66. Total 1726.

NEWCASTLE.—The figures for Newcastle Magisterial Area, are as follows: Charlestown (Township) Euro. 315, Natives 1,633, Asiatics 49, Coloured 20; Newcastle (Borough) Euro. 1,883, Natives 2,214, Asiatics 696, Coloured 101; Lennoxton (Township) Euro. 129, Natives 1,047, Asiatics 102, Coloured 38; Fairleigh (Township) Euro. 76, Natives 875, Asiatics 258, Coloured 57; Dannhauser (Township) Euro. 303, Natives 453, Asiatics 570, Coloured 10; Workgenoot (Railway model village) Euro. 1,179, Natives 19; Arbeidslus (Railway model village) Euro. 892, Natives 18; Newcastle District (Rural) Euro. 2,526, Natives 32,586, Asiatics 1,278, Coloured 161.

### King Of Egypt To The Nizamia Moslem Society

The following copy of letter of appreciation has been received by the Nizamia Moslem Society, Maritzburg, from the private secretary to the King of Egypt:—"I have had the honour of submitting to his Majesty the King, my August Sovereign, your condolence on behalf of the Nizamia Moslem Society. Appreciating your kind gesture, his Majesty has commanded me to thank you and all the members of your Society"

### Mr. Hajee Rooknoodeen Arrives In Durban

Mr. Hajee Rooknoodeen who left Durban last year on a pilgrimage to Mecca returned to the Union by the *R. M. S. Athlone Castle*. He landed at Capetown and from there travelled by air, arriving in Durban on Thursday June 11. He was met at the Aerodrome by a large gathering of representative Indians who accorded him a hearty welcome. He was garlanded by Messrs. Hajee E. M. Paruk and Hajee V. S. Mahamoon on behalf of the various bodies which they represented. A grand dinner in his honour was given at his residence on Thursday evening at which about 200 guests were present.

### Hindu Youth Club Welcomes Mr. T. K. Swaminathan

A welcome reception to the distinguished visitor, Mr. T. K. Swaminathan B.A.; founder of the Indian Colonial Society, and the editor of the *Indian Colonial Review*, Madras, was accorded under the auspices of the Hindu Youth Club, at the M. K. Gandhi Senthamil School Hall, May Street Durban, on

Tuesday June 9. The President, Dr. Naicker garlanded the visitor, and welcomed him to South Africa. He referred to the Youth Associations which he felt were most desirable, as youth force was most essential in any community. Mr. T. K. Swaminathan, thanked the Club, and spoke on the "Responsibility of Youth". He spoke of the Youth Movement in India, and the immense amount of good that was being done there. He congratulated the Hindu Youth Club on the excellent work it was doing, and said that everything rested on the shoulders of Youth, to keep alive the ideals of Mother India. Among other speakers were Messrs. George Singh, S. R. Pather, S. L. Singh, V. S. C. Pather, K. N. Pillay and G. G. Gunder. Mr. J. R. Chetty moved a vote of thanks.

### Andhra's Welcome Reception

A warm welcome reception was accorded to Mr. T. K. Swaminathan B.A., at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall 140, Queen Street, Durban on Saturday June 13, by the Andhra Maha Sabha of South Africa. The President, Mr. V. M. Naidoo in welcoming the guest garlanded him and presented him with a handsome bouquet. Messrs. Abboy Naidoo, G. R. Naidoo, B. Naidoo, V. K. Naidoo, T. M. Naicker and B. D. Lalla were among the speakers. Mr. Swaminathan suitably thanked the Sabha.

### Guests At Orient Club

In addition to the welcome extended to the Chief Magistrate at the Orient Club last Saturday, Mr. M. Ebrahim, the chairman, welcomed the return of Mr. I. M. Bobat, the Vice-President and Mr.

Rooknoodeen, who had been away on pilgrimage overseas, and Mr. T. K. Swaminathan, of the Indian Colonial Society (Madras). There was a number of European guests.

### Vedic Educational Society

At a meeting of the "Vedic Educational Society", held at the Hindu Tamil Institute on Wednesday June 10, the following officials have been elected for the coming two years:— Patrons: Messrs. B. M. Patel, V. Annamalay and S. L. Singh; President: Mr. B. D. Lalla; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. V. K. Moodley, M. Hurbans, V. G. R. Naidoo, B. B. Singh and B. Somers; Hon. Gen. Secretary: Mr. G. K. Padia; Hon. Assist. Secretary: Mr. S. R. Naidoo; Hon. Treas. Mr. B. R. Singh; Committees: Messrs. R. Bijou, K. P. Pillay, R. Mahabeer, D. M. Koo-bair, R. Sakay and H. Rajkumar. The objects of the Society are: To conduct prayer meetings; To conduct Vernacular Evening Classes; To encourage the study of Vedic Religion, its culture and civilisation; To adopt such measures that will help towards the Moral, Intellectual and Physical welfare of the Hindu Community; To discuss Social and Educational subjects by arranging periodical Lectures, Debates and Discourses. The membership is open to any Hindu regardless of his/her caste, and any person desiring to become a member of this body is requested to apply to the Hon. General Secretary, 109, Victoria Street, Durban, for the necessary membership forms.

## DURBAN INDIAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

### FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

THE Durban Indian Women's Association held its first annual general meeting on Saturday at the Carlisle Street Indian Girl's School. It was attended by members and members of the Durban branch of the National Council of Women (to which it is affiliated) and representatives of many other women's organisations in the City.

Councillor Edith Benson, chairwoman, introduced the Mayoress of Durban (Mrs. George Cyrus) who presided.

During the past two years a reading circle arranged by Miss Alice Acutt and the late Miss Joan Acutt, met at the homes of various members for the purpose of hearing travel talks and addresses on various interesting subjects.

Two bazaars were held, one realising about £80, and the other about £30. Various substantial sums of money were

donated by the Association to the Indian School Children's Relief Committee for books in needy cases. The association gave practical help to 47 families and 36 children extra in distributing over 360 garments during the Clairwood floods last year.

Members visited the Aryan Home during the year and distributed garments to the girls. Hospitals were regularly visited. The Indian detachment of the Red Cross had progressed, and money had been donated towards uniforms.

The association had affiliated with the N.C.W. in Durban; members sold over £28 worth of Christmas stamps; and sewing classes had commenced, arranged by Miss Alice Acutt, the late Miss J. Acutt, Mrs. Reim and Mrs. J. Singh. Ten guineas had been sent to the Quetta Fund.

The meeting deeply regretted the death of one of the members, Mrs. Sookdeo, and referred to the passing of Miss Joan Acutt.

Mrs. Singh is the hon. treasurer of the association. Addresses were given by Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Moodley, Mrs. Singh, Mrs. Nundoo and other members.

After the business of the afternoon was concluded the Misses Sylvia Lawrence (violin), Francesca Lawrence (vocalist) and Rosa Lawrence (piano) gave a splendid musical programme.

Dainty refreshments were served at small tables, where vases of flowers were tastefully arranged. Bouquets were presented to the Mayoress, Councillor Edith Benson, Miss Alice Acutt and Mrs. Moodley.

# TRAGEDY OF SOUTH AFRICA

## LIMIT OF DEFEATISM

The *Bombay Sentinel* writes as follows: **W**HILE the South African Government are continuing to harass Indians and to make their lives in the Union almost impossible, it is a tragic sight to find some of the Indian leaders quarrelling among themselves and ready to surrender their birthright for a mess of potage.

It is apparent that a number of self-seeking persons are acting in the name of the Indian community in South Africa to further their small personal ends by sacrificing principles, for which the whole Indian community has suffered for all these years.

It will be remembered that the Feetham Commission, with which Indians generally refused to co-operate by not giving evidence, made recommendations for exemptions to be given to Indians in proclaimed areas in the Transvaal.

The Commission could not alter the vicious principle underlying the Asiatic Land Tenure Act, but it could remove some of its most galling provisions which pressed heavily on the resident Indians.

The Government have now appointed a Select Committee to draft an amended Bill, and while one section of Indians has very rightly refused to co-operate with such a committee, the South African Indian Congress, from which "all the members of the Executive have resigned and the president, secretaries and the treasurers and most of the members of the Natal Indian Congress have also

resigned," has come forward in the name of the Indian community to give evidence and generally to help the Select Committee.

In acting thus against the general weight of Indian opinion in South Africa, the so-called Congress is also acting contrary to its own solemn resolutions, which have not yet been repealed, not to agree to the pernicious principle underlying the Asiatic Land Tenure Act for the segregation of Indians to particular areas.

The S.A.I. Congress says that it is far better to fight for "crumbs" than not to fight at all! This is the very limit of defeatism. It would be deplorable if the Indian community in South Africa had deteriorated to this extent.

All these years the Congress has been resolved to "fight a lonely battle" but never to submit to such "obnoxious legislation." But now the same leaders ask pathetically: "Is it an ignoble thing to try and help those who have built up a small business which is their only means of livelihood and which is being threatened?"

They further say that if the appointment of a Select Committee is likely to benefit even a single oppressed Indian, we ought to agree to it no matter who advises us against it. These persons forget that the weight of Indian opinion is decidedly against admitting the underlying principle of the Asiatic Land Tenure Act, which is the segregation of

Indians to particular areas, though in the process of putting them in reservations they might acquire some vested interests.

It is a pity that, for the sake of small and temporary gains, there should be a split in the South African Indian community.

We entirely agree with the views of **INDIAN OPINION** which says that it is far better for a whole community to be "extinct which lived for nothing more than crumbs" and adds, "If the Congress cannot exist for higher ideals than these then the sooner it ceases to exist the better."

There can be no doubt about the real objective of the party led by Dr. Malan. This party wants Asiatics to be restricted and segregated with a view to protecting the vested interests and racial privileges of Europeans.

"It says that it is "the duty of the State to fight all un-Christian practices in the national life." And yet the Negroes are dispossessed of their heritage, reduced to economic slavery, humiliated and persecuted and deprived of their rights—all in the name of blessed Christianity. Indians are also to be treated more or less as helots, no doubt to preserve the vested interests of whites and the same Christian ideals of the State.

One can understand honest brutality like that of the Nazis, but this canting hypocrisy is nauseating.

## ASIATIC LAND TENURE ACT AMENDMENT BILL SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT

**T**HE report of the Select Committee on the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Amendment Bill issued last week in Capetown makes it clear that the Committee has virtually re-drafted the original Bill and introduced several far-reaching changes. The most notable of these is the introduction of the principle that where areas are set apart on the Rand within which, notwithstanding the prohibitions of the Gold Law, it shall be legal for Asiatics to occupy land, they may in future obtain full ownership of such land, and this despite any restrictive provisions in the title deeds.

These areas as recommended by the Feetham Commission amount to something less than 100 morgen in the municipal area of Johannesburg. In the 1932 Act the Minister was given unfettered discretion to demarcate such areas and, in

order to enable him properly to exercise that discretion the Feetham Commission was set up to study the matter. The new Bill provides the further safeguard that no areas can be set aside by the Minister until the demarcation has been approved by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

The principle of allowing Asiatics to acquire ownership of land is extended to Asiatic bazaars and non-European townships such as Sophiatown and New Clare. Outside the exempted areas permission to occupy will be conceded in individual cases by a ministerial order following on the recommendations of the Feetham Commission, but in such cases there will be no right to acquire ownership. In an attempt to reach finality on this controversial issue the Committee has inserted in the new Bill provisions for a register of Asiatic

ownership and occupation dividing the occupation into the various categories under which it is permitted, and the register is to be *prima facie* evidence of the right to occupy, the intention being to draw a line and to provide against future encroachment or illegal occupation. The register will be open for public inspection.

In the case of a small number of Japanese wholesale merchants who find it impossible to obtain trading licences in their own name owing to technical omissions in the law provision is made in the new Bill to give them relief. There are only two firms concerned, and the number of people connected with these firms is five, including women. The minutes of the committee disclose that there was a substantial measure of agreement among the members so that it may be regarded virtually as an agreed Bill.



# KARL MARX-PROPHET OF BOLSHEVISM

THESE are two common errors about Bolshevism. One is that it is a peculiar product, like its name, of Russia, something only vaguely European, a semi-Asiatic threat to Western civilisation. The other is that it is an economic doctrine with a tinge of atheism, and many of its adherents minimize or deny the atheism altogether.

Now the truth is that it is a religious heresy with a tinge of economics, and that although, like many other heresies of European origin, it has been most successful on the fringes of Europe and beyond them, it is deeply rooted in Western European religious and philosophical ideas.

Like Mahomedanism, it is derived, through the intermediacy of other heresies, from Christianity itself, and like Mahomedanism it has grown to gigantic proportions in a schismatic Christian land.

## Atheism First—Then Economics

Lenin and Trotsky were by no means the originators of Bolshevism: they were merely the all too-faithful disciples of the man from whose single brain it all came: the Rhenish Jew, Karl Marx, the standard biography of whom by another disciple, Mehring, has now been translated into English.

Marx was only a Jew by race: although his grandfather was a Rabbi his father had renounced Judaism when he himself was six years of age, in 1824. He was brought up a Voltairean, that is to say, an adherent of the so-called "Enlightenment" of the 18th century.

It is the best account of Marx's career to say that he was first an atheist, then a revolutionary, then a disciple of Hegel, then a philosophical materialist, and only last of all an economist. His economic theories were merely the product of his personal history and experiences. All his life he was a fanatical atheist and revolutionary.

## Stormy Career As Agitator

After a stormy career as agitator in the Rhineland, Brussels, and Paris, he was expelled from the last-named city in 1849, and lived thenceforward till his death in 1883 in London, where he usually spent all day in the British Museum Library.

His life was an alternation between a drab and ceaseless struggle with poverty and the excitement of international revolutionary propaganda. He refused to compromise his principles and make a living in "bourgeois fashion, and had to be supported, with his harassed family, by contributions from his wealthier friend Engels, an exile like himself, but also a respectable Manchester businessman.

By

Prof. MICHAEL TIERNEY

## A Noxious Inheritance

The author of this biography was a leader, with Rosa Luxemburg, in the German Spartacist movement, the only authentic survival of Marxism in Germany, which was crushed so bloodily by the unorthodox Socialist Government in 1919.

It cannot be said that this translation of his work is a brilliant success; the English is often cumbrous and slipshod, and it is not easy to discern through it the literary distinction with which Mehring was credited by his friends. On the other hand, a good deal of the labour of reading it is probably caused by the ever present jargon which is itself the noxious inheritance bequeathed by Marx to his successors.

Terms like "Philistine", "bourgeois", "petty-bourgeois", not to speak of "dolt", "donkey" and similar choice epithets, jostle each other through its pages. Marx's own humour was of the overgrown schoolboy variety; and it, too, seems to be inherited by the faithful with his doctrines. The task of reading this long work—more than five hundred large pages—is however rewarded by the insight it provides into the origin and early development of the Communist movement.

## Fanatical Atheism

Mehring did his best to be fair to others besides his hero, and in an appendix to this edition of his book he is taken to task for his erroneous appreciation of Marx's gravest rivals, Lasalle and Bakunin. The former was the real founder of the German Social Democratic movement, the latter the famous anarchist, whose dispute with Marx, aided by the repercussions of the Paris Commune, broke up the first international in 1872.

Marx's original and continuous fanatical atheism did not prevent his doctrine from being in fact a kind of religion. Atheistical religion is, by no means a contradiction in terms, as Buddhism, to name only one example, clearly proves.

It is curious to reflect that both Russian Communalism and the State-and-Race religion of Nazi Germany are merely developments of Hegel's philosophy, which was itself an outcome of the contact between German Protestantism and the ideas of the French "enlightenment."

## How Hitlerism Has Developed

In the deepest essentials, Marxism is nothing but Hegelianism gone mad. Hegel viewed history as an inevitable

process in which ultimate unity is achieved by way of contradiction and conflict of ideas. His famous "dialectic", which Marx took over and perverted, is itself a sufficiently fantastic attribution to the Universe of a kind of schematised argument in which truth is supposed to be a synthesis between two opposing "theses."

For Hegel, the ultimate social synthesis is the State, in which all contradiction is unified: he calls it "the march of God on earth," and it is easy to see how Hitlerism is developed from this view. Marx believed that Hegel was right in his method, only that reality is not an idea, but matter.

## Artificial Structure Of Class Conflict

Thus Marxian dialectic, however it may be respectably disguised, means that the process of conflict and ultimate synthesis takes place in matter itself, and especially in the movement of economic production, which he reviewed in a strictly materialistic sense.

All Marx's artificial and unreal structure of class conflict, and his prophecies about the victory of the proletariat and final disappearance of the State, arise solely from the necessity he felt of seeing everything as a Hegelian process.

His theory of value and his doctrine of surplus value, are derived from the same Hegelian source and are of no importance except as part of his prophetic vision. What is not Hegelian in his economic doctrines is simply the long since outmoded political economy of the early nineteenth century.

## Fanaticism And Accident

Religious heresies do not necessarily depend on truth for their spread. Marxism owes its success so far, not to the inevitable march of dialectic through history, which is merely moonshine, but partly to revolutionary fanaticism produced by real social injustice and oppression and, partly, to the sheer accident which is an inextricable part of human affairs. Its further spread will depend upon the same two factors. Accident cannot be reckoned with, but injustice can.

We are sometimes told that Christianity, which is the only rival of both Hitlerism and Bolshevism, is weak because it does not possess a clear plan of action to rival Hitlerism and Bolshevism. In so far as this is the case, it is the weakness of Christian politicians, not of Christianity. Only politicians can put political plans into action.

It is the duty of all who are interested in real social justice both to study and understand thoroughly Marxism and its concomitant State and Race worship, and to devise a practical programme to end the evils upon which they flourish.

# The Sporting World

## Cricket.

### Durham v. All India

AT Sunderland: All India, first innings, 174, Durham, first innings, 176 (Dobson 52 not out; Bannerjee five for 54). All India, second innings, 203 for three, declared (Wazir Ali 139 not out). Durham, second innings, 203 for five (Randle 85; Bannerjee five for 65). Durham won by five wickets.

### All India v. Notts

At Nottingham: All India, first innings, 124. Notts, first innings, 154 for two wickets (Knowles 66 not out). The match was drawn.

### Indian Cricketers In New Zealand

The Jamsahib of Nawanager, nephew of the late "Ranji" and a relative of Duleepsinghji, is planning to take a team of Indian cricketers to New Zealand this autumn. He makes it clear, however, that it will be purely a private tour and that his team will be composed entirely of players who are Nawanager citizens by birth or who are in the State service. The tour has been arranged with two objects—to improve the standard of cricket in the State and to enable some of the promising State cricketers to obtain the educational advantages of tour outside India.

### Dear Old Nellie!

Thus the "Idler" in the *Natal Mercury*: Nellie the Elephant is providing the link for an interesting correspondence between Durban and India. Mr. J. Wills, who was formerly Curator at Mitchell Park came to see me yesterday with a letter he had received from Mr. Sastri, who, you will remember, was instrumental in obtaining Nellie from the Maharajah of Mysore. Mr. Wills apparently regularly reports Nellie's progress to him. Mr. Sastri has some fine things to say about the Maharajah. "Do you know he maintains quite a good zoo," he writes, "and knows all the animals intimately? He is a marvellous prince altogether—pious, of simple and regular habits, abstemious, strict in old-fashioned worship, learned, modern in tastes, a perfect connoisseur in art, hospitable, generous, forbearant, thorough constitutional and devoted to his subjects." There doesn't seem to be much more to be said. Mr. Sastri, by the way, is at present Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University in Southern India.

## Soccer.

### Witwatersrand District I.F.A.

At a meeting of the Witwatersrand District Indian Football Association held in the offices of Messrs. K. Narasamy Bros, Johannesburg on June 10, Mr. Sol. L. Royeppen one of the vice-Presi-

By "Rambler"

dents was elected President of the Association caused by the resignation of Mr. K. Narasamy. The latter being elevated to the office of President of the Transvaal Indian Football Association. Mr. Royeppen is one of the founders of the Witwatersrand Indian Football Association. He was chairman of the Sunday Soccer League for a number of years when Indian soccerites in the Transvaal differed. He represented the "Wits" Association at the T.I.F.A. Council Meetings, and the Griqualand West Indian Football Association at the South African Indian Soccer Board's Executive Meetings.

### Bellair Football Club

At the annual general meeting of the Bellair F.C. the following officials were elected: Patron, Mr. M. Subhan; president, Mr. M. C. Joe; hon. secretary, Mr. M. Narain Singh; treasurer, Mr. G. K. Nair; hon. life vice-presidents, Messrs. L. R. Singh and B. Karan Singh; vice-presidents, Messrs. P. Harry, Ramperadh, L. Mahabeer Singh, N. Puckree, M. C. Naidu, R. Miller, J. Joseph, M. C. Billy, Perumali Moodley; captain, Mr. D. Chinsary Moodley; vice-captain, Mr. D. Mariemuthoo Govender; delegates to County Football Association, Messrs. D. C. Moodley and G. K. Nair; manager, Mr. S. C. George.

## Boxing.

### Louis Botes Outclassed

The ambitious tilt of Louis Botes at the South African lightweight boxing title ended summarily in the fourth round on Saturday night when the referee mercifully stopped the fight, as Laurie Stevens was battering the game Durban fighter into submission. Botes was outclassed. All the heart that he could muster was puny besides the vicious relay of punches that Stevens released from the first gong. Botes took his first knock-out in a long career of over 40 fights, and he took it courageously from a fighter brandd from head to foot with marks of a champion.

## Athletic.

### Next Empire Games

The Australian Empire Games Association has decided to spend £10,000 in bringing athletes from all over the Dominion to compete in the British Empire games, which are to be held at Sydney in 1938. England, Canada,

South Africa and New Zealand have each been invited to send ten athletes. Scotland has been invited to send six, Wales and India three, Northern Ireland two and Bermuda, British Guiana, Trinidad, Hong Kong, Fiji, Jamaica, Rhodesia and Newfoundland one each. An Empire village on the lines those erected for the Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1932, and for the forthcoming Olympics at Berlin, is to be erected on the showgrounds of Sydney. The New South Wales Government has been asked to contribute £10,000 towards the costs of the Games, which coincide with the periods of celebrations to be held in connection with the 150th anniversary of the founding of the State.

## Sporting Chips.

As a result of a fire at a Hyderabad cinema on June 15, 20 women and children died. They were in seats in a balcony reserved for women and children, which was cut off by flames which enveloped the staircase.

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The Everest Expedition has abandoned its attempt and is expected to return shortly, says a Reuter's message of June 15.

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Natal Estates F. C. played Prospect Hall Rangers and resulted: A. 3-0; B. 1-0. Blue Stars beat Temple Juveniles by 2 goals to nil.

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Last Sunday, The Charnwood J. F. C. beat The Temple School's J. F. C. by 4-1.

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A friendly match was played on June 14 at Springs between the Springs Young Muslims Club and Nigel Indian Football Club which resulted in a win for the former by 5 goals to nil.

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### Muslims And Fish And Chips

"Khadim-e-Islam" writes:—Reading a lot of criticism in your recent issues on the Porbandar Ghee, it reminds me of "Fish and Chips" (which is not Halal) and is rapidly taking the place of daily food of the Muslim. It is fried in the "Fat" which is simply an extract from an animal that had been slaughtered by non-Muslim and therefore it is "haram" (not sanctified). Will therefore, Muslim leaders take necessary steps to put a stop to it.