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NOTES AND NEWS

Rev. John Dube

Made Doctor Of Philosophy

THE Rev. John Dube, one of the best known Native leaders of Natal, has had the degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred upon him by the University of South Africa. This is a signal honour, and the first occasion that it has been conferred on a Native by a South African University. The Rev. Dube, who is the son of a chief who relinquished all rights to chieftainship in order to become a Christian minister, was educated at Adams Mission, Amanzimtoti. Many years ago he went to America to study medicine, but later abandoned it entirely in favour of the Church. He then returned to South Africa as a minister under the American Mission Board. He was the first president of the South African National Native Congress and has been president of the Natal Native Congress since its inception. The Rev. John Dube is also the founder and Principal of the Ohlange Institute at Phoenix, near Durban, and the only Native school in Natal for higher education, which is entirely controlled by Natives. He founded the well known Native newspaper, *Ilanga Lase Natal* of which he is the editor. For many years he has taken a prominent part affecting Native welfare and is regarded with respect by both Europeans and Natives. He has addressed the Rotary Club on two occasions on the Native Bills, and was the first Native, in this case too, to address its members. He is a forceful public speaker in both Zulu and English, and has written much on Native subjects.

A Unique Honour

This is a unique incident in the history of the Union of South Africa and will be hailed with a profound sense of appreciation not only by Natives but by the non-Europeans in general. It is an augury of a brighter future and marks the beginning of the end of the colour bar at least in the highest educational institution of the country. We heartily congratulate the Rev. John Dube for the unique honour conferred on him and the University of South Africa for its fine gesture in liberality in a country which is otherwise so woefully illiberal in so far as non-Europeans are concerned.

Viceroy On Indians Overseas

The Viceroy of India Lord Linlithgow, in his initial address to both Houses of the Legislature declared that the stage is now set for provincial autonomy in April, 1937, and there is a strong probability that the transitory period between that achievement and the inauguration of the Federation of India will be of short duration. He concluded by appealing to every citizen to give the reforms a fair trial, declaring his intention of interpreting his office with a liberal sympathetic mind. Lord Linlithgow said that he took this first public opportunity of extending the warmest welcome to the South African representatives. The Raj, he said, had been able to afford Indians in Zanzibar expert guidance and advice in connection with their difficulties. The question of the reservation of the Kenya highlands, he continued, had been settled on a basis representing the admission of the principle for which India consistently contended. The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Act of 1936 would materially benefit Indians in the Transvaal. It was but natural that India should display a continued active interest in the problems affecting her citizens overseas, and it was a source of keen satisfaction that their recent record of achievement in safeguarding those interests should have been so encouraging.

Lord Linlithgow's utterance in regard to the Government of India's interest in the problems affecting her citizens overseas seems to us to be an eye-wash, even as is his utterance in regard to the new reforms in India. We do not think Indians in any part feel satisfied with the way in which the Government of India is looking after their interests. Judging from its so-called achievements in the Union of South Africa we can say that its attitude with the Governments of the countries concerned has been one of flattery and defeatism.

When A Christian Must Fight

"It is not surprising that many thoughtful men and women declare that in no circumstances could recourse to war be justified, that, always in every case, Christianity forbade any Christian

to fight," said the Bishop of Natal, Dr. N. L. Fisher, in his Charge to the Anglican Synod at Maritzburg last week. Those people, he continued, pledged themselves never to take up arms, or in any way assist, in any future war. If they were called upon to do so, they would refuse and take the consequences. One could not lightly dismiss such men as fanatics. They could make out a very strong case which merited consideration. Certain it was that if the great majority of people in all nations thought as they did, there would be no war. Yet, while agreeing with the pacifists in their condemnation of war, he could not but regard their conclusions as a mistake. War was not an isolated evil. It was the result of other evils which existed in the world, and until those evils were eradicated, the wars to which they lead bound to continue. When war was due to greed or ambition on the part of his own nation or when it was for an unworthy cause, a Christian should refuse to participate in it. But in the present state of the world a nation might be forced to take up arms in the fulfilment of solemn responsibilities and to avoid evils worse than war itself. In a war undertaken to preserve the rightful liberty of his people or to save the weak from oppression by pirate nations, or his women from ruthlessness of the invader, surely an individual Christian was called to do his utmost to uphold right and to take up arms, while never ceasing to regard war as an inhuman thing?

Failure Of Statesmanship

The Bishop further observed: "We must remember that war is a symptom. We should only abolish war if we abolish the causes which inevitably lead to it. Among such causes we place a selfish and aggressive nationalism which ignores the rights of other nations in determination to assert its own. This leads to national economic selfishness and a callous disregard of the needs and just demands of other populations. However difficult it may be, surely the time has come for an international conference to be held to consider impartially a more equitable distribution of the economic resources of the world. One thing must be plain to all of them. The present distressed condition of the world not only represents the failure of statesmanship, but also the failure not of Christianity but of Christians."

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1936

Minister Calls A Halt

THE Minister of Public Health, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, has refused the application of the Durban City Council to expropriate the Orient Lane area at Toll Gate under the Slums Act until the Council decides upon a concrete housing scheme for the Indians living there. The following is the text of a letter from Dr. F. Challenor, Acting Secretary for Public Health, to the City Council which will be read with great relief by the Indian community:

"Slum elimination and the provision of additional accommodation for the rehousing of persons who have been compelled to cease occupation of slum premises are matters which must go hand in hand.

"Your telegram, while conveying the intimation that the Council has already agreed in principle to erect 100 houses for occupation by Indians, states that there is no accommodation available for the rehousing of the persons who will, should the Minister grant his approval to the acquisition of the area in question, be compelled to cease occupation of the dwellings.

"The Minister is not prepared to be a party to these people being turned adrift when there is no accommodation available for them elsewhere and in the circumstances he is not prepared to give a decision on the application to acquire the area until such time as more concrete proposals as regards the rehousing of the persons concerned are submitted by the Council."

We are grateful to Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, the Minister of Public Health, for the firm stand he has taken in refusing the City Council's application and for advising the Council that "slum elimination and the provision of additional accommodation for the re-housing of persons who have been compelled to cease occupation of slum premises are matters which must go hand in hand." It is to be hoped that the Council will now stay its hands in regard to the Riverside and other areas declared slums under the Slums Act, until adequate provision is made for rehousing those Indians who are to be turned out of their present premises.

A few observations on Indian housing will not be out of place here. Durban's Estates Manager, Mr. A. E. Mallinson, has made a suggestion to the City Council that any Indian housing scheme should be confined to

the districts of Mayville and Sydenham. He points out that in 1927 the Council acquired 198 acres at Cato Manor for the purpose of establishing an Indian village but nothing eventuated as Indians looked upon the erection of such a village as a form of segregation. Mr. Mallinson feels sure that "the few years which have elapsed since will have broadened the minds of the Indian community to such an advantage as to enable it to realise that the question is not one of segregation at all, but a move to allow certain sections of its community to elevate its domestic status by living under hygienic conditions." We are sorry to have to disappoint Mr. Mallinson and to tell him that the mind of the Indian community has not broadened to the extent he desires and that the Indian community still unhesitatingly believes that their confinement to particular areas and "villages" is segregation, pure and simple and no body representing the Indian community as a whole can be a party to any scheme which restricts Indians to certain areas and excludes them from the other. The just and proper application of the Slums Act would be to remove slum conditions—not the people—from the areas concerned. What is happening at present is that an area is declared a slum and Indians are asked to clear out and schemes are devised to make use of those areas for other purposes, notwithstanding the fact that Indians may have been residing there for very many years. This would quite justifiably create a feeling in the minds of the Indian community that the Slums Act is made use of for the purpose of segregating Indians. While the Indian community has expressed its readiness to co-operate with the Council in the removal of slum conditions, the Council, we are afraid, has yet to convince them of its sincerity of purpose.

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Does Christianity Sanction War?

THE Bishop of Natal, Dr. N. L. Fisher, in his Charge to the Anglican Synod in Maritzburg, has made certain thought provoking observations on the evils of war and when it is necessary for a Christian to fight. The question that arises in our mind, however, is whether a Christian should really fight? While the world is weary of war and ways and

means to end war are searched for, this question needs more than a mere passing thought. "In the present state of the world," the Bishop says, "a nation might be forced to take up arms in the fulfilment of solemn responsibilities and to avoid evils worse than war itself. In a war undertaken to preserve the rightful liberty of his people or to save the weak from pirate nations, or his women from ruthlessness of the invader, surely an individual Christian was called to do his utmost to uphold right and to take up arms, while never ceasing to regard war as an evil and inhuman thing."

We take this utterance seriously because it comes from one of the heads of the Christian religion. The doctrine laid down by the Bishop is one which, we think, can only be followed by a super-man, not by the ordinary human-being. According to the Bishop's doctrine every nation that has gone to war has done so justifiably for it has tried to justify its action by declaring itself as having been actuated by nothing but the purest of motives. The Great War was thus blessed by the Christian world. The Boer War also was blessed by the Christian world and Italy too claimed that she was warring against Abyssinia out of the purest motives. To war is to ravage. And the aggressor as well as the defender may both think themselves to be in the right in their brutal performance. If we assume the Bishop to be right then it would be pertinent to ask why did not Christ kill his persecutors, or bid His disciples to do so? Why did He bear the cross Himself and bid His disciples to do likewise? We must confess we fail to see the light in His Lordship's doctrine. To war is the sign of madness. "Those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." The world seems to have become mad and we would not wonder if in its madness there takes place another conflagration the like of which has never yet been seen. It seems beyond human power to avoid it. Nature's forces are at work and it alone will bring sanity to the world in its own time. But with the principles laid down in the Sermon on the Mount we cannot by any means be convinced that a Christian is allowed to fight under any circumstances. And the same principles are to be found in all religions and therefore no religion allows killing. We wholeheartedly agree with the Bishop that the time has come for an international conference to be held to consider impartially a more equitable distribution of the economic resources of the world and that the present distressed condition not only represents the failure of statesmanship, but also the failure not of Christianity but of Christians.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL

OWNERSHIP AND OCCUPATION OF LAND

II

IN 1930 there was a fresh select committee, which found that despite the prohibitions of the previous laws. Asiatic encroachment had continued. It said: "There can be no doubt that failure to enforce the law has been largely due to defects in the machinery of administration. No department of State has hitherto considered itself to be entrusted with the duty to guard the public interest against contraventions; members of the public, both individually and collectively, were adverse to risking costly litigation, and municipalities did not have the power, or at least, were in doubt as to their power to refuse certificates on the ground of illegal occupation."

The Act Of 1932

Act 35 of 1932 was passed in order to give effect to the recommendations of the 1930 select committee. It amended Section (1) of Act 37 of 1919, which was the protecting clause, in two respects: The first amendment extended the protection which was originally confined to Indians, to all coloured persons; the second limited the area in respect of which protection is given, to an area corresponding in extent to that occupied on May 1, 1930. It then proceeded to elaborate and expand those provisions of Act 37 of 1919 which were directed against the holding of land by Asiatics through nominees or companies, with a view to making them more effective than they had been, and closing up certain loop-holes which the ingenuity of the legal profession had discovered. It went on to extend the area of ground to which the prohibitory provisions of Sections 130 and 131 should apply. By a decision of the appeal Court in Moosa's case in 1929 it was found that certain areas on the Goldfields which had generally been understood to be subject to the provisions of Sections 130 and 131 were not so subject. These Areas, as now brought in, could be described as "new prohibited areas," and although they were now brought into line with the rest of the gold law provision had necessarily to be made for the protection of Asiatics actually in occupation at the time when the new prohibition became effective.

A second important change was a provision enacting that the prohibition of occupation of proclaimed land by coloured persons was to continue even after such land had been deproclaimed, as long as it remained within the area of a local authority. A further new departure was a provision giving the Minister power to issue certificates of

By
LESLIE BLACKWELL K.C. M.P.
In "The Star"

exemption from the occupation clauses to a consular officer and his staff.

The Inquiry Commission

By far the most important change, however, introduced by this Act of 1932, was to place a new Section 131 (A) in the gold law. This section enables the Minister of the Interior, after consultation with the Minister of mines, to issue a certificate withdrawing any land specified therein from the operation of the provisions of Section 130 and 131, in so far as they prohibit residence upon or occupation of any land by a coloured person. A commission was thereupon set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Feetham, of Natal, in order to advise the Minister as to the exercise of the new functions entrusted to him by Section 131 (A). That commission has been sitting since the end of 1932, and although its main reports have been presented to and acted upon by Parliament, it is understood that its labours have not yet finally been concluded. The commission had the colossal task of enquiring into every individual case of Asiatic ownership and occupation on the gold fields, and making *ad hoc* recommendations in regard thereto. It also had the task of recommending for exemption blocks of land in proclaimed areas within which, even if there had not already been actually Asiatic occupation, there might be such occupation in the future.

This Year's Alterations

The report of the Feetham commission was the basis of the Act recently passed in Parliament—Act No. 30, of 1936. It drew attention to a number of minor irregularities or inconsistencies which required legislative attention, and in its original form the present Act was mainly a reflex of the commission's report. The Draft Bill, however, was referred to a select committee and after a considerable amount of evidence had been taken, was reported back to Parliament in a materially amended form.

I was a member of the select committee in question, and considering the thorny nature of the subject tackled and the widely divergent views upon the Asiatic question generally held by its members, it was nothing short of

miraculous that so large a degree of unanimity should have been arrived at. The Bill as reported back to Parliament was virtually an agreed one, and the Minister, Mr. Hofmeyr, who was chairman of the Select Committee had contributed so largely to its happy result, had the satisfaction of putting his Bill through Parliament in record time and with a minimum of discussion.

The Feetham commission, it will be remembered, had made recommendations for exemption in regard to two classes of land; (a) Individual stands; (b) blocks. In regard to the former there had been, and was a *de facto* occupation by an Asiatic. In regard to the latter, there may or may not have been occupation in part or in whole. The functions of the commission and of Section 131 (A) as passed, did not go beyond legalising illegal occupation. They did not touch the question of ownership. The select committee thought, however, that it would be futile for Parliament to concede the right of occupation in specially reserved blocks up and down the mining areas if it was not prepared to concede to Asiatics the right of ownership within those blocks. Failure to do this would be to place the Asiatics at the mercy of any European landlord who cared to profiteer in rent at his expense.

It was therefore decided to provide in the Act, that in so far as the blocks recommended by the Feetham commission and any other areas which the Minister might propose to Parliament were concerned, there should be conceded the full right of ownership despite any restrictive conditions in the Title Deeds, provided only that Parliament by resolution had confirmed the setting apart of these blocks. In regard to the individual stands outside the blocks Parliament was not prepared to concede the right of ownership, and so far as these are concerned, there is merely a right of occupation.

The Register System

The law has also been altered to provide that any setting aside under the original Act of 1885 must receive the confirmation of Parliament, and to allow, subject to the confirmation of Parliament, the acquisition of the ownership of land inside Asiatic bazaars on the gold fields. Provision is now made, at long last, for the setting up of a series of registers in which the various classes of permissible Asiatic occupation and ownership may clearly be defined. This, it is hoped, will have the effect of setting at rest doubts in

individual cases as to rights of occupation or ownership, and making illegal encroachments in the future, impossible. The new law extends the privileged class of consular agents and their servants who are relieved from the provisions of Sections 130 and 131, to include persons who are practising in the Union any recognised learned pro-

fession, and visitors of standing from abroad; it also makes provision for the grant of limited personal exemption, in order to mitigate cases of hardship, to individual Asiatics. In the case of consular officers and their servants there is conceded a right of ownership, limited as to time by the duration of official employment.

It is not pretended that every detail of the law has been covered in the foregoing, because there are so many special cases and particular classes of exemption, but it is hoped that these two articles will be of assistance in giving some idea of the present state of the law.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE COMMUNITY

A REJOINDER AND A DEFENCE

I READ with growing amazement the articles that follow each other in quick succession in the Press on woman, her needs, her education, her ideals, etc. etc. The writers are, in every instance I have come across, men, and with the confidence of those who are above reproach, they proceed to lay down the law for the "weaker sex." They are so definite about all that concerns women. They appear to know so thoroughly what the requirements of women are and they are so ready to offer help and advice that it seems a pity to contradict them and shatter their illusions.

I being a mere woman, cannot hope to write with the inspired knowledge of man. But because I am a woman I claim to understand my sex, and because I suffer from the same disadvantages, and have to face the same difficulties; because also I share in their achievements and in their past glory. I venture to put down my views for those who are sufficiently interested to read.

We stand to-day at a critical juncture. The question we have to solve are vital and a mistake to-day may be regretted for a generation or more—that is why we cannot afford to make light of our task.

More Dignified Place

The awakening consciousness of woman is troubling itself over woman's place in the community and the country. Our pioneers are striving hard to change unjust laws and break through worn out traditions and superstitions. They are trying to find a more dignified place for their sisters and if this place is to be worthily filled, we must work hard and incessantly to make men as well as women realize the greatness of the work before them. Man's share in this will not be confined to advice and criticism. He will have to act and by his actions prove his good intentions.

If women are to take their rightful place in the scheme of things we must decide in what relationship men and women will stand towards each other in the future. It is not the only aspect of womanhood which concerns us to-day but that of manhood as well. The two are not separate as some people would

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By

Mrs. VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT  
In "The Hindustan Times"

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have us believe and we cannot place them in different compartments and deal with them separately.

Slaves Of Convention

The type of man who prefers comfort to principles is alas all too common. He has his partner in the woman who prefers fine clothes and jewels, and such trivialities to a more beautiful way of life that would give her a nobler place, but harder conditions. It is argued that this type of woman has come into existence because of man. I may not be so sure of this. Men, and women of this type both slaves of convention. There is a false code of manners to which these people conform as a result of their early training and surroundings. Woman is petted and treated like a useless being which she eventually becomes, and man is, from his earliest years, fondled and spoilt until he degenerates into a weak creature useless to society and country. These types have become a danger to the dignity of manhood and womanhood and it is for those who realize the danger to work for a finer spirit in the men and women of the nation.

As soon as woman understands that, greater even than the need for suffrage, is the need of making her sisters spirited and self-reliant, no man can deny her recognition and equality. And when man ceases to offer advice to woman but instead works to create in his fellow-men an appreciation of womanhood, when he looks upon woman not as a play-thing to be displayed or hidden away according to his whim, but as his partner in the business of life, sharing his privileges and responsibilities, there is no woman who will deny to man the justice that will be his due. Let us put an end to the hypocrisy and dishonesty by which we are surrounded. Let us change, as soon as possible, those false conventions that keep us prisoners in an artificial society.

Moral Training

The question that faces us to-day is not whether our daughters should be educated or remain ignorant, whether they should be brought up according to Eastern or Western tradition, whether they should be married at the age of 14 or 24. In my opinion, these things are of no importance. They will be solved automatically as soon as our country regains its independence. What is of immediate importance is the moral training of our young—the building up of that quality in man and woman which enables them to see the truth and helps them to stand by it unmindful of consequences.

If our boys and girls are to grow up into free citizens the evil that surround us have got to be destroyed. This is more difficult for us because we are living under foreign domination. Where liberty is suppressed, evil grows and flourishes and much of our degradation to-day is due to our loss of liberty. It is all the more necessary for us to be alert and on the watch for every little defect and weakness.

Learn To Be Men

In a country under foreign domination, every man and woman is called upon, at some time, to fight for the recognition of his or her principles and through lack of training in childhood, how many choose the easy path of compromise to the steep one of right and duty. Our task lies in educating our young. Our sons must learn to be men. We cannot afford to let them develop what Bernard Shaw calls the soul of a servant. If we wish to suppress national servitude we must begin by driving our individual obsequiousness. Our daughters must be taught to know themselves; they have remained in ignorance too long. Once they understand the meaning of life they will despise all that is low and mean and an ever-increasing number of them will welcome privation with self-respect to comfort with contempt.

So much for my ideas.—We now come to the attacks so often made against women; their inability to reach man's level in spite of education, their love of the superficial, their resort to underhand

methods for attaining their ends and so on.

The early education of a boy or girl is no more than a training to act a part in life. Just as we teach a boy manhood so in all respects we preach womanhood to our girls. They are men and women from their earliest infancy upwards and never for an instant do we give them the chance to forget this and regard themselves as human beings and individuals. The difference is that while the boy has opportunities of learning other things outside the home the girl learns nothing else.

Feminine Psychology

People who profess to understand the corruption of character that results when a man is forced to earn a living by expressing opinions he does not believe, fail to understand this principle in the psychology of woman. An ex-

press surprise at the feminine wiles and dishonesty of even those women who have received good education. They forget that this is an ingredient of feminine psychology brought about by centuries of training.

From the moment a woman desires sex, society compels her to become dependent on some man. If a woman working for her living is discovered in immorality she will be immediately discharged no matter how efficient her work have been. She is given no quarter at the hands of those who constitute themselves the guardians of the world's morals, and often ends her days as a prostitute. Put bluntly even in 1936 a woman must choose between slavery and starvation. Is it surprising that she should develop underhand ways to gain her ends or that she should fail to rise to the level of man's attainment?

Light Of Knowledge

Woman has been taught to hide her feelings behind a mask. She must not try to see things as they are or give expression to the urges within her. The name given to this mark is "womanly instinct" and if any woman, growing old, should try to discard it, a cry of protest is raised by prudes of both sexes. They beg woman not to throw away modesty and become unsexed and shameless. They entreat her in the name of India's past glory not to discard these virtues which, it is said made the woman of a past age great. What these people really wish to preserve is neither virtue nor chastity but that ignorance which has kept woman enslaved through the ages and which is now giving place to the light of knowledge. Once that light spreads, no power can prevent its reaching women and they will shake off all restraint and fear and go eagerly forward with their men to establish a better order of things.

"EAST INDIANS" IN TRINIDAD, BRITISH GUIANA AND SURINAM

II—Education

AS has already been pointed out, the State and the Christian Churches run education in partnership, the state furnishing the finance and the Church the building and the management. In some cases the schools are situated on sugar estates. In such cases, the State furnishes the finance, the Estate the building and the Church the management broadly speaking.

Under the Immigration law the Sugar Estates were under an obligation to provide education for the children of the immigrants. But it is common knowledge that the Sugar Estates were none too keen on education. They paid greater attention to hospitals for obvious reasons. The State in the past hardly evinced any more interest in the education of "coolies" than the planters. The only body which took interest in education was the Christian missionaries, who however rated proselytism higher than education. None the less the Indian community cannot be too grateful to the Christian missionaries for most of such educational progress as they have achieved.

In recent years the State has taken increasing interest in the education of Indians as of others. It had, however, to accommodate itself to its historical heritage. The Christian Churches had done pioneering work and had strongly entrenched themselves in public opinion particularly the Roman Catholic Church. The State which contributed increasingly to the financial support of education naturally wished to have increasing

control over education. Due to Christian denominational rivalry and pirating for students, educational efficiency had suffered. There were too many inefficient schools competing for pupils. The British Guiana Education Commission of 1924-25 severely condemned the inevitable inefficiency of such denominational schools and advocated the replacement of such schools by Government and secular schools. The Mayhew-Marriot Commission, which examined the educational system in Trinidad more recently, deplored the inefficiency of the denominational system in Trinidad, but advocated its reform and not its replacement. Mr. Arthur Mayhew, one of the members of the Commission, was by the way, in India, in the Educational Service and is the author of the book, "The Education for India," in which he did not conceal his view that the salvation of India lay in accepting Christianity and the educational system should, therefore, provide religious education. But by religious education he meant only the Christian and not the non-Christian. For in his supplementary report on Trinidad he advocated that while Christian preachers should have the right of entry into non-Christian schools for giving religious instructions, the preach-

By
Mr. P. KODANDA RAO
In "The Servant Of India"

ers of non-Christian religions should not be accorded reciprocal rights! According to the Government of Trinidad, this discriminatory recommendation "does not appear to have been carried out in practice." And Mr. Mayhew is the Educational Adviser to the Colonial Office in London.

This policy of education through the Christian Churches is upheld on principle by educationists like Mr. Mayhew and generally by administrators in the Colonies who had seen previous service in Africa. The Education Departments, generally speaking, prefer that both from the point of view of efficiency and finance, the Government should control the educational system and not the Churches, Christian or other. Others acquiesce in the present policy as the inevitable incident of historical circumstances. Vested interests have grown up and it would be difficult to displace the system. Public opinion still sniffs at the "Godless" education of Government schools and is not content with the provision of the right of entry of preachers of different religious denominations to give religious education to the pupils of their denominations in Government Schools. This is particularly so with the Roman Catholics, and they are very influential in Trinidad. It is note-worthy, however, that the Mayhew-Marriot Commission recorded that the teaching profession in Trinidad, consisting almost entirely of Christians, unanimously preferred and pleaded for Government schools as against Church-controlled schools!

There are still others who acquiesce in the present system on grounds of economy. The Churches, and in some cases the Sugar Estates, supply the buildings, and the churches the management. And the charges for these will have to be borne by the Government in other circumstances. It is possible to exaggerate the value of these contributions by the Churches. The Mayhew-Marriot Commission failed to get figures of the financial contributions made by the Churches towards education and admit that they amount to very little, hardly worth speaking on the whole. It will not be inaccurate to assert that the majority of buildings provided by the Churches and the Sugar Estates are anything but up to the mark and some very deplorable. The majority of buildings on sugar estates in British Guiana are in a dilapidated condition. And the same is true in Trinidad. The situation had become so intolerable that the Governments had been obliged

to accept increasing responsibility for buildings and equipment. The only alternative at the moment is for the Government to tolerate the condemned buildings or foot the bill for new buildings itself without any material financial contribution from the Churches and the Estates. The plea of economy, whatever its validity in days gone by, has very little validity today and will have even less in the future.

If the Government is to spend the money itself there is no reason why it should make a present of it to the Christian Churches instead of spending it itself. In the meanwhile, one possibility is to rent the buildings now owned by the Churches and the Estates, and that would cost very little.

As regards the contribution of management by the Churches, it may be noted that the managers of schools are invariably ministers of the Churches and not primarily educationists. If it

be contended that the Christian minister is *ipso facto* a competent educationist, there is no reason why the department of education should not be made over to the Church altogether and the posts of the Bishop and the Director of Education amalgamated, and much economy secured thereby. In these days of increasing specialization, such a reversion to medievalism would hardly commend itself to any unbiassed mind.

As a matter of fact, the tendency has been for the State, through its secular Education Department, to increase its control over the Church management of the schools, which is naturally resisted passively if not actively by the Churches. The Education Departments have not themselves preferred on grounds of economy, much less of efficiency, the management of schools by the Churches

(To be continued)

South African News In Brief

For Personal Tax Exemptions

MR. K. SOOBAMONEY, the Joint Hon. Secretary of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Maritzburg Branch) requests all unemployed and indigent Indians to make application to him for the purpose of obtaining exemption in respect of the Personal Tax which is due to be paid by October 7. They are asked to call at his office, 137a, Relief Street, Maritzburg, where all cases will be thoroughly investigated, and thereafter to make the recommendation of all deserving cases to the Receiver of Revenue.

"New National Anthem" For S.A.

At its last meeting the Senate of the University of Pretoria unanimously carried a resolution expressing thanks and gratitude to the Government for the playing of "Die Stem van Suid Africa" when the toast of the Sovereign of South Africa was proposed at the State banquet given in honour of the delegates attending the Southern Africa Transport Conference. The resolution adds that this serves as a precedent and that "Die Stem van Suid Africa" would in future have to be regarded as the national anthem.

National Conference On

Social Work

The National Conference on Social Work, 1936, will be held in the Conference Hall, Empire Exhibition Grounds, from October 1 to October 3. It is the first Conference of its kind to be held in the Union of South Africa. The National Bureau of Educational and Social Research, which is attached to the Union Department of Education, is responsible

for the organisation of the Conference. Members of the Conference are asked to register at the Conference Bureau on the morning of September 30. At noon a Civil Luncheon will be given by the Mayor and City Council of Johannesburg at the City Hall. The Conference will be opened by his Excellency the Governor-General, the Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, who will give an address, at 8 p.m. on September 30. The Chairman of the Conference is the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr. S. P. Bekker. Speakers: General the Right Honourable J. C. Smuts, Minister of Justice; Dr. E. G. Malherbe, Director, National Bureau of Educational and Social Research. There will be three sessions daily. On Friday and Saturday afternoons the Conference will divide into three sections and some of the sectional meetings will be held at the Witwatersrand University.

Conveyance Of Non-Europeans

In Corporation Buses

The Durban Local Road Transportation Board has granted an application by the Durban Corporation Trams and Motor Department for an amendment to nine motor carrier certificates in respect of vehicles operating between Pine Street and Maydon Wharf to carry non-European as well as European passengers and in the case of Pine Street and Durban North, to carry non-Europeans if they are servants of residents. The idea of the Corporation is to have a partition in the buses separating European from non-European passengers. Accommodation would be for 20 European and 10 non-European passengers.

How Durban's Deficit Is Made Up

Although Durban is budgetting for a deficit of £26,153, the deficit is made up of shortages and surpluses on trading concerns of the borough and has nothing to do with the general rating funds, which are balanced, according to a statement issued by Mr. H. L. Buzzard, Chairman of the Finance Committee. He states that the figures are:—

| | |
|---|---------|
| Shortages on electric light account (to be provided for out of accumulated surpluses) ... | £20,385 |
| Shortage on telephone account (to be provided for out of working balance reserves ... | 8,058 |
| | <hr/> |
| | £28,443 |
| Less for the following surpluses:— | |
| Indian market | £1,559 |
| Water | 204 |
| Native revenue | 527 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 2,290 |
| | <hr/> |
| | £26,153 |

Arrival And Departure Telegrams

Durban's new system of "immediate arrival and departure" telegrams at the central station came into operation on Monday and was a success from the start. Several people availed themselves of the facilities to send telegrams from the station platform advising their relatives, friends or business associates of their arrival or departure from Durban. A Telegraph Department official will be on the station platform to meet arriving or await departing trains for long-distance destinations and passengers may make use of this official for dictating telegrams which are despatched within five minutes of their issue to the official.

Prospect Township Not To Be Exempted

The Johannesburg City Council had decided to abandon the scheme to convert Prospect Township for housing coloured people. The reason for this decision is the uncertainty concerning the exemption of the area from the Gold Law without which coloured persons cannot be settled there. It has been found that exemption cannot be made effective without a resolution of Parliament. Another reason is that increase in the population of the township is made necessary immediate action being taken to improve sanitary condition.

Indian's Appeal Dismissed

The appeal of Mahomed Moosa, an Indian trader, against the refusal by the Rural Licensing Board and the Randfontein Town Council to grant him a licence to trade at a spot just outside the town's boundary, has been dismissed by Mr. Justice Greenberg. The grounds for the dismissal of the appeal were that no absolute proof was given by the applicant that the board was actuated by an improper motive in refusing a certificate.

The Empire Exhibition

The Empire Exhibition has been opened by H. E. the Governor-General in great pomp on September 15. Thousands of people are visiting daily.

Johannesburg Jubilee

Johannesburg began its Jubilee celebration on Tuesday September 22 with a three mile long procession with interesting industrial and historic scenes which attracted not less than 80,000 people.

Indians' Generous Gift To Zulu Hospital

Messrs. Kajee Bros, well known merchants of Durban and Mapumulo, we understand, have donated the sum of £200 to the McCord Zulu Hospital which is handed over to the local Committee by the American Board of Missions.

Death At Standerton

The death took place at the age of 56 years through heart failure of Mr. A. E. Pochee, a well known merchant of Standerton at his residence on September 12. The late Mr Pochee was one of the best known and highly respected members of the City's Indian Community. The funeral which took place on Sunday September 13 is considered to be the largest Muslim funerals in the history of Standerton and District. Mourners having come from all parts of Transvaal and Natal. The deceased leaves behind a widow, three sons, one of whom Mr. S. A. Pochee is studying medicine in England, and a daughter to mourn their irreparable loss. We extend to the bereaved our heartfelt sympathy.

Visit To The Holy Land

A correspondent from Ladysmith writes: Mr. Amod Easopjee Moola, one of the directors of the well known firm of Messrs. M. M. Amod & Co., (Pty), Ltd. is to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. He will sail from Durban on October 11 and will be accompanied by Mrs. Moola and his mother. They will be away for twelve months and during their holiday will visit Mecca, Medina, Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Arabia, India and the United Kingdom. Mr. Moola has lived in Ladysmith practically all his life and during his business career has earned the respect of all classes of the community. He has proved himself to be a shrewd and capable businessman and one who has helped to build up the largest and most up-to-date departmental store in Northern Natal. Ever considerate to the welfare of the public he has been connected with all charitable institutions and is an enthusiastic member of the Young Moslem Society. Mr. Moola is a keen sportsman and at soccer has represented the Klip River District on numerous occasions as a full-back, and could be always relied upon to play a good clean game. On Sunday Messrs. M. V. Riga & Co., and M. H. Moola & Son, accorded Mr. and Mrs. Moola and mother a farewell reception at their premises 206, Murchison Street, before 130 guests. Speeches were made by a few guests including Professor Osman M.A.M. The function terminated after a grand feast with prayers.

For Coronation Seats

The following announcement is made by the Prime Minister's office for general information:—The Coronation procession will not pass South Africa House, which will be closed on May 12, 1937. The High Commissioner hopes to secure a block of seats on the stand to be erected by the United Kingdom Government at a reasonable cost. The number will, however, be limited and cannot be ascertained yet. It will be possible to meet all requests from Union nationals who may desire to view the procession. Applications should be made to the Secretary's office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, London, not later than November 15. Applicants should state the names of the persons included in the party, their permanent addresses in the Union and their addresses in the United Kingdom. The system of drawing lots for seats will be necessary, the result of which will be communicated to the applicants immediately. Applicants are accordingly warned to make other arrangements for seats through the usual booking agencies. The Secretary's office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, London, will be prepared to pass on such applications to reputable booking agents if so requested.

League Of Nations Condemned

A resolution urging the formation of an international peace committee of representatives of all sections of the community, to pursue the work of peace, was passed by the Durban branch of the League of Nations at a meeting held recently. The Rev. W. H. Martin said that the League could only be effective if it were based on Christian principles. Mr. Ben Matthews said the League meant nothing to the workers, as history showed that governments were too concerned with vested interests. Mr. H. H. Kemp said the League had no honesty, no honour and no correctness.

First S.A. Lady As Dental Surgeon

A very pleasant function took place at the Hindoo Temple, Rufane Vale, on Thursday September 17, when a farewell reception was given by the Indian community in honour of Miss A. Laxmi Devi, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Naidoo, of the Orient Fruit Depot, Walmer Road. The President of the local branch of the Cape Indian Congress, Mr. A. E. Haffjee, who occupied the chair, thanked the meeting for giving him the privilege to lead the proceedings and said that the guest of honour was no stranger but a locally born Indian girl and the first to attain high scholastic honours as she had done. She obtained her elementary education in this city but some five years ago left for India where she continued her studies. Although handicapped at first, she mastered these obstacles and succeeded in obtaining the necessary qualifications entitling her to enter the X-Ray and Electro-Therapeutic Dental College of Madras, ultimately securing that institute's Diploma of Licentiate of Dental Science. After practising there for some time she returned to the city some three months ago, but was leaving by the *Sirring Castle* on Saturday September 19, for England where she intended entering the London Institute in order to take further courses in Dental Surgery etc. Mr. Haffjee tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Naidoo the meeting's congratulations for the high educational honours obtained by their daughter, whom he then garlanded midst loud applause. He wished her every success in her further studies and a very bright and prosperous future. After various other speakers had addressed the meeting in the same strain and wished her godspeed, Miss Laxmi Devi in a brief and fitting reply thanked on behalf of her parents and herself, one and all for the honour they had done her and for their good wishes. After refreshments had been served the function terminated with loud cheers for the guest of honour.

Dr. Sheldrake In Durban

Dr. Sheldrake, the European Moslem who arrived in Durban as the honoured guest of the Muslim Youth League, was given a cordial welcome in the City Hall.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Death Of Madame Cama

THE *Bombay Sentinel* regrets to announce the death of Mrs. Rustom K. R. Cama, which took place in Bombay. This remarkable Parsi lady was known as Madame Cama in Europe. She was born and educated in Bombay and married in 1885 Mr. Rustom Cama, the son of the great Parsi Orientalist, Mr. Khurshedji Cama. In 1890, she had to go to England for medical treatment. While in England, she gave lectures on Indian politics at Hyde Park. From her early days, she was an extremist, and her speeches at Hyde Park in those days created a stir in England. When it was rumoured that the Government intended to take action against her, Madame Cama left London for Paris, which in those days was the asylum for politicals. She made Paris her home and from there conducted propaganda against England for the last thirty-five years. During her stay in Paris she came in contact with the Indian revolutionary the late Mr. Shyamji Krishna Varma. Madame Cama was always a host to Indians who visited Paris for the last thirty years. Her last desire was to return to India and die in Bombay. As there was a ban against her entry into India, in 1935 she applied for a permit to the British Government, that as she was aged seventy-five she wished to return to India and gave a written undertaking that she would not take part in politics. As a result, she was permitted to return to India. She had arrived in Bombay only last December. She had been suffering from cancer and was in the Parsi General Hospital for the last six months. It may be recalled that it was Madame Cama who, for the first time, at a meeting in Berlin put a National Flag of India, when she felt, in a gathering of representatives from various nations the humiliation of her motherland not having a flag of her own.

485 Indians To Be Repatriated From British Guiana

Information received in the office of the local Indian Colonial Association from British Guiana states that it is expected that about 485 Indians now living in British Guiana will be repatriated to India during the month. They will sail on the *s.s. Ganges* which has been chartered by the British Guiana and Trinidad Governments from James Nourse Ltd., and which is due there from Trinidad with 450 Indians in mid-September. The ship will sail from British Guiana directly for India where they will arrive about six weeks later.

Ships are only chartered for the purpose of repatriating Indian immigrants when a sufficient number has been registered in both colonies to justify such a step.

Indian Exhibition In America

On the advice of Indian and American friends in U.S.A., Mr. Chaman Lal, Journalist, has decided to take a travelling exhibition of finest Indian handicrafts and hold exhibitions in the leading business educational and cultural centres of the great continent of America. Delicacies of Kashmir, Jaipur, Delhi, Mysore, Travancor, Lucknow, Agra, Benares, Dacca, Colombo, Peshawar and Multan will be included in the exhibits. While Mr. Chaman Lal will as usual continue his journalistic activities, he will devote a considerable portion of his time to pushing Indian handicrafts in America. His two visits to the United States have convinced him that there is ample scope there to help the sale of hand-made Indian goods and he has decided to spend one year for this purpose in America. Many national leaders and public men have blessed his plan.

Pandit Jawaharlal's Autobiography In Bengali

The *United Press* understands that at the request of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Mr. Satyendranath Majumdar, Editor of the *Anand Bazar Patrika*, the premier vernacular Nationalist daily of Calcutta, has undertaken to translate in full Panditji's autobiography in Bengali.

Surendranath Bannerjea's Bust

In the presence of a distinguished gathering a marble bust of Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjea was unveiled by the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan at the Indian Association Hall on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of Sir Surendra Nath's death. The bust has been presented to the Indian Association by Mr. P. C. Coomar, a great admirer of Sir Surendra Nath and well-known businessman of the city. In unveiling the bust the Maharajadhiraj delivered a highly appreciative speech in the course of which he said that Surendra Nath Banerjea was and would always be a national hero and that the inspiration of his life must not be lost sight of.

Gujrat Scholar's Achievement

Dr. Dhirendrakumar Mehta of Gadat in the Navasari District of the Baroda State has achieved the distinction of being the first Indian scholar to be appointed Lecturer in Indology in the Munich University in Germany. He received his early education in the Guru-

kul Academy at Kangari before proceeding to South Rhodesia and East Africa. He next gravitated to Germany for further study of pedagogics and philosophy in the Munich University where he eventually secured a doctorate and topped the list of students.

20,000 Candidates For October Matric Examination

That the Bombay University expects at least 20,000 candidates to appear for the supplementary matriculation examination to be held in October next, is mentioned in the business agenda of the Bombay University Senate.

Rs. 150,000 Bail For M.L.A.

Mr. K. L. Gauba, Muslim Member of the India Legislative Assembly, and a former director of the Peoples Bank of Northern India was on Aug. 14 ordered by the Sessions Judge to be released on a bail of Rs. 150,000. It would be recalled that a bail application on behalf of Mr. Gauba who is accused of conspiracy and criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 300,000 belonging to the Bank was earlier rejected by a Magistrate.

Manmohan Singh Visits Montgomery

A message from Montgomery says: Sirdar Manmohan Singh, the celebrated pilot, employed by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, arrived here by aeroplane on a private visit to his brother, S. Hukam Singh, Sanitary Engineer. A large number of ladies and gentlemen went out to the landing ground to receive him. A number of social functions were arranged in his honour and the local Sri Guru Singh Sabha presented him an address for his brave and enterprising flights undertaken by him all over the globe. Manmohan Singh made a brief reply. A souvenir in the form of a costly silver globe, indicating the routes taken by Manmohan in his solo flights from England to India, and from England to Cape of Good Hope, was received by him as a mark of appreciation here at Montgomery from the Parsi community of Bombay. It was much liked by his friends here.

World Teachers' Conference Delegate

Miss P. Thakat Singh, Inspector of Schools, Kapurthala State, who went to England to attend the World Teachers' Conference at Oxford in 1935, has returned back to India to see her parents. Miss Singh secured the post-graduate diploma of the London Institute of Education and is the first Punjabi woman to earn that distinction.

AN APPEAL FOR INDIAN ORPHANAGE

PUBLIC ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE £1,500

AN appeal is being made to the generous minded members of the Indian Community for subscriptions to assist in putting up an Orphanage for Indian children in Durban. The Committee which has this matter in hand is the Hindu Temple Committee of Somsteu Road, Durban. This Temple is known as the Shri Thakurdwara and Dharmashala and is the oldest established Hindu Temple in South Africa of the Hindi-speaking section of the Community.

In view of the increase in the population of the Indian Community, for years past glaring cases of poverty stricken and orphan children have been brought to the notice of the Temple Committee, and therefore with a view to establishing an institution for the care of these unfortunate destitute children, the Committee has decided to erect an Orphanage.

The City Council have very generously, upon application having been made by the said Temple Committee, sold in freehold, half an acre of land for the purpose, at a nominal figure of £200. The land is situated adjoining the existing Temple premises, and the condition imposed by the City Council is that it shall be used for benevolent, educational, charitable and/or religious purposes, and that within three years of the purchase, buildings to the value of £1,000 shall be erected thereon. The end of the said period is drawing near. Plans for the buildings are being prepared and will be submitted to the City Council for approval.

The Committee points out that in addition to the Orphanage buildings, there will be erected, class-rooms for educational purposes. At the present time, in the temple premises, a school is being run where nearly 150 children

receive education in English and Hindi vernacular is also taught in the after noons. As is well known many children are turned away from schools in Durban for want of accommodation, the contemplated additional class-rooms will provide accommodation for an increased number of children thereby fulfilling a pressing need to some extent. In so far as the Orphanage is concerned, it will cater for all classes of children of both sexes, without differentiation of creed. It is expected that all sections of the community will liberally subscribe towards this worthy cause.

The Chairman of the Collecting Committee is Mr. R. Rajcoomar, the well known Cartage Contractor, 31 May Street, Durban, and the Hon. Secretary is Mr. Ashwin Choudree, Commissioner for Oaths, of Messrs. Ashwin Choudree & Co. (Pty) Ltd., Land & Estate Agents, Durban.

Things In General

Sentenced For Keeping Gambling Machines

TWO gambling machines have been found in an Indian shop in Fordburg two Indians were hauled before Mr. A. I. Johnson, in the Magistrate's Court, Johannesburg, and were sentenced to pay a fine of £15, or in default of payment, three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Mr. Johnson ordered the gambling machine to be confiscated by the Crown, together with the money found in them.

Natal Buddhist Society

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Natal Buddhist Society was held at the Tamil Institute on September 6 at 3 p.m. The report was read by the secretary Mr. D. G. Muthuswami, wherein he urged for co-operation. The treasurer's financial statement reflected a balance of £8-1-8. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing season: Patrons: Messrs. Muthuswami, Kuppie Murrie; President: Mr. A. Thumbiran. Hon. Joint Secretaries: Messrs. D. L. Chakaravarthi, S. Manikam; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. A. Nathsmunier, M. Ramaswami; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. T. M. Chinasmami; General Committee: Messrs. T. Muthuswami, L. Nagamtho, K. Raju, A. Sagathaven, A. Suthee, K. Papiah A. C. Moonswami, N. Kunipen, C. C. Swami; Ceremony Conductor: Messrs. Mr. T. S. Ohinupen; Hon. Auditor: Mr. D. G. Muthuswami.

India's Contribution To League Of Nations

A Reuter's message from Simla states: The Council of State, by 36 votes to six, carried a motion recommending a reduction in India's contribution to the League of Nations. The Government approved the motion, but opposed a motion in favour of India leaving the League.

Sundwene Committed For Trial

Ntumane Sundwene, the Native who has been undergoing a preparatory examination on allegation of murder, attempted murder and theft of firearms, was committed for trial on September 18 by Mr. W. A. Burton, Assistant Magistrate. He reserved his defence and accepted short service.

Newlands Indian School

A large gathering of parents and guardians assembled at Newlands Indian School recently to discuss the proposed extension of the School. J. Soorujdai, a pupil of the school, in welcoming the guests explained the need for education in the modern world to achieve success. Mr. and Miss K. P. Peter, who are popular figures and friends of the poor and needy, were present. Mr. Peter was garlanded and Miss Peter was presented with a bouquet by the smallest girl of the school. Mr. Peter said it was a pleasure to be in the midst of the gathering for the purpose of extending the

present school building and hoped that ways and means would be found to satisfy the need, since many children were being turned away on account of insufficient accommodation. The head teacher, Mr. B. Bhugwandeo, briefly outlined the progress of the school and regretted that lack of accommodation was hindering further advance. He thanked Mr. Peter, who had donated the school property, and had looked to the future of the coming generation. Other speakers were Messrs. Ramlall, Chinappah, Jugduth, G. K. Singh, Periaboo, Ramdhan, Beshari, Bridgmohan and Miss Layla (a pupil of the school). In conclusion, the head teacher said that the donor of the property had now opened the list by donating £25 and further promised to furnish the proposed building when completed. Mr. J. Jagroo moved a vote of thanks to all present for their keenness and interest in the day's function.

Malvern Indian Crew

The first annual meeting of the 1st Malvern Indian Rover Scouts crew was held in the Malvern School Hall on September 6. The office-bearers for the ensuing year were as follows:—Patrons, Messrs. Lewis Byron, H. Middleton and A. B. Naidoo; Vice-Patrons, Messrs. Maggie G. Mungar and M. S. Moodley; President, Mr. O. Munsamy; Vice Presidents, Messrs. S. M. Saib, E. Shik, S. Mahomed, R. D. Charles, V. K. Naidoo, V. S. Naidoo, S. J. Maharaj, N. Needhie

and R. P. Nair; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Thumbay Pillay; Hon. Asst. Secretary, Mr. C. Charles; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. V. M. Moodley; Hon. Auditor, Mr. V. K. Naidoo; Scoutmaster, Mr. Munsamy; Asst. Scoutmaster, Mr. S. S. Moodley. The Secretary's report indicated that the crew, though still in its infancy, held a very good future. The treasurer's report touching on their prosperous year showed a net balance of £14. The Scouts meet on Sundays for training.

Nizamia Muslim Society

The half yearly meeting of the above society was held on Sunday September 20, at 468, Church Street Pietermaritz-

burg. A large number of members was present, and Mr. S. Madar was in the chair. Minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary in submitting the report of the society said that three general meetings and five committee meetings were convened. All resolutions were successfully carried out. During the six months five thousand copies of the Nizamia papers were published and distributed throughout the union and overseas. The society catered for four Muslim funerals, and occasional visits were paid to the Grey's Hospital on behalf of the society. It was unanimously decided to have the society registered and the necessary arrange-

ments were being made. Very encouraging letters were received from the Cape, Transvaal and Natal wishing the society every success and prosperity. The financial statement showed that £74-12-3 were collected for fees, donation and Building Fund. The expenses incurred during the six months were £26-18-9. A sum of £145-12s. was promised from the officials and members. Before the termination of the meeting Mr. S. Yusuf contributed £5-5s. towards the Building Fund and 10s. 6d., from Mr. E. Cassoojee for Gurba Fund. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

The Sporting World

Indian Cricket Tour

A COMMITTEE of three has been appointed by the Indian Board of Control to inquire into the conduct of the entire tour by the All-India cricket team in England with special reference to questions of discipline and the causes which led to the lack of co-operation and co-ordination between the various members of the team.

1940 Olympic Games

The Japan Tourist Bureau has received a letter from the Maharaja of Indore, India, booking seven first-class tickets for the 1940 international Olympic Games at Tokio. The Maharajah is the first to book tickets for the 1940 Olympic Games, the organisation committee for which has not yet been appointed.

Karriar Cup Final At Newcastle

As curtain raisers to the senior match the Dannhauser boys played against the Newcastle school boys. The score was 3-1 in favour of Newcastle. The senior match was the final for the Karriar Floating Trophy. In spite of a weak team, Dannhauser United put up a fine performance and were victorious. Dannhauser has now won two of the three trophies competed for. Both matches were played at Newcastle on Sunday last under the whistles of Messrs. Jarvis and S. M. Vawda respectively.

Sports At Chaka's Kraal

The second annual Five-A-Side Football Tournament for Mr. D. B. Singh's Trophy was held at the Chaka's Kraal Sports Ground on Sunday, September 20. Twenty teams competed for the Trophy which was played out on the knockout system. Verulam was very lucky to stand for a B. in the semi-final, so Olare Estate and Stanger met in the semi-final which resulted in a win for Olare Estate. The final match was played between Verulam and Olare Estate and resulted in a win for Olare Estate. The final match was very interesting and Mr. G. K. Singh of Durban was the

By "Rambler"

referee. The following are the winning team members: Messrs. A. I. Timol (Capt.), R. Singh, E. I. Timol, N. G. Naidoo (Baker) and L. Vinden. The following officials conducted the sports: Mr. Rughbeer of Durban as Time-keeper; Messrs. C. K. Moodley and Jimmy of Verulam as joint record clerks.

Klerksdorp Indian Cricket Club

The annual general meeting of the Klerksdorp Indian Cricket Club took place on September 13 at Mr. Halim's residence. The meeting was attended by a large number of members and the following officials were elected for the season 1936/7: Chairman: Mr. D. Bando; Vice-Chairman: I. M. Cassoo; Joint Secretaries: I. A. R. Gani, O. Rabbaney; Captain: I. M. Cassoo; Vice-Captain: M. Sultan; Treasurer: B. Bata; Selection Committee: I. A. R. Gani, I. M. Cassoo, O. Rabbaney, M. Sultan and B. Bata. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, P.O. Box, 75, (Phone 143, Cable add "Bombay") Klerksdorp.

Royal Athletic And Cycling Club

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Royal Athletic and Cycling Club, Springfield, was held on Sunday September 20, at Mr. J. Bharuth Ram's residence. The following office-bearers were elected:—Patrons: Messrs. Advocate A. Christopher, S. L. Singh, B. M. Ramonthar and A. Ballim; Hon. Life Vice-Presidents: Messrs. A. Durjan, R. Heeralall, T. Raghubar, M. Baldewernaadh, O. Sewchuran Singh, J. Mungal Ram and B. J. Mohan; President: Mr. J. Bharuth Ram; Vice-Presidents: R. M. Naipal, M. C. Naidoo, O. Sewzoolam Singh, B. Gobin Singh, B. Umraw and B. Rajcoomar; Joint Hon. Secretaries: J. Rajbally and P. M. Govender; Hon. Treasurer: R. Naipal; Hon. Auditor: A. Durjan; Members: J. B. Rathipaul, G. Sewlall,

M. Moonilall, S. R. Francis, B. J. Ram, P. J. Ram, A. C. Aboobrker, G. J. Mohan, B. Stephen and V. Naidoo. The Fourteenth Annual Deepawali celebration of the "Nav Yuvuk Deepavali Mundal" will be celebrated under the auspices of the above Club, on Sunday November 15. The Football Tournament on Sunday November 8, will commence at 9.30 a.m. at the Royal's Sports Grounds, Springfield.

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Obituary

Death Of David Kaisval

Death has removed the late David Kaisval at the age of 55 years. He was an outstanding sportsman of his time, having represented this province both at cricket and soccer. He played regularly for his club, the Blue Bells, and as a centre forward earned distinction by his fine play, and represented Durban on many occasions. When Natal sent a cricket team to Kimberley to play in the Baranto Cup Tournament, Kaisval was selected, and acquitted himself well. He was buried on Tuesday September 15 at the Catholic Cemetery, Queen Street, in the presence of a large number of well-known sportsmen and friends. He leaves a widow and six children.

LECTURE

Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, D.Litt., will give a lecture on "The Duties of Islam" on Wednesday, September 30, at 7-30 p.m. at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140 Queen Street, Durban, under the auspices of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall Committee. All are requested to be present.

S. J. RANDERIA,
Hon. Secy. M.K.G.L. and P.R.H.
Committee.