

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Nationalists "White South Africa" Stunt

RESOLUTIONS urging the introduction of legislation to prohibit mixed marriages, to prevent the employment of Europeans by non-Europeans and to institute separate residential areas for Europeans and non-Europeans were passed unanimously at a Nationalist Party meeting in the Maitland Town Hall, Capetown, on April 16. Mr. D. P. de Klerk was in the chair. Advocate J. G. Strydom, M.P., leader of the Nationalist Party in the Transvaal, spoke of a White South Africa, and declared that the Afrikaans nation would not be able to keep its self-respect if, for instance, it allowed the employment of Europeans by natives and Asiatics. White children, he said, should not be permitted to play with coloured and native children. "We must have a White South Africa," he said; "and to get that we must see that whites and coloureds and natives don't work and live together."

For Not Greeting His Master

J. K. J. Dames and N. G. van der Skyff, farmers of the Helpmekaar district, states the *Natal Advertiser's* Dundee correspondent, appeared before Mr. J. F. van der Plank, the Magistrate of Helpmekaar, charged with having assaulted an umfaan. Evidence was led that the umfaan was milking a cow early in the morning, when Dames and Van der Skyff came up to him. Dames smacked him in the face, asking him why he (the umfaan) did not greet his master. The umfaan was then made to lie down and was thrashed by Dames and Van der Skyff with a double whip. Dames and Van der Skyff were both found guilty and fined £1 or seven day's imprisonment with hard labour each.

When will this brutality of the white masters towards their Native employees end? It will never end by such altogether too mild punishment in comparison with the crime, imposed by magistrates. If the case had been the reverse in the above matter we do not know what the fate of the guilty Native would have been. These 'White' masters are certainly no credit to their race nor to the civilisation they represent.

Wonderful Example Of Sacrifice

The *Zoutpansberg Review And Mining Journal* in its issue of Friday April 16 writes:—"Mr. V. M. Ghelani, a local Indian Merchant, on Wednesday handed over a cheque for £500 to the local Hospital Committee as a donation towards the building of a Hospital at Louis Trichardt. It may be mentioned that Mr. Ghelani is by no means a wealthy man, and that such a magnificent gift as given by him is a definite sacrifice. It is hoped that this wonderful example will be followed by others."

Mr. V. M. Ghelani's desire to make the above donation was referred to in these columns some time ago. We fully endorse the well-deserved compliment given by our contemporary, to Mr. Ghelani,

Unbeneficial Occupation Of Farms Bill

A general meeting of the Natal Indian Farmers' Union was held last week in Durban, Mr. Jaffer Khan presiding. There was a large gathering as the subject for discussion was the Unbeneficial Occupation of Farms Bill, which it is felt, threatens the existence of the Indian farming community in the Union. The Chairman explained the essence of the Bill and after several speakers expressed their opinions on the measure a resolution was unanimously adopted strongly protesting against it on the grounds that the Bill gave autocratic powers to the Minister for the appropriation of lands for reasons that would not stand the test of examination. Subsequently the meeting authorised the Secretary to send telegrams to the Minister of Lands as well as the Agent General for India conveying the meeting's protest.

Wage Bill

The Second Reading of the Wage Bill was passed last Tuesday and the Committee Stage was set down for Thursday.

Malanite Amendment Rejected

Mr. J. G. Strydom (Rep. Nat., Waterberg) had moved as an amendment:—

"That this House refuses to pass the Second Reading of the Wage Bill unless provision is made therein for

(a) differentiation and discrimination between the wages of all employees on the basis of colour or race; (b) determining by means of quotas the number of Europeans and non-Europeans employed in any industry; (c) the reservation of certain trades or sections of trades exclusively for White employees; (d) the principle of separate spheres of work for White or non-White employees in separate sections of the industry concerned.

Mr. D. C. Burnside (Soc., Umbiflo) said:—

"That the Malanite amendment was nonsense because the wealth of the country was produced very largely by the non-European. It had been pointed out by the Wage and Economic Commission of 1925 that South Africa had a lop-sided economy. At one end of the scale were Europeans earning very high wages indeed—he did not for a moment object to that—and at the other end Natives very low wages. In no other country in the world was there such a disparity. The commission had recommended that before the wages of skilled workers were increased those of unskilled workers should be raised. Unfortunately that recommendation had never been carried out. As long as we—the Union—were prepared to keep the non-European at the present wage level, so long would the European run the risk of being dragged down to that level.

The Amendment was rejected by 65 votes to 19.

Mahatma Gandhi Prefers Honourable Deadlock

Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India, in his speech on April 8, ruled out as impossible the suggestion that the Governors should give assurances that they would not use their special powers but indicated that the Viceroy would willingly explain the provincial position further if approached by Mahatma Gandhi or any other Congress representative.

According to a Reuter's message from London, Mahatma Gandhi, in a message to the *Times*, rejects Lord Zetland's interpretation and says that the refusal to submit his interpretation to examination by a legal tribunal will raise

strong presumption that the British Government does not intend to deal fairly by the majority, whose advanced programme they dislike. "I prefer an honourable deadlock" says Mahatma Gandhi, "to dishonourable daily scenes between Congressmen and the Governors, in the sense that the British Government mean that the working of the Act by Congress seems impossible. It is therefore for the British Government to show Congress, by every means open within

their constitution, that Congress can advance towards their goal, even by taking office." Having affirmed that he is not actuated by any question of false prestige, Mahatma Gandhi says: "My function is that of mediator between Congress and the Government which, unlike many Congressmen, I believe to be as capable of being converted under moral pressure as of being coerced under physical pressure."

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1937

Perverse And Slavish Mentality

AS we had expected the community throughout the Union is agitated over the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement" arrived at between the Government and the self-styled representatives of the Congress over the White Women's Employment Restriction Bill which has now been dropped. It has necessitated an explanation both from the Agent-General and Messrs. Kajee and Nana. We regret to have to say that their explanation does not satisfy us.

Mr. Kajee, in the name of the community, should never have taken up a position of an importunate beggar and at the same time urged upon the Government and the people of India to come to the rescue, as he has quite obviously done before the Select Committee. It amounted to saying to the Government: "Please Sir, save us from being insulted by inflicting this legislation upon us, we would rather voluntarily fulfil the object the legislation has in view!" The S. A. I. C. executive states that the statement of its spokesmen should not be considered as a compromise.

"It has been stated," it goes on further to say, "that there exists a small minority of the European public which takes exception, under certain special circumstances, to the employment by Indians of European female labour. This feeling, the executive admits, is based on race prejudice and is, therefore, wrong and cannot be upheld on the grounds of reason or equity. Notwithstanding this, the executive appeals to Indian employers of European female labour, to which special exception has been taken, to respect this feeling and, take steps to dispense with the services of such employees."

This logic baffles our intelligence. The whole European public and the Government are against this "small minority" of their fellow citizens who have failed to establish their case, and pray why has the Congress executive become so over-generous as to ask

Indian employers of European female labour to respect this feeling?

The Agent-General says that the offer of Congress is that they will endeavour to secure the cessation of the employment of girls working in out-of-the-way places under direct supervision of Indians and that he undertakes to give the Congress his fullest support to implement this offer.

The fact that seems to be overlooked by the Agent-General is that this is not a question of degree but one of vital principle, of the self-respect and honour of the whole Indian nation. There has not been a single instance brought before the Select Committee of any immoral relations having taken place through such employment. And even if it had, we would still have opposed any legislation branding the whole nation as immoral, and we oppose the proposed voluntary action agreed to by the Congress. There is the Immorality Act that can always be applied in any individual cases of immorality. To ask people to cease employing white women or to dismiss those who are already employed, without rhyme or reason, is to insult both the employers and the employees.

But Messrs. Kajee and his associates have gone a step further. Not only do they ask Indian employers concerned to dismiss their white women employees but they ask them to give them a bonus and also to find other employment for them in European-owned establishments! Well, well, we do not know what to say of these good friends who have been responsible for this novel suggestion. We can only say that they have lost their mental equilibrium. Firstly, the suggestion implies that these white women have been serving their employers as a matter of special favour, which, in fact, is not the case. They applied, like all other employees, for employment and that is how they came to be employed. Secondly, if they are dismissed, in the present circumstances, it is not for any

fault of their employers. If, therefore, they resent being dismissed, they have just as strong a case to fight against the Government for this uncalled-for and impertinent interference in their private affairs and their uninvited concern about their morals which they can well look after themselves. Thirdly, since they are to be dismissed at the behest of the Government the responsibility of securing employment for them and of giving them relief falls on the shoulders of the Government and not their Indian employers. And, lastly, the Government has ample funds for the relief of white unemployed while the non-whites are woefully neglected. This appeal on the part of the Congress to the employers concerned, seems to us, therefore, to be wholly unnecessary and far from depicting a generous mind it depicts an extremely perverse and slavish mentality.

We are not prepared to advise our people to dismiss any of their white employees without just cause nor are we prepared to advise them to give bonuses to those who have had to be dismissed owing to Government pressure guided by European public opinion.

Grievances Of Nigel Indians

THE Nigel Municipality is coercing Indians to shift from the present Asiatic Bazaar into the new one opened for them, where, as has already been pointed out before, Indians will not be allowed to trade. Trading rights are given to Natives in the Native Location adjoining the Asiatic Bazaar and a European has applied for a licence to trade just outside the boundary of the Asiatic Bazaar. But Asiatics within the Bazaar may not trade. Moreover, we are told, the Bazaar is to be fenced all round with a man-proof fence.

As Indians have shown no inclination to shift, the Municipality has adopted coercive methods to force them to do so. The Superintendent of the Native Location, we understand, has been instructed to visit every Indian house and to threaten the Indians that unless they submit their plans for building their houses in the proposed new Asiatic Bazaar immediately, the compensation for their present houses will be forfeited and the Council will use force and break them down. Indians, we are told, were informed by the Town Clerk that trading rights would, under no circumstances, be granted in the proposed new Bazaar, that the Council was not concerned about the welfare of the Indians and that if the Indians could not see their way to accepting the proposed Bazaar with the restrictions imposed, they were at liberty to leave Nigel and go elsewhere.

The case of the Indians is that they have been in residence there for nearly

thirty five years and when the matter of shifting into the new Asiatic Bazaar was broached the Indians expressed their willingness to do so provided they were given the right to trade therein. This is by no means an extravagant request especially in view of the fact that Indians are not allowed to trade in townships nor in Gold areas and that in many places in the Transvaal they are not allowed to trade anywhere

but in Bazaars. In fact there is no Asiatic Bazaar in the Transvaal where Indians are prohibited from trading. We do not, in the circumstances, see any justification for the Nigel Municipality to impose this restriction and set a new precedent. Why are Indians differentiated as against the Natives on the one hand and the European on the other? We cannot see any other motive behind this move on the part of the Nigel

Municipality but to kill the Indians out of that town.

The Nigel Indians have referred the matter to the Agent-General for India and the Transvaal Indian Congress. It will be interesting to know what they have done. This is but another warning to Indians to become united and properly organised to be able to face the impending calamity. Will they take the warning?

CONGRESS AND AGENT-GENERAL MAKE EXPLANATIONS TO PLACATE PUBLIC OPINION

PUBLIC opinion on the compromise entered into by the "Congress representatives" with the Government on the White Women's Employment Restriction Bill, has quite naturally been aroused and has made both the "Congress representatives" and the Agent-General for India somewhat uneasy. Both have, therefore, made statements explaining the position.

Agent-General's Statement

The Agent-General, Sir Syed Raza Ali, made the following statement to a Press representative at Capetown: "Information has just reached me that a few of my countrymen in the Transvaal have unfortunately misunderstood the nature of the offer made by the Congress leaders to the Select Committee.

When the Congress appeared before the Select Committee, Mr. A. I. Kajee expressed the willingness of Congress to endeavour voluntarily to dispense with the services of those European girls—about 12—to whose employment, in view of particular conditions, special exception had been made.

Though this offer was a voluntary one and not a compromise, it indicated an honest desire by the South African Indian Congress to persuade those small traders, whose trade had been built up with the help of one or two European employees, to make a voluntary sacrifice.

"The offer of Congress amounts to this—that they will endeavour to secure the cessation of the employment of girls working in out-of-the-way places under the direct supervision of Indians. To implement this offer I undertake to give the Congress my fullest support...."

Statement By "Congress Executive"

The following statement has been made to *The Star* (Johannesburg) by the "executive of the South African Indian Congress":—

"The executive of the South African Indian Congress considers it imperative to define its position with regard to the

statement made by its spokesman when giving evidence before the select committee on the subject of the Provincial Legislative Powers Extension Bill and of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Bill.

"The statement made by Mr. A. I. Kajee was in these terms:—

"Personally I would go so far as to say that we, as Indians, would consider a proposal to dismiss our European employees but we do not want to be insulted by having this legislation inflicted upon us. We would rather do it voluntarily."

"The executive notes that its standpoint on the Bills, which were prompted by race prejudice and for political ends and which sought to cast a slur on the Indian community of South Africa and on the Indian nation as a whole, has been vindicated and that the Bills have, therefore, been dropped.

"The executive desires it to be clearly understood that the statement of its spokesman which is now being termed as an assurance, shall not be construed as a compromise, or as an acceptance in any form of the principles underlying the Bills. These objections are fundamental and unalterable.

"It has been stated that there exists a small minority of the European public which takes exception, under certain special circumstances, to the employment by Indians of European female labour.

"This feeling, the executive repeats, is based on race prejudice and is, therefore, wrong and cannot be upheld on grounds of reason or equity."

"Notwithstanding this, the executive appeals to Indian employers of European female labour to which special exception has been taken, to respect this feeling and take steps to dispense with the services of such employees.

"The executive realises that this step will not only necessitate a sacrifice on the part of the Indian employer, but also inflict an undeserved hardship on the European employees and appeals to Indian employers to mitigate this hardship by all possible means."

Bonus To Girls Recommended

"An appeal to give a bonus, in addition to the usual or a longer notice, to European girls who are dismissed will be made by the South African Indian Congress to all Indian employers," said Mr. A. I. Kajee, in an interview to the Press in Durban.

"We are hoping," he added, "that this bonus will tide the girls over the period they are out of work."

Mr. Kajee said that employers would also be asked to try to obtain work for the girls in European-owned establishments which were friendly with the Indian employers. The number of girls affected would be decided when the representatives of Congress met Mr. Hofmeyr.

The Minister Questioned

Replying in the House of Assembly to Mr. Van den Berg (Lab., Krugersdorp), who had asked how many European girls employed by Indians would be discharged as a result of the assurance given to the Government by the Indian Congress that they would discharge European girls in their employ, and whether the Government intended making any provision for finding suitable employment for European girls so discharged, the Minister of Labour (Mr. Hofmeyr) said: "Until I have had the opportunity of going into the question in detail with the representatives of the South African Indian Congress, it is not possible to make a statement."

Opinion In India

The *Times of India* says: "General Hertzog's announcement regarding the Asiatic Bills will be received in India with relief and satisfaction. The solution, such as it is, of a most unhappy denouement would not have been attained without the courageous stand by Mr. Hofmeyr and an influential minority for which India is duly grateful."

Under the caption, "Not a Victory" the *Bombay Chronicle* says: "We are afraid we cannot compliment the South African Indian Congress upon this self-denying ordinance."

MAHATMA GANDHI ON RELIGION

HOW TO BREAK THE CASTE

A ROMAN CATHOLIC FATHER who saw Gandhiji the other day asked how Gandhiji proposed to break the caste.

"It is already breaking," said Gandhiji. "All it requires is education, and under the education that is being imparted for some time it is breaking. But by education I do not mean literary education but the spread of true knowledge. Caste has no religious basis, but it is certainly regarded as bound up with religion, though it is not derived from scriptures. Untouchability is the last word in caste; and as soon as untouchability goes, caste goes. The outcaste has been all over the world. In Europe the Jews were outcastes and confined to the ghettos where life was much worse than in the untouchables' quarters. The degradation to which the outcastes in India is reduced is bad enough, but what one knew of ghettos from Israel Zangwill's works, which years ago I read at the instance of a friend, was something blood-curdling. Such a thing cannot happen in India, because of the non-violence of a sort that we are practising. However, though we have no ghettos, there is nothing to choose between them and untouchability. Take untouchability out and the fabric of caste is destroyed."

And here Gandhiji explained the distinction between caste and *varna*, which was not only a law for Hindus but a universal law, to which we conform, with or without knowledge, and if we do not we do so at our peril. Caste had been the best target for missionaries to assail Hinduism with, and rightly, but caste in the sense of *varna* and trade guilds, as Sir W. W. Hunter described it, will live for ever.

God And Gods

"If Hinduism became mono-theistic," suggested the father, "Christianity and Hinduism can serve India in co-operation."

"I would love to see the co-operation happen," said Gandhiji, "but it cannot if the present-day Christian missions persist in holding up Hinduism to ridicule and saying that no one can go to Heaven unless he renounces and denounces Hinduism. But I can convince a good Christian, silently working away, and shedding the sweet aroma of his life on Hindu communities, like the rose which does not need any speech to spread its fragrance but spreads it because it must. Even so a truly spiritual life. Then surely there would be peace on earth and goodwill among men. But not so long as there is militant or 'muscular' Christianity. This is not to be found in the Bible, but you find it in Germany and other countries."

By M. D. In "Harijan"

"But if Indians begin to believe in one God and give up idolatory, don't you think the whole difficulty will be solved?"

"Will the Christians be satisfied with it? Are they all united?"

"Of course all the Christian sects are not united," said the Catholic Father.

"Then you are asking only a theoretical question. And may I ask you is there any amalgamation between Islam and Christianity, though both are said to believe in one God? If these two have not amalgamated, there is less hope of amalgamation of Christians and Hindus along the lines you suggest. I have my own solution, but in the first instance I dispute the description that Hindus believe in many gods and are idolatrous. They do say there are many gods, but they also declare unmistakably that there is one God, God of gods. It is therefore not proper to suggest that Hindus believe in many Gods. They certainly believe in many worlds. Just as there is a world inhabited by men, and another by beasts, so also is there one inhabited by superior beings called gods, whom we do not see but who nevertheless exist. The whole mischief is created by the English rendering of the word *deva* or *devata* for which you have not found a better term than 'God'. But God is Ishwara, Devadhidheva, God of gods. So you see it is the word 'god' used to describe different divine beings that has given rise to such confusion. I believe that I am a thorough Hindu but I never believe in many Gods. Never even in my childhood did I hold that belief, and no one ever taught me to do so."

Idolatory

"As for idol-worship, you cannot do without it in some form or other. Why does a Mussalman give his life for defending a mosque which he calls a house of God? And why does a Christian go to church, and when he is required to take an oath he swears by the Bible? Not that I see any objection to it. And what is it if not idolatry to give untold riches for building mosques and tombs? And what do the Roman Catholics do when they kneel before Virgin Mary and before saints—quite imaginary figures in stone or painted on canvas or glass?"

"But," objected the Catholic Father, "I keep my mother's photo and kiss it in veneration of her. But I do not worship it, nor do I worship saints. When I worship God, I acknowledge Him as Creator and greater than any human being."

"Even so, it is not the stone we worship, but it is God we worship in images of stone or metal however rude they may be."

"But villagers worship stones as God."

"No, I tell you they do not worship anything that is less than God. When you kneel before Virgin Mary and ask for her intercession, what do you do? You ask to establish contact with God through her. Even so a Hindu seeks to establish contact with God through a stone image. I can understand your asking for the Virgin's intercession. Why are Mussalmans filled with awe and exultation when they enter the mosque? Why, is not the whole universe the mosque? And what about the magnificent canopy of heaven that spreads over you? Is it any less than a mosque? But I understand and sympathize with the Muslims. It is their way of approach to God. The Hindus have their own way of approach to the same Eternal Being. Our media of approach are different, but that does not make Him different."

"But the Catholics believe that God revealed to them the true way."

"But why do you say that the will of God is expressed only in one book called the Bible and not others? Why do you circumscribe the power of God?"

"But Jesus proved that he had received the word of God through miracles."

"But that is Mahomed's claim too. If you accept Christian testimony you must accept Muslim testimony and Hindu testimony too."

"But Mahomed said he could not do miracles."

"No. He did not want to prove the existence of God by miracles. But he claimed to receive messages from God."

When one comes to think of it, how simple and naive is man's fanaticism! "The attempt to make the one religion which is their own dominate all time and space, comes naturally to men addicted to sectarianism," said Gurudeva Rabindranath Tagore at the Parliament of Religions in Calcutta. "This makes it offensive to them to be told that God is generous in His distribution of love, and His means of communication with men have not been restricted to a blind lane abruptly stopping at one narrow point of history. If humanity ever happens to be overwhelmed with the universal flood of a bigotted exclusiveness, then God will have to make provision for another Noah's ark to save His creatures from the catastrophe of spiritual desolation."

MY VISIT TO INDIA

By

R. TALAWANTSINGH

EVERY Indian quite naturally has an inclination to see India, his Motherland, one day in his lifetime. This opportunity came my way at the end of last year. My ambition in life reached fulfilment. Friends who had achieved this object were ready with advice. Needless to state much of this proved useful. Leaving Durban on December 21 ex the *Kenya*, my first voyage at sea, doubts as to sea sickness arose, but I was not a victim. The first port of call was Delagoa Bay. To one coming from Natal, a big surprise lay in store, the question of colour prejudice was marked by its absence. The same was noticed at the various ports of call en route, the passengers on board being both hospitable and sociable. The voyage proved to be a happy one. Bombay was reached on the 9th of January. A hectic week of visiting places of interest in and around Bombay proved to be very interesting. Our hosts interested themselves to an extent that we leave with good impressions of the place. What applied to Bombay, we found, applied to nearly all the large towns we had the good fortune to visit, that is, it can be safely stated that there are but two classes in India, the rich and the poor. The former have everything at their

disposal but for the latter nothing but abject poverty is their lot. A day and night in the mail train found us in Madras. This city is beautiful. One surprising feature which struck us was the number of temples in the city, all beautifully built and with splendid architecture. The cost of each of them can be conjectured rather than described. The opportunity was taken to attend a Congress meeting at Tilak Ghat. Amongst the various speakers were Sir Rajgopalachari, Mr. Satyamurti and Mrs. Lakshmi Bai.

Being a cane farmer, the opportunity of visiting Coimbatore, the house of the cane known as C.O 290 etc, experiments from which is being made at the Natal Experimental Station, Mount Edgecombe. Our guide was keenly interested in us and showed us around many cane fields and their experimental station. It was in Madras that we were advised to obtain a special ticket of a round tour beginning and terminating in Madras for the sum of approximately Rs. 200. The tour covering such places

as Ramesvaram, Trichinopoly where Mahatma Gandhi joined the train, Jaggernath Puri, Calcutta, Gaya, Benares, Threabayne, Sultanpore, Parataj, where I met relatives, Ajodhiapuri, Ganda, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Haridwar, Agra, Mathura, Bombay, and Wardha. At the latter place a visit was paid to Mahatma Gandhi who received us with pleasure.

To describe these places singly would occupy many pages and as the space at my disposal is limited, one can state but briefly that India is a place worthy of a visit. No amount of reading descriptions of any of these places would give one a true impression such as a personal visit would do. I came away with such an impression as I could not adequately describe. In a general way one can state one or two things. As regards education, for those that can afford it, there is much available, but for the poorer classes, it is very limited. In the villages there is but little or none. The sugar industry is progressing by leaps and bounds.

While the climatic conditions of India would in no way suit the South African-born Indian, a visit to India would prove beneficial in more ways than one.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEFEATIST POLICY OF THE S.A.I.C.

To The Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—The following views on recent happenings in the tragic story of our ill-fated community, is not so much my personal viewpoint as that of the majority of Indian opinion in Port Elizabeth and I make bold to say, also of a considerable section of Indian opinion of all grades of thought throughout the Union.

One is in duty bound to one's own conscience, and the community's interests, to query the wisdom, and the precipitate surrender of the defeatist policy of the South African Indian Congress in its "willingness to secure by voluntary action the cessation of all employment of the kind to which exception has been specially taken." May one inquire whether the Congress obtained its mandate from all sections of South African Indian opinion, and that the concensus of that opinion empowered the representatives of the Congress to appear before the Select Committee to give evidence to the effect "that in

order to avoid the application of legislative compulsion, with the stigma which this would imply etc, etc." what guarantee does the Congress possess that its wishes will be honoured? Or if willingness to obey and honour the behests of Congress be present, did that august and representative body reckon with the inconveniences and financial losses to be incurred, consequent upon a complete change of policy of such firms effected?

How did they arrive at the complex imagination finding that "legislative compulsion," howsoever unfair and selective, carried a "stigma"?

We must face the facts, that Congress, recognised custodian of our national honour, has been out-manouvered, and rushed into an unnecessary surrender.

Neither we, individually, nor the Congress as a body, should be lulled into a false sense of security by the shelving of the anti-Asiatic legis-

lation this session. We have witnessed only the preliminary skirmish, resulting in the survival of the Fusion Government, and the surrender of the Congress. More important engagements loom ahead. Untiring inquiry is to proceed during recess of Parliament, wherein "recommendations may eventually be made to the Government regarding conditions under which trading licences may be issued to Asiatics."

The future looms dark and ever increasing.

Port Elizabeth. A. H. ALLAM.

—:O:—

Fountain of Wisdom

I was not, and never had been, among those who labour under the delusion that intellectual culture produces moral elevation.

—HERBERT SPENCER.

Trials teach us what we are, they dig up the soil and let us see what we are made of.

—SPURGHON.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Nation's Resolve

The following is the Independence Day Pledge, made in India, which is repeated every year:—

“WE believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.

“India has been ruined economically. The revenue derived from our people is out of all proportion to our income. Our average income is seven pice (less than two pence) per day and of the heavy taxes we pay, 20% are raised from the land revenue derived from the peasantry and 3% from the salt tax, which falls most heavily on the poor.

“Village industries, such as hand-spinning, have been destroyed, leaving the peasantry idle for at least four months in the year, and dulling their intellect for want of handicrafts and nothing has been substituted, as in other countries, for the crafts thus destroyed.

“Customs and currency have been so manipulated as to heap further burdens on the peasantry. British manufactured goods constitute the bulk of our imports. Customs duties betray clear partiality for British manufactures, and revenue from them is used not to lessen the burden on the masses but for sustaining a highly extravagant administration. Still more arbitrary has been the manipulation of the exchange ratio which has resulted in millions being drained away from the country.

“Politically, India's status has never been so reduced as under the British regime. No reforms have given real political power to the people. The tallest of us have to bend before foreign authority. The rights of free expression of opinion and free association have been denied to us and many of our countrymen are compelled to live in exile abroad and cannot return to their homes. All administrative talent is killed and the masses have to be satisfied with petty village offices and clerkships.

“Culturally, the system of education has torn us from our moorings and our training has made us hug the very chains that bind us.

“Spiritually, compulsory disarmament has made us unmanly and the presence of an alien army of occupation, employed with deadly effect to crush in us the spirit of resistance, has made us think that we cannot look after ourselves or put up a defence against foreign aggression, or even defend our homes and families from the attacks of thieves, robbers and miscreants.

“We, therefore, pledge ourselves afresh to this great cause of India's freedom and to the ending of the exploitation of our people and resolve to work to this end till success comes to our people.”

Pandit Jawaharlal At Jallianwalla Bagh

President Nehru, addressing a gathering of about 100,000 in the famous Jallianwalla Bagh of Amritsar, said that, all over the country, elections were on. That was the chief topic. But his own mind was not very much occupied with that. He thought of the bigger problem of hunger and poverty and unemployment of the Indian people.

“A Cup Of Poison”

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in the course of a speech in Amritsar recently, said: “What is the goal of the Congress? It is that the country, its peasants in the fields and its workers in the factories and various other vocations may have a right to determine its own form of Government.” She described the new Government of India Act as a cup of poison. She appealed to the audience to vote for the Congress and help it in combating and wrecking the Act.

How Government Interfered In Elections

Some more instances of how private violence is practised by pro-imperialist interests and of official interference in the recent elections in India, are given. Under orders of the district Magistrate of Bangalore, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya was prohibited from addressing public meetings in the City and suburbs for a period of 6 months. Mr. Biyani, President, Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee and member, Council of State, was prosecuted for sedition. The Government refused to postpone the sessions of the Central Assembly from January 25 to February 20, as suggested by a majority of elected members. For, while the representatives of the people were engaged in the election campaign the

government obviously wished to push through its business in the Central Legislature.

Growing Illiteracy In India

Mr. Lohia writes in the All-India Congress Committee News Letter:

The statistical statement of the educational progress in India for 1928-29 to 1934-35 shows a decline both in the percentage of the scholars to the population and in the amount of expenditure. A retrenchment of Rs. 20,000,000 has been effected in the educational budget, thus bringing down the expenditure from 28½ to 26½ crores. The number of primary schools for boys in British India has, during the period under review, come down from 171,386 to 166,588. The percentage of scholars to the population has decreased from 7.49 to 7.19.

‘Hindustan Times’ On S. Africa

Commenting on the S. African situation the *Hindustan Times* writes:—“With such grave developments threatening our countrymen in South Africa, it is bewildering that Sir G. S. Bajpai should ‘resolutely refute’ the suggestion that the position of Indians abroad had deteriorated. But what is more important is, what do the Government of India and the people of this country propose to do to prevent the calamity that is about to befall our countrymen in South Africa? From the apologetic attitude of both Sir Jagdish Prasad and Sir G. S. Bajpai, it is quite evident that, in their utter helplessness, they are not likely to take the initiative in having recourse to any strong action, unless their hands are forced. Their constitutional position induces in them pusillanimity in their dealings with others, while they reserve all their arrogance to the people of this country. The Act of 1924 still lies unused and will remain so for ever, if the Government have their own way. To talk of the Government's objective, under such circumstances, being ‘equality both of entry and of status and settlement in every part of the Empire’ appears to be a cruel mockery. But whatever the hesitations of our Government and the prejudices of their masters in Whitehall, to which the former are here to pander, India is determined to assert the self-respect and honour of her name and the legitimate claims of her countrymen abroad, in the face of all the difficulties crowding round them. The impotence of the Government is not an indication of the paralysis of our people. India will leave no stone unturned to prevent our countrymen in South Africa from becoming the tragic community.

Things In General

A European Maternity Nurse For Bulawayo Indians

MR. NAGRANI informs us from Bulawayo that by the kind courtesy of the local Child Welfare Society, the Indian community will have the assistance of the District Nurse Sister in their maternity cases. The Sister, who has been in Zanzibar, has worked among Indians of all classes. Local Indians will be very glad of these services as they were very much handicapped in regard to a maternity nurse. Anybody desiring to have the services of the Sister should advise Mr. Nagrani, Bhagwanti Vilas, Rhodes Street, 4th Avenue, or Phone 4665, when arrangements will be made for the Sister to visit. As regards fees the committee has left it to Mr. Nagrani's discretion to charge according to the means of the person. Mr. Nagrani wishes to thank, on behalf of the Indians of Bulawayo, the officials of the Child Welfare Society for their kind assistance.

Andhra New Year Celebration

The Andhra community celebrated its New Year on Sunday April 11. The Andhra Maha Sabha (S.A.) held a "Social" at the Hindu Tamil Institute, Cross Street, Durban. The hall was packed and a large number of women and children formed the greater portion of the gathering. Mr. V. C. Naynah Raj performed the Havan ceremony, and thereafter all assembled in prayer. Beautiful hymns composed by the ancient Andhra poets were sung by the children attending the following vernacular schools, viz:—The Stella Hill and District Andhra Patasala, the Durban Corporation Andhra Patasala, the Pathmajurani (Clairwood) Andhra Patasala and the Stanger and District Andhra Patasala. An interesting lecture was delivered by Mrs. Atheluthee Chetty, a young Durban lady, in Telugu. Mrs. Chetty emphasised the necessity of the Andhra community taking a keener interest in their own language, and particularly pointed out that this interest should commence with the women-folk in the home-circle. Women should sow the seed of inspiration, that Telugu should be the only language spoken in their homes and families. Mr. V. M. Naidoo, the president, in thanking Mrs. Chetty for the splendid lecture, stated that she was the first South African-born Indian woman to deliver a lecture in Telugu to such a packed house, in the whole of South South Africa, and her inspiring address and message should sink into the hearts of every Andhra woman. The president presented Mrs. Chetty with a bouquet in appreciation. Other speakers also paid tribute to her lecture. Prior to the lecture, a welcome was accorded to Mr. R. R. Alfred Chetty and Mr. Ramasuja

Chellekooty and his bride, who recently returned from a visit to the Motherland. The president, on behalf of the Sabha, presented each of them with a bouquet. The Shri Devi Orchestra was in attendance during the entire proceedings. The winners in the Natal Indian Eisteddford (Andhra section) which was recently held in Durban, were introduced to the audience by Mr. R. Balram Naidoo. They were as follows: Girls' section, Misses Paravathes Balram, R. Paravathes, M. A. Latchamma and V. Muniammah. Boys' section, Srinivasa Balram. The introducer stated that competitors were entitled to gold medals, and all of them were the scholars of the Stella Hill and District Andhra Patasala.

Arya Sungeeth Mandal

Our attention has been drawn to the omission in the report of the Arya Sungeeth Mandal in the officials elected of the President who was Mr. M. R. Varma (re-elected) and Patron Mr. S. Ramportal, of Nonoti.

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Tamil New Year Celebration

The celebration of the Tamil New Year (Esura), was held in the Hindu Tamil Institute, Cross Street, Durban, on Tuesday April 13. The stage was beautifully decorated. Long before the commencement of prayers opening the ceremony, all available space was, as usual, filled by both sexes. Mr. Kuppie Murtie presided, and music was provided by the Bharathi Orchestra. The programme, which included dialogues, short plays, humorous sketches and songs by the talented scholars, was very appreciable. For this the entire credit must be given to Mr. S. Muniawami Pillay, the headmaster of the Institute, and thanks are due to the Institute officials for the organisation of the ceremony.

Pretoria Indian Health And Strength Physical Culture Club

Mr. Sigamoney Appaswami, the secretary of the above club writes: Rarely can the Pretoria Indian Sports Ground have echoed to such thunderous applause as it did on the "Great Sports Day" on April 4. Rows of men, women and children, who were so keen to see the first sports, stood throughout the whole day in the burning sun. It was not only

the members of the Pretoria Health and Strength Club, who were the organisers that made the first Indian sports memorable, but the spectators had given almost as big a share in it. Mr. Essop Akoojee, the President of the Pretoria branch of the Transvaal Indian Congress, opened the show amid great applause. In an interesting speech he explained the ideals of physical culture and referred to the great strides the club had made. He donated the sum of one guinea for the club. Among the other speakers were: Messrs. C. B. Pillay, G. Moothoo (President H. and S. Club), R. Mooloo, M. I. Patel, Nana Sita and others. During interval remarkable physical culture and human pyramid formations, directed by Mr. G. S. Frank, were displayed. The arrangements in connection with the sports were in the hands of the capable and energetic committee of the above club. The club wishes to assure the public how deeply they value their generosity and to thank most heartily those who have generously contributed to the club and also those who have rendered valuable assistance.

Valliamma Hall Memorial Trust

To all whom it may concern:—

The Trustees of the above-named Trust hereby convene a meeting in the Patidar Hall, Newtown, Johannesburg, at 8 p.m. sharp, on May 2, 1937.

At this meeting the Trustees wish to report to the Indian community the present position regarding the fixed property which the Trust holds, viz., Stands Nos. 215 and 217 Newtown Township, Johannesburg. The Trust was originally formed, and property acquired, with the intention of building a Memorial Hall for the use of the Indian community. Owing to financial difficulties in the past, it has proved impossible so far to carry out this plan. Meanwhile, however, the property has greatly increased in value; the existing lease on the buildings is falling in shortly; and the nature of the neighbourhood has changed. These circumstances compel the Trustees to consider the re-letting of the property on terms which may make possible the establishment of a Memorial Hall, as originally intended. The proposed meeting is being convened in order to enable the Trustees to obtain the advice and assistance of the Indian community. The Trustees hope that you will find it convenient to attend.

Mrs. A. W. HOERNLE
Mrs. P. K. NAIDOO
Mrs. MORGAN PILLAY
Trustees.

The Sporting World

Boxing.

Corbett Disappoints City Hall Packed

THE Durban City Hall was overwhelmingly packed last Saturday night when every available seat and standing room was fully occupied. The crowd was reminiscent of the glorious days when Mottee Kid Singh made boxing so popular in Durban. Long before starting time huge crowds had to be turned away in disappointment. This is no doubt an unmistakable sign that there is really a need for good boxers in this country.

The Star Bout

What was billed to be the Star Bout of the evening turned out to be a disappointing affair. Jim Corbett (9st. 8lbs.) of Capetown was unequal to the task. He appeared clumsy, awkward, and terribly inexperienced in his movements. In the four rounds that he lasted he did not land a single punch. He clinched to avoid punishment and after much battering from the more experienced Bud Gengan (9st. 8lbs.) of Durban, his towel was thrown in after the 3rd round...and a good thing too! The crowd booed him out of the hall.

Manie Dixon Beats Arvie Williams

In a more evenly and very spirited fight Manie Dixon of Durban (10st. 3lbs.) very narrowly beat Arvie Williams of Capetown (9st. 11lbs.). There was much hard hitting and it was evident from the commencement that Arvie was out to reverse the points decision given against him in Capetown recently. Apparently he had won. In round 6 he got Manie dizzy and the gong saved the latter from being floored. Round 7 was also a bad one for Manie. Later, however, Manie got his wind and made matters more even. Still, though the decision was naturally a popular one (Manie Dixon being a Durban man) many thought Arvie had won. Manie is a solid fighter but he is at times too frivolous and playful and he should consider himself extremely lucky to have been given a very doubtful decision.

Preliminaries

The preliminaries proved of fair interest, except for the fact that the crowd was impatient at times in anxious anticipation of the main fight. In a 4-3 minutes contest Kid Singh easily beat Harry Baker on points. Kid Singh made good his advantage in weight and height. In another 4-3 minutes bout Kid Vengan beat Dawood Ally on points. It was a good fight and there was much hectic hitting. Vengan appeared a little faster in his movements. Still Dawood put up a fine first professional perform-

By "Rambler"

ance. In the 3rd preliminary of 6-3 minutes round Midget Chin lost to an old rival Young Harry on points.

Arvie Williams On His Fight

The following statement was made by Arvie Williams prior to his return to Capetown:—In my fight with Manie Dixon on Saturday, I consider the decision of the referee was anything but a just one—in other words, he gave me a "raw deal." It is now my earnest desire to have the opportunity of again meeting Dixon in the ring at any place in South Africa, so that I can prove to my supporters and the public that I am easily capable of reversing this decision.

Coronation Sports

Adult Section

May 12 will be a sports gala day for Indians in Durban when the coronation celebrations will take the form of a bumper sports meeting at Currie's Fountain. The programme is varied, including athletic, soccer and tennis items. The soccer item will be in the nature of a 5-a-side tournament. There will be singles and doubles championships in tennis—the finale to be staged on May 12. There is a large list of athletic items. There are no entrance fees. Competitors, however, must send in their entries by 6 p.m. on May 1, to Mr. S. L. Singh, Secretary of the Special Committee arranging the programme.

Children's Day

May 13 will be reserved for the children. Every Durban school will assemble its boys and girls at Currie's Fountain by 9.30 a.m. There will be sports items and children will be given, in addition, their free lunch packets etc.

Motor-Parade

On May 12 there will also be a motor parade. Cars as well as lorries will parade, decorated, through the town. Cash prizes are being offered in this section as follows: 1st prize £10; 2nd prize £5; 3rd prize £3. Farther details and particulars may be had from the Secretary of the Special Committee, Mr. S. L. Singh.

Wrestling.

Wrestling For May 8

A double top-line wrestling match will take place at the City Hall in Durban on May 8, when four cruiser-weights are to be matched. The bouts are:—Paul Lortie v. Jack McLaughlan; Maurice Letohford v. "Cyclone" Stookton.

Soccer.

Fixtures For Saturday

Following are the fixtures for Saturday April 24 at Currie's Fountain:—

Seniors: Daffodils vs. Stella (Main) 2.30 p.m., Stars vs. Pirates (Main) 3.45 p.m., Sydenham vs. Collegians (No. 1) 2.30 p.m., Shamrocks vs. Avondales (No. 1) 3.45 p.m.; Juniors: Stella vs. Park Hill (No. 2) 2.30 p.m., Sastri B vs. Red Rovers (No. 2) 3.45 p.m., Daffodils vs. Victorians (No. 3) 2.30 p.m., All Blacks vs. Shamrocks (No. 3) 3.45 p.m.

5-A-Side Tournament

The 5-a-side tourney will commence on May 6 at 10 a.m. at Currie's Fountain, played under the knock-out system. Entries will be confined to one team from each club affiliated either to the D.D.I.F.A. or the South Coast and County Associations. The finals will be played on May 12 at Currie's Fountain.

Transvaal Indian Football Association

The annual general meeting of the Transvaal Indian Football Association was held in Johannesburg on March 31 in the office of Mr. K. Naransamy the President, who presided, supported by the vice-presidents Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Messrs. W. Ernest, R. Mooloo, E. Moosa, and C. S. Moodley. The following Associations were fully represented: the Witwatersrand Indian Football Association, Pretoria District Indian Football Association and the East Rand. The Council's annual report was not submitted by the secretary because the Council did not hold a meeting even though the secretary convened one. The necessary number to form a quorum was not forthcoming. The retiring officials were asked to draw a report and submit it to a special general meeting. The Association has been unfortunate in the selection of its treasurers, men of good intentions but very unpractical. The season 1935 accounts have not been submitted yet to the Council and the treasurer and president of that year have made promises which have not been fulfilled. The treasurer of 1936, a most capable person in the name of Mr. Thumbby, submitted the accounts but the auditors have not audited them yet.

An echo of the Indian tour cropped at the annual meeting. The officials of 1934, when the Indian footballers were here, took out subscription lists among the public for the upkeep. These accounts have been unsatisfactory according to the auditors' report and a sub-committee was appointed to investigate in accordance with the auditors' report. The committee reported without taking into account the auditor's report, and so the accounts were sent back. Storm speeches were made about the deplorable position but speeches alone will not suffice unless

remedial measures on a constructive basis are taken in order that there will not be similar recurrences when the next tour comes round. The headquarters, in accordance with the Rotation Law, is now in Pretoria. Elections took place as follows: Patron: Dr. Wm. Godfray, President: Mr. E. Moosa, Vice-Presidents: Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Messrs. Ramlal Mooloo, C. S. Moodley, K. Naransamy, and W. Ernest; Honorary Secretary: Mr. S. Ernest, Honorary Treasurer: Mr. M. T. Mooloo; Delegates to the South African Indian Football Association: Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney and Mr. S. Ernest; Selection Committee: Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Messrs. R. Mooloo, K. Naransamy, W. Ernest and C. S. Moodley.

Fixtures

The official league fixtures of the Witwatersrand Indian Football Association started on Sunday April 11 at the Indian Sports Ground before a very good attendance. The first match between Standards and Stella was refereed by the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney and was played on No. 1 Ground. The game was scrappy and there was not much combination in evidence. Harry Balakisten scored the first goal for Standards. Half-time saw Standards leading by one goal. In the second half Standards put up a very sound defence in spite of strong attacks made on their goal by Stella. Stella scored their first and equalising goal 15 minutes before the end. A little later a back of the Standards handled the ball in the penalty area and Stella scored the winning goal just before termination.

Vredons vs. Moonlighters

When these two teams meet there is always a good attendance and a good game is witnessed. The Vredons, the undefeated league champions of last year, were fighting to maintain the position of supremacy, and the Moons from the Vredons attempted to wrest that honour and were trying to lower the colour of the young team. The Moons scored from a penalty through handling and a few minutes later the Vredons equalised with another penalty kick. Half time saw the teams on a level. In the second half the game was fast and furious the younger players showing up brilliantly. The Moons had a gift when the Vredon's back, through a misunderstanding through his goals, scored. The Vredons not to be out-done showed determination, and equalised, the match thus resulting in a draw of 2 each.

Verulam Temple Juvenile F.C.

The annual general meeting of the above club was held at the Verulam Tea Room on Sunday April 18. The President, Mr. R. L. Beharee was re-elected to the chair. The secretary read the minutes, which were adopted. The following election then took place:—Patrons: Messrs. R. T. Singh, Chonilal Raghavjee, G. H. Maiter, G. H. A. Kathrada, T. P. Sam, A. Moonsamy and L. Rajcoomar; president: Mr. R. L. Beharee; vice-presidents: Messrs. R. K. Pillay, Gavin Maistry and K. Govindsamy (Nourse); hon. secretary: Mr. M. K. Samy; hon. treasurer: Mr. T. V. Harry; auditor: Mr. D. V. Moodley (Jnr.).

Jawahir Football Club

The annual general meeting of the Jawahir Football Club, Johannesburg, was held on April 11 at the residence of Mr. S. P. Patel. The following officials were elected for the season:—President: Shantilal Parbhooobhai Patel; vice-presidents: Messrs. D. Nana, J. M. Kanti, Narsaibhai Govindjee, Govindbhai Nathu, and Kanjeebhai Ravjes; captain: Mr. Parbhooobhai Ohhita; vice-captain: Mr. N. Bhagat; hon. secretaries: Messrs. Rattilal I. Parekh and Maganlal Govindjee; treasurer: Mr. Ohimanlal K. Patel; auditor: Mr. Natverlal Jeevanjee.

Cricket.

In North Rhodesia

The first cup match in the history of cricket in North Rhodesia was played at Livingstone between Lusaka Sports Club and Bharat Sports Club for the Bhukhan Bros. Cup. Lusaka team won by 97 runs. Lusaka team's success was largely due to the fine batting of Messrs. Manilal and Chau, and effective bowling by Messrs. P. P. Patel and Suleman.

Rugby

Natal sportsmen will be proud and pleased to learn that Philip Nel has been appointed Captain of the S. A. Springbok Rugby team to tour Australasia during the next few months. The team sails from South Africa on May 16 and will tour both New Zealand and Australia. Besides Nel the other Natalians in the contingent are Bastard and Lyster.

South African News In Brief

Commissions To Be Appointed

THERE is every likelihood of the Government appointing two commissions to investigate the Asiatic problem during the recess. One commission, says the Capetown correspondent of the *Natal Advertiser*, will devote its attention solely to the question of mixed marriages and the other will concentrate on the economic aspect, including the question of illegal occupation of land in the Transvaal, the evasion of the law relating to the possession of land through the medium of mixed marriages, particularly with Malays, and the effect of Indian participation in South African trade. The principle of the commissions has been accepted, but the terms of reference will not be known and the commissions will not be appointed until Mr. Stuttaford, Minister of the Interior, who is on long leave through illness, returns on duty. Members of Parliament, not confined to the Transvaal, have been agitating for these investigations, which they regard as being far more useful than the two measures which were introduced this session and which the Prime Minister

has intimated will not be proceeded with. If the results of the commissions' inquiries warrant it, legislation will in all probability be brought in at a later stage.

Pretoria Government Indian School

The Indian community of Pretoria is grateful to the Transvaal Provincial Administration for the new Government School which is modern and up-to-date in every respect. Within a little over twelve months the school has made such progress that the Transvaal Education Department has been pleased to grant permission to extend education to the Junior Certificate. An appeal is made to the public for donations towards the following items which are very necessary: A Piano; Malthoid to cover corridors, (Granolithic is cold to bare feet in winter); Pictures; a junior library, (There is an excellent library for senior pupils); gardening equipment; sewing machine; wireless set; playground equipment, viz. swings, see-saw, roundabouts, giant strides, etc. The appeal has been well responded to by the parents for, in one week, the sum of £26 had been raised from the children alone. This sum is

half the purchase price of the piano and the other half is to be paid by the Education Department. Mr. K. S. Shah wishes to thank the following for their generous contributions: Messrs. K. K. Khoja £10 10s; G. Kala £10; E. Akoojee £5; P. M. Joshi £5; A. Moosa £5 5s; M. I. Patel £3 3s; A. A. Khoja £2 2s; Mr. and Mrs. Bhaga £1 1s; Messrs. H. S. Ebrahim £1 1s; Dawood Omar £5; I. Mahomed 10s; Cassim Ali 15s; J. Goolab 10s; A. O. Cassim 10s; Hossen Khan 10s 6d; and Bala Mia £5. The number on roll in the school is now 523, and of this number 171 are girls.

Mr. Justice Krause To Attend

International Judicial Conference

Mr. Justice F. E. T. Krause, Judge-President of the Free State, accepted the Government's invitation to represent South Africa at the international judicial conference in Paris from July 17 to 24. Mr. Justice Krause is holidaying in the Far East and received the invitation after his departure from the Union. He is expected back in Bloemfontein towards the end of August.

Mr. Jalbhoy Rustomjee, the principle representative of the New India Assurance Co., in South Africa, left by the *Kanya* on a short trip to India.

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