

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Segregation Even In The Temple Of Justice

PLANS for the new Magistrates' Courts to be built in Ferreiras-town, Johannesburg, are nearing completion. No fewer than 30 Courts, it is stated, are provided for in the plans. Women attorneys, for the first time in South African history, are to have their own rest-room in the building, while there are a considerable number of special "interviewing rooms," where solicitors can meet their clients privately. But the most interesting change, which also takes place for the first time in South African history in a Temple of Justice, will be the introduction of complete segregation between black and white members of the public who come to listen to cases. Certain benches will be allocated to Europeans and others to Natives, Asiatics and coloured people. The Temple of Justice, we thought, would have been the last place to countenance segregation. But the evil has set in even there. It is not at all to be wondered at, in the circumstances, if the code of Justice too is based on colour and not on crime. If the change has been made with the knowledge and consent of General Smuts, the present Minister of Justice, we can only come to the conclusion that he does not put into practice what he preaches.

### Another Case Of White Farmer's Brutality

"You treat your Natives who are also human beings worse than any Native that I have ever seen treats his animals," commented the magistrate, Mr. G. G. F. Alings, in passing sentence on Nicolaas Carstens, a European farmer at Witpan, Lichtenburg, whom he convicted of assault on four counts. When a 60-year-old Native approached Carstens to claim his wages at the end of his term of service, it is alleged Carstens thrashed him with a sjambok and again the next day, when the Native was on his way to lay a charge against him in Lichtenburg. Before assaulting him, the Native said Carstens tied his hands and put a rein around his neck. A Native woman, Maria said, Carstens went for her with a sjambok one day when she refused to take to the home—stead a certain pot that belonged to her,

chasing her to the huts and back to the house, finally thrashing her in his wife's bedroom in her presence. The District Surgeon, who examined the man and woman, said Maria's body was covered with bruises and weals too numerous to count. There was scarcely a part of her body that was not covered with weals. When he saw the old man he was lying in a hut and was hardly able to stand erect. His body, too, had numerous bruises. Giving evidence on his own behalf, Carstens said the Natives refused to obey his instructions and were cheeky, so that he lost his temper. He was sentenced to pay fines amounting to £15 or two months and 24 days' hard labour. The fines were paid!

### Death Of Sister Of Lord Clarendon

Reuter regrets to announce the death at the age of 56 of the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, sister of the Earl of Clarendon. In the name of the Indian community we extend to His Excellency our deepest sympathy in his sad bereavement.

### Indians' Enterprize

Three Indian Airmen—Messrs. T. H. Dastur, K. D. Pockhanawalla and N. F. Dalal—have set out on a flight from Karachi to Capetown, along the Imperial Airways route. The airmen are flying by way of Bagdad, Cairo, Wadi-Halfa, Khartoum, Juba, Entebe, Kisumu, Nairobi, Moshi, Dodomo, Mebya, Broken Hill, Salisbury, Bulawayo, Pietersburg, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Victoria West to Capetown. They expect to reach Johannesburg on August 12 and Capetown on Wednesday, August 14.

### Object Of The Flight

The Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, in a letter to Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, states that the main object of the flight of these airmen is to demonstrate to the world, particularly Africa, that given opportunities, Indians have grit, resourcefulness and endurance equal to that of any other people in the world. The South African Indian Congress, we understand, is arranging for the reception of the airmen at the various points on their route, and hopes that South

African airmen will join in extending them a hearty welcome.

### The City of Durban

Writing under the above caption on the change of Durban's status, the *Natal Advertiser* very rightly concludes:

New names or added titles do not bring about a change of heart or even of outlook. A community may be at once a City and a Sleepy Hollow. Another community may be at once a City and a Monument of Self-Complacency, impervious at once to the stimulus of idealism and the shafts of good-natured ridicule. Nor, in the last resort, does nomenclature make a town into a city. Only breadth of vision, high courage and the fellowship of common effort can do that."

### Britain's Patriotism

A patriotic Jubilee essay, entitled, "My Native Land," written by a 13-year-old Manchester schoolgirl, an ex-soldier's daughter, has created a sensation in the British Parliament. The girl, it is said, was rebuked by a school inspector for writing about England as the best country in the world. Her teacher was reprimanded for teaching "old-fashioned Imperialism." Lord Stanley, the President of the Board of Education, was tackled on the matter in the House of Commons and members were to urge him to give an assurance that never again will "such attempts be made to stifle the natural pride and love of children for their country. Why, then we wonder, is patriotism considered a crime in India and the most treacherous treatment is meted out to those who are found guilty of it and everything possible is done to stifle the last vestige of patriotism in the people in that country?"

### A New Toy For India

A new toy for India in the shape of the Government of India Bill which was in the making for a considerably long time is with the Royal Assent at last ready. It remains now to be seen how many the new toy is going to quieten and for how long. The Bill which contains 478 clauses was given the Royal Assent on August 2. Besides the Royal Commission, headed by the Lord Chancellor, only five peers were present. The India Bill was 15th on the list of 95 Bills receiving Royal Assent.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1935

### UNITED PARTY AND THE CAPETOWN AGREEMENT

THE Durban General Council of the United Party—the Smuts-Hertzog Party that forms the present Government—has submitted the following resolution for consideration by the Party Congress which will be held in Durban on August 13 and 14

“That as the Indian Agreement has failed to preserve the status quo ante regarding the penetration of Asiatics into European areas, rural and urban, steps should be taken immediately to control by legislation the further acquisition of land and property by Indians.”

Not long ago the Women's Branch of the Party too expressed their concurrence to the above resolution. The resolution only strengthens our opinion that no Party that comes into power will be favourable to Indians and therefore they have no choice to make between any of the Parties. We do not know whether the resolution will be adopted by the Government. We sincerely hope it will not. If, however, it is adopted, the Government will have once and for all declared its Asiatic policy and the Government of India will then have to decide where it stands. In the meantime the facts contained in the resolution might well be examined. The resolution states that the Indian Agreement has failed to preserve the *status quo ante* regarding the penetration of Asiatics into European areas, rural or urban. It should be noted firstly that there are no European areas as such in law especially in so far as Natal is concerned. Administratively, however, the licensing officers have invariably kept Asiatic traders out of the so-called European areas. The question, therefore, is limited to residential areas. Here, again, it would appear, that not more than a handful of Asiatics are to be found in the so-called European areas and those only who could afford to conform to the western standards of life have gone there and they have paid the price to be there. For doing so they ought indeed to be credited for having strictly adhered to the terms of the Indian Agreement which laid it down that Asiatics must conform to the western standards of life. We do not know in what part of the Agreement the drafters of the above resolution have found it stated that “the status quo regarding the penetration of Asiatics into European areas” was to be preserved. The following is contained in the Agreement, viz, the organising of an assisted emigration scheme for those Indians who desired to avail them-

selves of it, that the recognition by the Union Government that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared to conform to western standards of life should be enabled to do so, the admission into the Union of wives and minor children of Indians permanently domiciled in the Union to be regulated by paragraph 3 of Resolution 21 of the Imperial Conference of 1918, which intended that an Indian should be enabled to live a happy family life in the country in which he is domiciled, that in order to give a fair trial to the Agreement the Government of the Union decided not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill, that all due consideration to be given by the Union Government in regard to the existing trading licensing laws to the suggestion of the Government of India Delegation, that the discretionary powers of the local authorities might reasonably be limited in the following way: (1) the grounds on which a licence may be refused should be laid down by statute, (2) the reasons for which a licence is refused should be recorded, (3) there should be a right of appeal in cases of first applications and transfers, as well as in cases of renewals to the courts or to some other impartial tribunal.

A passing glance over the eight years that have passed since the Agreement was arrived at will clearly show that the guilt of having failed to preserve the *status quo* lies not on the shoulders of the Indian community but of the Government and the *status quo* was not regarding the so called *penetration of Asiatics into European areas* but in regard to the *passing of further anti-Asiatic legislation*. But the Union Government did not even wait for the Government of India Delegation to reach India before it started violating the terms of the Agreement. The very first act was that of rushing through the Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill, and since then the Immigration laws in respect to the movements of Indians have continuously been tightened up. Then again if the Areas Reservation Bill was shelved the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill was just as bad though it affected the Transvaal Province only. And the Slums Act now, it would appear from the working

of it, will serve to fulfill the object of the Areas Reservation Bill. The time to revise the existing licensing laws in terms of the suggestion made by the Government of India Delegation has not yet come, though eight long years have elapsed since the suggestion was made, but the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance was passed instead which does not lay down the grounds on which a licence may be refused but, on the contrary, places unfettered powers in the hands of local authorities to refuse a licence without giving any reason at all and the Court has no jurisdiction over them. Many cases of injustice done under the Ordinance have been cited in this journal and the latest one is of 17 Natives whose applications for certificates to peddle tea, coffee and cakes were refused by the City Council of Johannesburg without assigning any reason and on an application to the Witwatersrand Division of the Supreme Court that court dismissed the application with costs holding that the applicants had not shown that the committee had acted otherwise than in good faith and in the interests of the public. Though we have cited a native case the cases of Indians are dealt with in the very same manner.

Let us then take the question of the entry of wives and minor children of domiciled Indians. In this connection the treatment meted out to the condonees seems to us to be inhuman. Moreover, the deprivation from them of the right to bring their wives and minor children into the Union does not tend to make them good citizens. Far from it. It only tends to demoralise them. In every respects the condonees are just as domiciled in this country as others are and the very fact that they have been condoned places them on the same footing with their other brethren. We therefore, fail to see any reasonableness in refusing them the opportunity of leading a happy family life. It seems to be against all moral code.

We can go on quoting instances after instances where the terms of the Agreement have been violated by the Government to such an extent that to say that the Agreement any longer exists is to throw dust into the eyes of the public. The Indian community has within the last eight years of the coming into existence of the Capetown Agreement not gone forward but has gone a long way backward, and if the above resolution is adopted by the Government the position will be more hopeless than ever.

# MR. ANDREWS ON INDIANS OVERSEAS

## EFFECT OF BRITISH CABINET CHANGE

In the course of an interview to the Associated Press of India Mr. C. F. Andrews stated:—

**T**HE change of Colonial Secretary in the present Cabinet may have very important results in Indian affairs. Sir P. Cunliffe Lister, the former Colonial Secretary, had gone to Kenya and Zanzibar about a year ago and was taken ill there. He had evidently pledged himself on various questions which closely affected Indian interests. Since that time, one of our greatest difficulties has been that though these Indian questions have been held up in the British Parliament, everyone knew that a foregone conclusion had been reached against Indian interests. We were therefore only "marking time" until the Colonial Secretary discussed his full intentions and obtained his "Order in Council"

A new Colonial Secretary makes the pathway towards a reconsideration of these questions much easier than before. Mr. Malcolm Macdonald who has been transferred from the Dominions Office, will come to these questions with a

fresh mind. He is young and active and has strong liberal sentiments.

There are three issues in East Africa and one in Fiji, which are of immense practical importance for Indians who reside in these countries.

1. The Alienation Ordinance in Zanzibar needs to be repealed. It is racial in character and directed against the Indian community in particular. A Commission has sat upon the question, but it has not yet been decided.

2. The Kenya Highlands must still remain subject to a Governor's veto; they must not be finally reserved for European occupation by an Order in Council which cannot be revoked. The area also of the Highlands, which is subject to the Governor's veto, must not be increased as is now proposed, from ten thousand to sixteen thousand square miles. This is perhaps the most important question of all.

3. The new policy of placing African produce under a monopoly and thus cutting out the Indian small trader has to be carefully watched so that no invi-

dious distinction may be made which will injure the Indian trader.

4. In Fiji, the Governor proposes to nominate all Councillors to the Municipal Council of Suva, the capital, instead of their being elected. This policy of the Governor has roused opposition; and no decision ought to be taken before other alternatives have been carefully discussed. The proposal that Hindi should be accepted on the same basis as English as literacy test for election purposes ought to be explored.

All these four questions raise in acute form, the most vital issue of all as to whether the British Commonwealth is to be a White Race Empire in which the white man always takes the first place, or a true Commonwealth in which all races are equal and the best man comes to the front. The former principle is entirely unacceptable to Indians who are resident abroad in the Colonies and the Dominions as well as to every Indian at home. All Indians claim that the principle of racial equality is alone satisfactory.

# INDIAN WOMEN AND THE BILL

## MRS. HAMID ALI AT MANCHESTER

**T**HE effect on the people of India of the new India Bill, which has just passed in the House of Lords, was described by Mrs. Hamid Ali at a meeting of the Manchester branch of the Women's International League held in Dalton Hall, Victoria Park. Mrs. Ali, who represented the All-India Women's Conference, gave evidence before the Joint Select Committee two years ago and is a leader of social work in India.

When the details of the proposed new Constitution appeared in India "everybody was stunned for a week." None of the major requirements upon which all parties in the country were agreed had been included. Dominion status was not to be granted. India was not to have control of the army; fiscal autonomy was truncated and India had no right of negotiation with other countries.

For some years previously women had been fighting for the vote in order to influence legislation in favour of social reforms, but now it was realised that this aim was of secondary importance. All party differences would be sunk and women would unite with men to gain the constitutional powers which any self-respecting nation must have. "I cannot tell you the pain it gives me to be saying these unpleasant things to you," said Mrs. Ali, according to a report in the *Manchester Guardian*. "We have passed through ten or twelve terrible years. You have suffered, I know. We

have suffered in every way you can think it possible, but that seems to me to have been nothing in comparison with what is going to happen now. There is now no end to the prospect. Then, there was the view that the political parties would bring the Government to such a pass that they would be bound to do something to try to end the struggle. The promoters of the new Constitution say deliberately: 'There is nothing more to be done'."

### A War of Feeling

Women all over the world hated the war waged with armaments. But there was a war of feeling which equally should be done away with, and a struggle between the two nations would involve both in great hardship. India was a vital part of Asia and was a great factor in the problem of world peace. Was Europe going to allow herself always to be considered as a selfish, egotistical exploiter of Asia? There would be no need for this if Britain made a big gesture to conciliate the people of India. She appealed to the women of England to sympathise with the claims of the women of India and with the needs of her people.

Mrs. J. Davidson was in the chair.

### Women In Public Life

#### Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence's Plea

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, in her presidential address at the conference of the

Women's Freedom League at Bradford declared that men set aside all considerations of honesty and fair play in their dealings with women in public life. She pleaded for equal pay for the same standard of work, irrespective of the sex of the worker. That women should constitute a pool of cheap labour from which employers could draw when they wished to cut down their wages bill was no advantage to men. In many countries of Europe women had lost the rights which they once possessed, but in the South American Republics, in the United States of America and Turkey, they had won new rights and new equalities that had in some cases surpassed their wildest dreams.

### Girls Proper Career

Declaring that a girl's career was the home, and would be until the world's end, the Archbishop of Brisbane (Dr. Wand), speaking at the annual meeting of the Girl's Friendly Society recently, warned the girls not to grasp the shadow and lose the substance in these days when new life was opening before the women of the nation, and careers for women were almost unlimited. The Archbishop, who presided at the meeting, said that the G. F. S. should do everything in its power to encourage girls to take a real and vital interest in things of the home, for happy homes were made not by accident, but only by careful preparation and training.—*The Hindu* (Madras).

# India Letter

[ FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT ]

Bombay, July 22. (By Air Mail).

## India's Fabulous "Wealth"

ONCE upon a time India was known as the country of vast wealth and riches. The country was fabulously rich in its resources. That reputation has long since been lost and today India is perhaps the poorest country in the world. And the latest evidence of our dire poverty is supplied by the statistics of the Report of the Central Board of Revenue which has recently been published. It will be interesting to note some of the Income tax figures. The total income made liable to income tax amounted to a little more than 231 crores which was further reduced by reductions and refunds to about 222 crores. Considering the wealth in the country that has escaped taxation either by exemption as in the case of agricultural incomes or by different methods of evasion, this amount may be taken to be about the one fifth or one sixth of the absolute total wealth of India. Even liberally estimating the figure to be 1250 crores, in a population of more than 28 crores (in British India) it hardly works out to more than Rs. 45 per head per annum! And when we take into consideration the fact that the bulk of the wealth is possessed by a comparatively small minority we can imagine the condition of the poor masses.

As the *Bombay Chronicle* says, in the course of a leading article, "this would be an excellent fact to ruminare over for those who dwell upon the riches of this country and the prosperity of its people under the beneficent sway of the British people."

## Issues Before Congress Working Committee

The meeting of the Congress Working Committee meeting in the last week of this month at Wardha will undoubtedly be most momentous as it will have to take decisions and give lead to the country on some of the most baffling problems that face the nation. The first question to engage its attention will, of course, relate to Congressmen holding offices under the new constitution. On this question at present there are three groups in Congress circles. Firstly there are those who do not want to go to legislatures at all. Then there are those who want to enter the councils purely with the idea of wrecking the constitution but taking no hand in the administration. And thirdly there are the whole hoggers who feel that once they have decided to enter the councils they should also accept

offices as well. There is another section who feel that they can best expose the constitution by accepting ministerial posts. They want ministers to form an unrelenting opposition to the Governor and acting within their constitutional rights they hope to create deadlocks which will lead to a strange and altogether new situation!—Governor versus the Government! while the majority of socialists are opposed to going to legislatures at all, the opinion among the older Congressmen is divided. But it is believed that some sort of compromise will be arrived at Wardha on this vexed question and later on a session of the Congress may be called to ratify it. What is necessary, however, is that whatever the decision taken the solidarity of Congress ranks should not be impaired for none of the alternative

heated controversy and it is essential that the Congress should not adopt an attitude of apathy and indifference towards their brethren of the states, most of whom are labouring under worst conditions than British subjects. The adoption of the Federal system would bring this question into prominence again and again for the India Bill gives no rights to the subjects of the states and they are to be represented in the Federal Assembly by the nominees of their autocratic rulers!

Yet another question that is expected to come up at Wardha meeting will be the admitting within Congress ranks other parties like the Democratic Swaraj Party for the purpose of presenting a united front against the coming constitution. The liberals too, at least some of them like their President, Mr. Hirday Nath Kunzru, are eager to join the Congress in this fight but they want the Congress to extend the offer to them. While there are many things to be said in favour of affiliating these parties, their objectives and ideology are so radically different from the Congress that there is a very little chance of the Congress admitting them to its fold.

## Deserved Victory For Women

The women of the Bombay presidency won a deserved victory when Mr. Desai announced in the Bombay council that he was not moving his Bill relating to the Hindu law of adoption by a widow. The Bill sought to take away the right from Hindu widows which they have now in pursuance of a ruling of the Privy Council of adopting a child after their husbands' death. From the time when Mr. Desai had given notice of this bill it had been the subjects of severe criticism and condemnation from the Women's organizations in the presidency. Meeting after meeting was held to denounce this encroachment on the legitimate rights of the women and a protest signed by thousands of women was sent to the president of the Council. The Bill was undoubtedly a retrograde step and even if Mr. Desai brings it up again it deserves to be defeated unanimously. On the day that Mr. Desai was to move this Bill more than hundred women were present in the council lending a touch of colour with their multi-coloured saris to the otherwise drab and dull visitors' galleries. It was a surprise for them when Mr. Desai stood up to say that he would not move the bill that day.

Several other important measures came for discussion at the council which is holding its session at Poona.

## World Peace Congress

IT is a tribute to India's creed of non-violence and peace that four of the most prominent of our public leaders have been invited to sit on the Initiative Committee of the World Congress for Peace to be held on the Armistice Day, November 11, this year in some principle city of Europe. They are:

Mahatma Gandhi  
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu  
Dr. Rabindranath Tagore  
Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee.

It is not known whether they will find time to attend the Conference.

schemes can be successful without the active co-operation of all sections of Congress men.

Another important question will be about the States subjects and the Congress attitude towards their grievances. Here again there is a sharp difference of opinion. While on the one hand it is urged that the states are autonomous units and the Congress should not actively interfere in their administration, socialists and others point out to the essential unity of the two Indias and regard it necessary that the states subjects should receive from Congress active support in their fight for their legitimate rights. It is expected that the Working Committee will reiterate the resolution passed on this question at the Calcutta Congress in 1928. The question, however, is bound to raise a

Rao Bahadur Bole for the fifth time moved his bill for lowering of the municipal franchise in Bombay City from Rs. ten to Rs. five rental and for the fifth time it was defeated. This is a pity for in the absence of adult franchise a low standard like the five rupee rental is the only other alternative to introduce civic democracy in the true sense. And Bombay could have shown the way to other provinces if the worthies in the council had exercised better sense.

Mr. Bakhle moved a bill to restrict the hours of work and the employment of children in Bombay city shops and

restaurants and the first reading was passed though the Government made it clear that they only supported the circulation and would oppose the Bill when it came for second reading. This measure also is a step in the right direction for hours and conditions of work in the hotels and shops of Bombay are very exacting and affect the health of a considerable number of employees especially those of young age.

#### Mr Sastri's New Post At £17 Per Month

The appointment of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri as Vice Chancellor of the Anna-

malai University is officially confirmed. The appointment is for three years, as provided in the Act, and agreeably to his wishes, is not salaried, but he will draw an allowance of Rs. 250 monthly.

#### New Viceroy of India

The Marquess of Linlithgow has been appointed as the next Viceroy of India in succession to Lord Willingdon, whose term of office is due to expire in April, 1936. He was chairman of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India a few years ago.

## INDIANS IN RHODESIA

### REPLY TO MR. FITZWILLIAMS

THE following letter from the British Indian Association of Livingstone in reply to Mr FitzWilliams' recent utterances on the so-called Indian menace which have already been referred to in these columns in a previous issue appears in the *Livingstone Mail* dated July 17:—

"We have read Mr. FitzWilliams' address to his constituents at Lusaka and consider his remarks in regard to the Indian community uncalled for and unfair. We think Mr. FitzWilliams should have acquainted himself with the true facts before making sweeping statements at a public meeting. It is no fault of the Indian community that there are only three European native storekeepers at present left in Lusaka. The true facts are as follows: The stores at the present time which are held by the

Indian community and formerly held by the Europeans, were offered by their proprietors to the Indian community because they themselves could not make a success of the business. The Indian community bought them out, paid them full prices for goods that had been in stock for years. They were only too pleased to get out and they were paid a very liberal price for their assets, etc.

Mr. FitzWilliams' reference to the giving back of India to the Indians, indicates that he has not read the White Paper on India, or if he has, he has not understood it.

It is news to us that the late Hon Cecil Rhodes even thought of, let alone mentioned, Indians in connection with Northern Rhodesia. We should like his reference.

We very much resent his reference to "coolie." If Mr. FitzWilliams thinks his arguments are sound and convincing, we do not see any reason for his becoming so desperately venomous in his language. The term "coolie" means a labourer and Mr. FitzWilliams has applied this term to all Indians, forgetting that there are many among them whose standard of respectability and status is second to none. If Mr. FitzWilliams gives just a little thought as to what the term 'coolie' (labourer) means, he would find to his surprise that in the sense he uses it, it is just as much applicable to himself as to the Indians. If he claims to be civilised, he ought, at least, to use a little more civility in the choice of his terms and not apply them to others which he would not like applied to himself."

## IS INDIA NEVER TO WALK ALONE?

While reviewing the present political situation in India in *Asia* S. J. Ramananda Chatterjee says "I am an old man of seventy and I myself do not care a two pence for Dominion Status." He further observes:

Hypocrisy is the homage which political cunning has to pay to political idealism. The Government of India Bill now before Parliament is hailed by its makers as an instrument of progress framed to safeguard both British and Indian interests and at the same time permit a substantial advance in self-government for India. Probably the average man or woman on both sides of Atlantic sincerely believe that the new Bill is a genuine step forward in the right direction, that considering the complexity of problems any government in India will have to face it could not well yield more to the clamor of Indian national sentiment, that if Indians will only show themselves ready to cooperate and work the proposed

constitution further advance will be rapidly forthcoming. Why so much fuss and outcry, then, from India? Really, Indians appear to be a trying people!

As proof of Indian perversity, resolutions and motions in scathing language condemning the Bill or the Joint Committee Report on which it is based have been passed by the Legislative Assembly, several provincial Legislative Councils, the Indian Congress Party, the Liberal Party, the Congress Nationalist Party, the All-India Moslem League, the Independent Party (Moslem) as well as many other organizations and countless citizens' meetings held all over India. Prominent individuals of as different backgrounds as the Aga Khan and Dr. Ambedkar, the spokesman of the Depressed Classes, have expressed their disillusionment, disappointment and dissatisfaction over the proposed legislation. Thus far no party and no representative group have approved the Bill, not even the Indian Princes, who on February 25 characterized it as unacceptable in its present form and raised six specific objections. The

most that can be said is that the other day the Council of State voted in favour of giving the new scheme of government "a fair trial." In a land which is constantly advertised as torn by dissensions and internal strife, here indeed is a remarkable degree of unanimity.

The sophistry of the opponents of Indian self-rule within any measurable distance of time may be summed up in the familiar saying, "Rome was not built in a day." True, but it did not take quite so long a time to build Washington, Melbourne, Tokio or New Delhi. The art of statesmanship, like all other arts, is and can be learnt in a single lifetime. The British baby who afterward grows up into a statesman is born just as ignorant as the Indian baby. All the famous British statesmen combined did not physiologically transmit their statesmanship to British infants in general for making these infants accomplished statesmen at birth. British infants are no more born with the general's baton or the statesman's portfolio than are Indian babies born with the coolie's spade or the clerk's pen.

# SOCIAL SERVICE AT CLAIRWOOD

## SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE.

THE extent to which the poorer section of the Indian community in the suburbs of Durban manages its own social work was reflected in the annual report of the Clairwood branch of the Indian Social Service Committee, presented at the second anniversary celebration of the branch at the Clairwood Indian School last Sunday morning. The branch hopes to have a benevolent home in the district eventually. An increased membership, there now being 40 active workers, was noted in the report presented by Mr. R. P. Das, chairman. Social work was carried out every Sunday by members who visited from house to house giving advice on the habits of disease-carrying insects and their extermination and distributing propaganda leaflets on hygiene, cleanliness and health. The Indian residents were following the advice of the Committee and keeping their premises clean and in hygienic condition as far as possible. During the year 140 cases received free medical attention and supply of medicine after due investigation by the officials, and the Committee wished

to express its deep gratitude to Doctors S. Hoffman, C. Samson, N. Smith, G. M. Naicker, J. de S Drummond and to Mr. L. Hellet, pharmaceutical chemist, for their services to many poor Indians. The Borough Health Department had supplied a quantity of quinine pills for distribution to malaria cases—a considerable help.

### After The Floods

The distress following the June floods had necessitated forming an emergency relief committee in the area. The officials had had a difficult task. More than 400 people, rendered homeless, were provided with shelter at the Clairwood Indian School and the Temple Hall; arrangements had been made for providing them with food and bedding. Later a relief fund was opened at South Coast Junction, and the two relief organisations co-operated in issuing rations to the needy numbering more than 600. During the influenza epidemic hundreds of patients had been supplied with medicine and many lives had been saved. There was a move on foot to have a benevolent home in the district

as many families were destitute; the Committee was working to raise the necessary funds. The balance sheet for the year reflected a credit balance of more than £50.

Dr S. Copley, Mayor of Durban, addressed the meeting and congratulated the Indians on the good work they had done and were still doing. He considered it very desirable that all sections of the community should be as far as possible able to support their own poor. Other speakers paid a tribute to the work done and interest taken by Dr. Copley in Indian distress relief. Mr. Stead and Mr. W. E. Langton, Deputy Mayor, were also thanked for their work for Indian influenza epidemic treatment. The Mayor was garlanded.

The following new office bearers were elected:—Chairman: Mr. R. P. Das, Vice Chairman: Mr. B. Ramchander, Secretary: Mr. S. Gopaul, Treasurer: Mr. A. M. Pillay, Auditor: Mr. P. R. Pather, Executive: Messrs. N P. Naidoo, A. C. Govender, M. E. Sigamoney and P. R. Pather.

# NATIVE PROTECTORATES

## LIONEL CURTIS CRITICISED IN INDIA

MR. LIONEL CURTIS of the notorious "Round Table" is again at his game of strengthening the hands of the Dominions, especially the South African Union, at the cost of the natives living in the three Protectorates in South Africa, which are now under direct Imperial control.

It is notorious, writes the *Bombay Sentinel*, that Mr. Lionel Curtis' views in this matter are always crystalised and he tried the same trick with India a few years ago, when he wanted the Dominions to be given a determining voice in the governance of this country, for the greater glory of the British Empire. In fact that was to be an open bribe to them to come closer together at the expense of India.

Mr. Curtis has now contributed a series of articles to the columns of the *Times* (London) in which he strongly advocates that the three protectorates should be consigned to the tender mercies of the Boers and the Colonials in South Africa, though he admits that the welfare of the natives should be the first consideration of the Government. But he is good enough to believe that increased responsibility, as a result of bringing under the Union Government millions of natives, will make the Union

more responsive to the wishes of the natives and induce it to deal with the problem in a more liberal and progressive manner!

Not a single act of the Union Government justifies to that facile hope, but Mr. Curtis suggests that the consent of the natives themselves is of no importance in the transfer, and asks the British Government to dismiss that consideration very lightly. He is even prepared to urge strong measures to bring the natives under the control of the Union, as he was prepared to "shed blood" in India. At least here Mr. Curtis is consistent. He is always ready for bloodshed.

What Mr. Curtis dreads most is a racial conflict between the Whites themselves in South Africa, and to him the lives and liberties of millions of Negroes are of little or no consequence whatever. General Hertzog himself has openly declared that he has no desire to bring the natives under the Union Government without their tacit consent. It was stated in the mail papers that when in London the General mooted this question to the British Government and that he met with a firm refusal from the Cabinet.

More discerning and less imperialistic critics than Mr. Curtis have seen the danger of the proposed step and replied

in the *Times* that, without the use of actual force it would not be possible to bring some of the protectorates under the Union, and it is a question whether even the present Cabinet would proceed to make use of force for the sake of the Union.

Even now the Union Government have two Bills before the Legislature and they far from improve the position of the native; they make it much worse than what it is, and it is obviously dangerous to transfer such a large population at one stroke, to such an administration, without the consent of the people themselves. There is not the least mention here of the principle of self-determination which was flaunted before the world during the last war,—but only the supremacy and the prestige of the whites.

Mr. Curtis wants the whole Negro population in South Africa to be sold to the whites for their benefit for their exploitation and for their greater material gain. There is a deep moral question involved here, but he brushed it aside with the characteristic unconcern of an imperialist.

# FRENCH JOURNALIST ON INDIA

## CONGRESS PRESIDENT Vs. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

### STORY OF A CONTRAST

THE following article from *La Tribune des Nations* Paris, a French newspaper by Pierre Legarde, appears in June number of the *World*, a monthly periodical edited by Vernon Bartlett

The scene is the railway station at Delhi. The platform is covered with red carpet, and a beautiful white train is waiting, polished and spotless as the interior of a model dairy. Soldiers present arms, for his Excellency the Field-Marshal, Commander-in-chief of the British troops, is leaving the capital. He is accompanied by a few friends. The spectators numbered about a dozen.

The next morning the scene is the same station and the same platform—but no red carpet and no soldiers. There is, however, a dense and enthusiastic throng, so dense that the ordinary police are insufficient to cope with it, and a hundred or so volunteers have been given an armband and act as auxiliaries. It is surprising how the swarming crowds obey their orders. An open space is roped off, the train arrives and from a million throats a cry arises that is at once a salute and an incantation. One passenger alights—a man, very dark-skinned. At once he is decorated with six or seven garlands and greeted with cheers. He thanks the crowds in a prayer like gesture, his head bowed and his hands joined. And now, as he goes to his carriage with its green flag, he is carried rather than accompanied by the crowd. The procession is formed and goes off through the streets of the town, which are decorated with triumphal arches. Improvised music greets him as he passes and rose petals strew his way. Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the National Congress has arrived in Delhi.

I simply record these facts of which I was an eye witness. I shall not attempt to draw any conclusions from them.

In England they smile at the National Congress "A handful of agitators", they call it: "a paltry minority". But may not a handful of resolute men direct a whole nation just as the brain directs the whole body?

#### Talk With A Congressman

I should have liked to see Jawharlal Nehru, but he has been in prison for some time and is likely to remain there some time longer. Instead, I met another influential member of Congress. He said to me: "The truth is that we have been far too long the milch cow of England, and in return she has given us only two things poverty and illiteracy. You can see the poverty for yourself in the country villages. Is it not a censure on the Government when in a land so rich and fertile the peasant is too poor?"

I had no answer to that. I had indeed been moved by the poverty I had seen on my journey.

"As for illiteracy" he went on "perhaps you think I am juggling with figures, but I have taken them from this book"

—here he took down a fat bound volume from himself—"published by the Government. It states that of 350 million Indians only 20 millions have received any education. In the whole of India there are only 22 million persons who can read and write a letter. If children under five are excluded, the proportion is 8 per 1,000. Only 2 and half million Indians know English—160 men and 18 women to every 10,000 inhabitants."

"But why blame this illiteracy on England? Does she not admit Indians to her universities? Is not your own son at Oxford for example?"

"Illiteracy is the natural consequence of poverty. A child of seven or eight has arms and legs that can be used for work. For him to go to school would mean one bowl of rice less for the family. And in a land where famine constantly threatens a poor man—"

#### Talk With A Prince

Nevertheless, schools do exist. There is of course, the excellent Hindu University of Benares which I visited, a veritable city of learning with its science departments, its large halls, its galleries full of machinery (all from London, Chelmsford, and Birmingham) its lecture rooms, and its teaching staff recruited from scholars over the world. And there are also well-run schools in the Indian Native States.

I visited one of these in Kapurthala, where I was the guest of the most enlightened and most Parisian of the Indian Princes. The school had classes in science and literature, language courses in Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu, English and French. When I was there the pupils were translating at sight from Jean Aicard and Victor Hugo. When I congratulated the master on his pupils' knowledge and their good accent, he flushed and said: "They only began French this year. I wish you could hear my second year pupils, but they have no class to-day."

I had a long talk with the Maharajah when I got back to the palace.

"In India" he said, "the present time is full of difficulty. But I am convinced that things will greatly improve when the proposed reforms are carried out. The Indian Princes are devoted to their country; they are also anxious to be on good terms with the British Government and they are united by ties of friendship and affection to the King of England as their Emperor.

"In my State I have a representative assembly of my subjects,—Sikhs, Hindus and Mohammedans. There is a committee sitting now, which will soon give to that assembly a greater measure of authority. It will vote on certain matters of general concern such as public works, hospitals and social service. It will pass laws which will be submitted for my approval. But I shall decide for myself, without its assistance, on questions such as the military budget, my personal domestic expenditure, and foreign relations."

I told his Highness how greatly I had been impressed by my visit to his school. His eyes lighted up for he is never so happy as when he hears some praise of his enlightened and modern government.

"For the last twenty years", he went on, "I have made education compulsory in Kapurthala. The result is that we have less illiterates than anywhere else. Some other States do the same. Baroda, for example is very advanced".

"Yes, but all that is due to the initiative of the reigning princes. Why has not England insisted upon compulsory education for the whole of India? Your experience of twenty years should be sufficiently conclusive evidence?"

The Maharaja smiled discreetly under his white moustache, and with a deprecatory gesture he said. "I would prefer not to venture any opinion on that point."

There rose up in my mind then a cartoon I had seen in a Hindu newspaper in which England was depicted as a snuffer on the Indian candle—snuffing out industry, liberty and the very spirit of the land

#### Government View-Point

I saw the Congress member again and also the member of the Government. The Indian said to me:

"India wants to be free. She wants Home Rule, liberty to govern herself, to direct her own finances, to educate her children England keeps us under because she knows that as soon as the people can all go to school, and learn to read, and throw off their poverty they will also throw off the British yoke."

The Government member said:

"Congress is nothing but a meddling body. We are quite willing to give the greater part of her demands because we know her needs and really desire to satisfy them. We are admitting more and more Indians to high posts. India will soon have Home Rule, with certain reservations which are absolutely essential for the interests of English capital invested in the country. India wants to direct her own finance. But the rich Indians put their fortunes into British banks and not Indian. Congress would like to have the credit of forcing our hand, but I can assure that the proposed reforms would have come in any case without any pressure from Congress."

Where does the truth lie? In the fact that the reforms are necessary, that England is aware of that necessity and is doing her best to meet it. But perhaps the pace could be accelerated a little. Perhaps it is not altogether wise to dole out concessions almost grudgingly. The people are not satisfied but irritated, and every fresh concession only increases their discontent.

The poverty and servitude of a whole continent are a dark blot upon the white mantle of the British Empire. Freedom for India, freely granted, would bring honour to England's name.

# South African News In Brief

## Indo-European Council

THE fifty-eighth Meeting of the Council will be held at the Mayor's Parlour, City Hall, Durban, to-night Friday the 9th August 1935, at 8 p.m. The Agent of the Government of India, Syed Sir Raza Ali, will address the meeting. It is hoped by the secretaries that members will bring their friends to the meeting.

## Licensing Appeal Board For Durban

Ward I. Ratepayers' Association has suggested to the City Council that a Licensing Appeal Board be constituted with plenary authority to deal with licensing matters, thereby relieving Councillors of the present onerous demands on their time.

## Commissioner Of Oaths

Mr. A. P. Naidoo of Stanger has been appointed a Commissioner of Oaths for the district of Lower Tugela.

## Hindu Women's Successful Bazaar

A bazaar and sale of work, organised by the Hindu Women's Association, and held at the Tamil Institute, Durban, on Wednesday, July 24, was opened by Mr. G. B. Chetty. The stalls were daintily decorated for the sale of groceries, fancy goods, glassware, confectionary, fruits and vegetables and the outstanding one was the needle work section. There were several side shows, including a guessing competition. The refreshment stall was fairly busy and the women in charge of the various stalls were able to dispose of the articles quite satisfactorily. In the afternoon an auction sale was held, when the remaining goods were sold. Mrs. V. R. Moodaly, the president, Mrs. Narayansamy Pillay and Mrs. Athi Naicker were principally responsible for the success of the bazaar. The Association thanks all those who kindly contributed.

## Fairbreeze Indian School

The opening of the new Fairbreeze Government Indian School took place on the school premises at Maidstone on July 27 before a large gathering. The function was presided over by Mr. J. Macleod M.A., acting chief Inspector of schools, and the school was opened by Mr. Edward Saunders, Managing Director of the Tongaat Sugar Company, Ltd. Among those present were Mr. R. A. Banks, Inspector of schools; Mr. A. Gray, acting Inspector; Mr. J. Robertson, secretary, Education Department; Mr. L. G. Taylor, clerk in charge of Indian Education; the Rev. J. C. Lander, manager of Wesleyan Indian Schools; Mr. W. M. Buss, Principal of Sastri College; Mrs. and Miss. Buss, Mr. Armfield, Mr. W. Ackersley, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thomas; Mr. G. V. Naidoo, President of Natal Indian Teachers' Society; Mr. P. Peramal, Mr. and Mrs.

E. J. Choonoo, Messrs. T. M. Naicker, W. S. Seethal, S. M. Moodley, K. K. Pillay, B. Purmasir; R. M. Naidoo, secretary Indian Hospital Advisory Committee; R. Regnath, M. G. Naidoo, S. A. G. Roussouille, E. V. Naidoo, B. D. Lalla, S. P. Chetty, A. R. Rajoo, J. Purmasir, and R. N. Naidoo. Mr. Macleod, in opening the proceedings, dealt with the efforts made by the School Committee, and said that he was pleased to see the result of their work. He spoke of the services rendered by the Wesleyan Mission and enlogised the work of the Headmaster, Mr. A. Jeeawon, during the school's earlier period, and his staff, and was pleased that Mr. E. Saunders had been selected to perform the opening and thereupon requested him to perform the ceremony. Mr. Saunders after having been garlanded by Mr. Naidoo in accordance with the custom of the East, expressed his delight in associating himself with the progress of the Indian community and declared the premises open amid applause. Mr. Saunders was presented with a silver ornamented key as a memento. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. S. V. Naidoo, in his address gave a brief survey of the activities of the Committee since its inception and touched upon the importance of girl education. The Rev. C. J. Lander, Messrs. R. A. Banks, W. M. Buss, G. V. Naidoo, and M. Naicker also spoke.

## New School At Witbank

The Mayor of Witbank, (Transvaal) Mrs. F. V. Burnham, opened the new school erected in the Asiatic Bazaar by the Indian Tamil Benefit Society, on Sunday afternoon July 28. A large crowd of Europeans were present, including the Mayoress (Miss. O. Atkinson), Mr. Burham, Mr. and Mrs. Flouquet, the Rev. W. E. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. Rosseau, Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Feeney, and Messrs. Wilson, Pike and Vial. Mr. M. A. Pillay, secretary of the Society, expressed the gratification of the Society for the sympathy extended by the white persons of Witbank towards other races of the town. The Indians, he said, desired greatly that their children should grow up to become worthy and respected citizens in the country of their birth, and it was to this end that the Society had struggled to obtain the school. He mentioned the name of the chairman of the Witbank School Board, Mr. A. J. Prinsloo and thanked him for his sympathy and co-operation, saying it was doubtful whether they could have succeeded in their aim without his support. In her address Mrs. Burnham congratulated the committee on their efforts in the erection of this school at a cost of £350. This would stand as an example of their long and patient endeavours towards improving the social conditions of the Indian community.

## New Bible College at Kearsney

Through the kind courtesy of the Baptist Minister (Rev. Y. M. Rangiah B.A.) the Christian Brothers of Kearsney opened a New Bible Class known as the "Kearsney Indian Bible College." The students meet every Tuesday evening at the Kearsney Indian Baptist Church and are given very useful lectures on "Christianity" and also a sound training in Bible reading. The College is run under the sole direction of the Lecturer-in-Charge, Rev. Y. M. Rangiah B.A. and the Committee, the members of which are Messrs. Y. Davades, S. D. Abrahams, Thathiah Ramswamy and Z. Samuels. Any bona fide Indian irrespective of caste and religion is legible to free membership.

## Indian Teacher Leaving On Promotion

A farewell reception was accorded by the headmaster and staff of the Clairwood Indian Boys School, to Mr. G. Naganna, a senior member of the staff. He is leaving on promotion as headmaster to the Greenwood Park Indian School. Mr. H. S. Done, headmaster of the school presided. He spoke in high terms of Mr. Naganna and his contribution to the development of the school, which since 1911 had grown from a roll of 80 children to 665. Mr. Naganna was presented with a handbag and wallet.

## Quetta Fund From The Cape

Mr. J. S. Vassen, president, writes:—The officers and Members of the Ranganader Bhanay Muddam Church wish to thank the many friends and also their countrymen of Cradock, Moltena, Naanwpoort, Somerset East, Veeplaats and Korsten, for their generous donations towards the Quetta Distress Relief Funds, which have been duly forwarded to Headquarters, Durban. The amount being collected by the above Congregation is £40.

## Meat For Italians

More than 230 head of cattle are being killed and frozen daily in Durban for Italy's troops around the Abyssinian borders. A 5,000 ton contract has been obtained by the Federated South African Meat Industries, Ltd., and for the last week the export works at Maydon Wharf have been busy preparing carcasses for export to Eritrea by Italian ships, the first of which is expected in Durban in about four weeks.

## Acting Minister Of Justice

It is notified in the latest *Government Gazette* that the Governor-General has approved the appointment of Mr. Patrick Duncan, as Acting Minister of Justice during the absence from the Union of General Smuts.

## "B.P." For S. Africa.

Lord Baden Powell, says a London Reuter message, will leave for a six months' tour of South Africa in October. He will attend the Scouts Jamboree at East London in January. He will be accompanied by Lady Baden Powell.



# The Sporting World

## Soccer.

### All-India Tour Aftermath

#### Final Discussion By S. A. Board

The general meeting of the South African Football Association was held at Johannesburg on Saturday July 27. Natal, Transvaal, Frontier and Griqualand were represented. The president, Mr. A. Christopher was in the chair. He was supported by Messrs. M. John, and J. S. Roopnarain, secretary and treasurer respectively. Natal was represented by Messrs. S. L. Singh and M. K. Naidoo, Transvaal, by Mr. Sri Ernest and the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, while Griqualand and Frontier submitted proxies. Messrs. K. Naraynsamy and Williams represented Griqualand and Messrs. W. Ernest and Himdad Khan Frontier. The question of surplus accruing from the All India tour last year caused considerable discussion. It was agreed that the services of the retiring officials be recognised and a proposal to that effect was passed, after which the question of honoraria was discussed. Mr. A. Christopher and Mr. S. L. Singh, manager of All-India team declined any tokens. Messrs. M. John and J. S. Roopnarain were voted five guineas each, Mr. N. Sullaphen, the auditor, two guineas and O. M. Pillay five pounds for arranging the farewell banquet.

#### Caps For Test Players

As a memento of the international matches it was agreed to present the players with a cap each and Messrs. S. L. Singh and A. Christopher were entrusted with their selection.

#### New S. A. Officials

The following new officials were elected: Mr. A. Christopher was proposed as patron and elected. For the presidency Mr. W. Ernest and the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney were put up, the former winning by five votes to four. Mr. Juan Marrian was unanimously elected secretary and Mr. Himdad Khan treasurer. Mr. K. Naraynsamy was appointed auditor.

#### Sam China Cup Tournament

The Sam China Cup tournament will be played at Johannesburg from September 18 to 25.

#### Successful Maritzburg Tournament

Last Monday the annual Five-a-side Tournament, arranged by the P. M. Burg Indian Football Association, was held under perfect and ideal conditions and before a large crowd of spectators. Several teams participated in the different competitions including a number of teams from Durban. It is a pity, however, that pressure of time and congestion of fixtures in Durban prevented a

By "Rambler"

number of Durban teams from travelling up to Maritzburg. Nevertheless, the touring came to a very successful issue. In addition to the soccer competitions there was a fancy dress match which evinced a great deal of mirth and laughter. Bands of happy enthusiasts with stringed instruments also added to the jollity and general success of the gala day. In the senior competition Young Colonials of P. M. Burg ran out victors, thus wresting from Sastri College the much coveted Thomson's Trophy. In the 3rd round the Sastri College let slip out of their hands a glorious opportunity of winning the cup for the 3rd time in succession. The College was 2 goals and 1 minor ahead of their opponents but slackened in the second half to the extent of allowing three goals to be registered against them. The Young Colonial played splendidly to achieve the success they gained. Shamrocks from Durban were the runners up in this competition. In the Junior division (the schools of P. M. Burg beat Sastri College in the final by 2 goals; while the juvenile trophy too was annexed by schools of P. M. Burg who easily beat the Young Natalians of P. M. Burg in the final. The trophies were presented to the winning captains at the conclusion of the tournament.

#### Durban to Travel to Ladysmith

The final intertown match will be played at Ladysmith next Saturday, August 10th. There are three changes in the Durban team which will be:—

Coopa; Geo. Singh (capt.) and D. Abrahams; 'Pinetown', Ganas Raman and R. Abbai Naidoo; P. Nulliah, D. P. Sam, P. Naraidoc, Nadas and Lutchie.

#### Charity Soccer

The Durban Hotel Employees Football Association staged a representative match between themselves and the Verulam Association, at Currie's Fountain last Sunday Aug. 4th. In addition a fancy dress match was also played. There was a fair crowd present. The proceeds are being donated to the Central Indian Relief Committee, in aid of the recent flood distressed victims.

#### Coloured Soccer (Gwelo)

A friendly match was played on the Coloured Sports Ground on 28th July 1935, between the Que Que United Football Club and the Gwelo Rovers. Mr. S. Mellin was in charge of the game. The play was most interesting and the sides seemed evenly matched. The match ended in a 5-1 win for Gwelo. At the end of the match the referee congratulated the players on the fine

performance they had put up, and said that some of them, especially Watson and L. Sayed compared most favourably with European players. Before leaving the Que Que team expressed sincere thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Solomon who had acted as caterers, and Mr. V. S. Naidoo on behalf of Que Que extended an invitation to the Gwelotes to end the season with a final in Que Que. The players were: Gwelo. B. Manga, G. Gibson, E. Mahomed, A. Narashe (Capt.), G. Abdul. L. Clingham, F. Clingham, R. Solomon, A. Hassim, D. Watson, A. Alvis. Que Que. Amar, Omar Mahomed, E. A. Koesen, E. I. Bahadur, C. Jones, A. Naguero, L. Manuel, R. Thomas, L. Sayed, (Capt.) V. S. Naidoo, A. Manuel.

#### Indian Football Team For 1936 Olympiad

The inclusion of soccer in the 1936 World Olympic Games' the visit to India of a representative Chinese Football Team and the likelihood that next year the British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies will want a visit from an India team, have combined to force the various football controlling bodies in India to put a combined effort to form a Central Football Controlling body.

## Tennis

#### Internationals To Play In Durban

The Durban Beach Courts will assume the dignity and prominence of Wimbledon on August 31st and September 2nd, when internationals of world fame will play in Durban. The match will in reality be the 2nd Test Match between Australia and S. Africa. Arrangements are being made to seat 4000 people. An area is being reserved for Indians. Season tickets will be 4s. and daily tickets 2. 6d. These tickets will be available from the Natal Indian Tennis Association, 119 Queen Street, Durban, on and from the 12th inst, and the daily tickets from the 26th inst. The interesting feature of the Test is that Crawford, who is ranked as No 2 player in the world (to Perry) will be seen in action.

#### Central Indian Lawn Tennis Club

The second annual general meeting of the Central Indian Lawn Tennis Club was held on Sunday at Alice Street. Centrals were the winners for 1935 of the Alfred David Shield. The elections for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Patrons: Mr. A. Moonilal, Dr. G. M. Naicker, Mr. Popatlal Kara, Mr. B. Manilal and Dr. K. M. Seodat; president: Mr. C. O. Govender; hon. life vice-president: Mr. V. Chetty; vice presidents: Messrs R. M. Govender, G. S. Samuels and D. J.

Maharaj; hon secretary, Mr. T. Popal; hon treasurer: Mr. C. P. ... auditor: Mr. J. Vassen; court captain: Mr. S. S. Pather; court vice-captain: J. Jivan; chairman: Messrs B.M. Rajbhosle, Messrs V.M. Pillay, Messrs P. N. Moodley, Messrs J. K. Oresty and Mrs. S. Pillay, Messrs ...

**Wrestling & Boxing**

The Wrestling & Boxing Show is being held at the ... The show is arranged by Messrs B.M. Rajbhosle and H. P. ... The show will be held on Saturday night, August 10th. The ... will be the scene of two star bouts. The all ... in wrestling encounter between the Black Panther, the Turkish champion and Sanny Moody, the South African champion alone ought to suffice in attracting a capacity house. The bout will be the first ... and although the ... in the way of ... both contestants ... will be ... and ready for Saturday's show.

The star boxing item on the programme is between two very keen rivals, viz. Mappie Dixon and Bud Gengan. Both are looking fit as the result of their preparation for a fight ... ought to be one of the ... but very enthusiastic rivals. The fight will be well contested one.

The other main contest of the evening will be between Young Pottier and Freddie Smith, both of whom have been ... The ... will be ... Max Baer ... champion of the world ... on ... still enshrined ... and when its competitions will be ... In the Senior Natal Cup ... play on Monday August 14th at ... for the District final.

ponent and upon the assembled ... his hands were injured he almost ... Jimmy Braddock to defeat. Jimmy may have the crown, but to us the champion of champions ...

**Cricket**

The following are the names of the team selected by Australia to visit India. Mr. Frank Iarrant will be the manager of the team:—J. Ryder (captain), A. All... Mr. M. R. ... The ... will be ...

**Sporting Chops**

The ... will be ... The ... will be ... The ... will be ... The ... will be ... The ... will be ...

**A Review of THE INDIAN WHO'S WHO**

(YESHANAND & CO., GRAHAM'S BUILDING, PARSII BAZAAR STREET, BOMBAY, PRICE Rs. 3/-)

The enterprising firm of Messrs. Yesha... "The Indian Who's Who" the first edition of which has just come out. A reference book of this nature pertaining to India was very badly needed in this country by public and private libraries, newspapers as well as by students of politics and business... It is an indispensable Reference Book and the publishers have shown due neither towards those who are seeking for official favour nor those who are not... It is an indispensable Reference Book and the publishers have shown due neither towards those who are seeking for official favour nor those who are not... It is an indispensable Reference Book and the publishers have shown due neither towards those who are seeking for official favour nor those who are not...

**Natal Indian Congress**

**Annual General Meeting**

The postponed Annual General Meeting of the Natal Indian Congress will be held on Sunday the 18th day of August 1933 at the ... All members are requested to attend ... Agenda:— 1. Minutes 2. Secretary's Report 3. Financial Statement 4. Amendment of Rules 5. Election of Officials 6. General