

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

The Value Of Public Criticism

WE agree with the *Leader* (Allahabad) which in a note writes that Mahatma Gandhi advises a fellow worker not to be perturbed by criticism but live it down. It is human nature to dislike criticism and to be pleased by praise. But democracy is unthinkable without public criticism. It is meant not only to expose evil and to prevent a wrong but also to help us to see and do the right. The world is to-day richer in thought. Human rights have received more recognition. How much is this not due to liberty of thought, liberty of speech and liberty of the press? Some people are sensitive to public criticism; others public criticism annoys. But the only right rule is to be true to oneself and, therefore, to the cause. And if public criticism lies, why, live it down.

Slum Clearance In Durban

Various aspects of public health and the re-housing of tenants from slum areas were considered by the Public Health Committee when they met on Monday to prepare Durban's case to be presented at the housing conference between the Government and the local authorities in Capetown on January 16. A sub-committee comprising Councillors Buzzard, Copley, James, Kemp, Harris and Mrs. Benson, was appointed to go into the financial implications, and this sub-committee will complete the Council's case for submission by delegates to the Minister of Public Health. The committee at Monday's meeting considered the difficulties which so far have been encountered in dealing with slum elimination and re-housing and more particularly with the Orient Lane slum clearance scheme. This scheme has now been submitted for the approval of the Minister, whose decision is expected shortly. The Indian section of the community affected by the proposed scheme have made strong recommendations to the Minister on the matter. Their representations are backed up by a promise given by the Minister to them at the time of the passing of the Slums Act, that legitimate rights and privileges of the Indian community would be given full consideration in any slum clearance or re-housing schemes sub-

mitted by local authorities before expropriation took place. The delegates to the conference who have sailed for Capetown on Thursday are Dr. Copley, chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor Harris, vice-chairman, and Dr. Gunn, M.O.H.

Judge's Comments On Native Case

The case of a Native, who had been fined for non-payment of General Tax and who was found later to have paid the tax for three of the years in respect of which he had been punished, was mentioned in the Supreme Court by Mr. Justice Gane in a review decision. "The somewhat frequent occurrence of cases of this kind," said the Judge, "seems to show that accused Natives are sometimes not given an adequate explanation of the precise charges against them." The Native, Ben Flatela, was convicted by the Acting Magistrate at Port Elizabeth of failure to pay the tax on 10 counts ranging over the years 1926 to 1931. He pleaded guilty to all 10 charges, but it now appeared that he had paid the tax for the years 1926 to 1928 inclusive. The Judge quashed the conviction in respect of these three years and said that care should be taken by the Magistrate in all such cases to explain the charges to the accused person in detail and to take the plea separately in respect of each year concerned in the charge.

The above was a case sent for review, what of the other cases which are not sent for review and the poor Natives are punished more than once for the same offence.

To Obviate Miscarriage Of Justice

Representations have been made by the Native Affairs Department that it not infrequently happened that natives had been convicted and punished for the second time for non-payment of tax for a particular year or years and that native convicts who had served long terms of imprisonment after release had been charged and punished for non-payment of tax in respect of the years during which they were in prison. To obviate these occurrences, the Prisons Department has instructed its officers that natives who served sentences for

failure to pay taxes should on discharge have their attention drawn to the particulars shown on their discharge certificate and advised to produce the certificate if again charged with failure to pay tax for the period in question. Natives who had served long sentences, it added, should be advised on discharge to report to a Magistrate or a Native Commissioner immediately on their return to a district in order to procure a certificate of exemption. Officers in charge of prison institutions have been instructed to take steps to ensure that these instructions are carefully followed in the future.

Sir Syed Raza Ali Wrongly Reported

A recent speech of Sir Raza Ali's which was wrongly reported says the *Leader* has caused much misunderstanding. At the opening ceremony of a new Indian ward at the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital, the Agent was reported to have made a statement which could be construed as supporting racial segregation in certain conditions. The Indian community of South Africa, the people and the Government of India, and their Agents in the Union have always been opposed to the segregation of Indians and it would have been most unfortunate if Sir Raza Ali had made the statement attributed to him. We are therefore relieved to learn that the report of his speech is incorrect.

Death Of Rev. R. M. Waiz

We regret to announce the sad demise of the Rev. R. M. Waiz, poet, author and evangelist of the Church Missionary Society at Lahore, Punjab on December 10, 1935 at the ripe old age of 80. The late Rev. Waiz was the father of Mr. S. A. Waiz, Secretary, Imperial Citizenship Association, Bombay, to whom and the members of the family we offer our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Durban Moslem Returns

Mr. Hajee Hafez Goolam Hossen Ally arrived in the *Takliwa* last Wednesday. As the boat was in quarantine, he together with the other passengers, was landed at Salisbury Island. He was met on Monday morning at the Point by several well known Mohammedans. Mr. V. S. Mahamoon garlanded him. The Hajee is a well-known figure in Durban. He went on a pilgrimage to Mecca last year and from there went to India on a visit. He was accompanied by his mother throughout his voyage.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1936

Effects Of Land Tenure Act

BEFORE the Commission's report is yet fully published we are receiving bitter complaints about the evil effects of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act which Indians are already experiencing on the Rand. They are very much perturbed as to what their future is going to be. Both European and Indian landlords have mercilessly increased the rents of their Indian tenants in residential as well as in trading quarters. The more one thinks of it the more confusing the whole position of Indians in the Transvaal becomes. Under the present state of the Act only a certain section of the community has a right to own land. The rest of the community may not own land and may not occupy land excepting in exempted, or to put it in plain language, segregated areas. Hence the position of those who do not and cannot own land is that they are at the mercy of European and Indian rack-renters. In the circumstances it will be a case of survival of the fittest. The Commission has recommended certain individual cases for exemption. Let us examine what their position will be. The occupier is an Indian with his landlord being either a European or an Indian. The landlord being quite confident that his tenant has nowhere to go to, increases his rent as he desires. He may desire to throw out the present tenant to replace him by another whom he may wish to favour. In that case he would increase his present tenant's rent to breaking point. This in itself would be unjust and unmerciful but there is nothing to stay the hands of the landlord. What happens to the tenant thus thrown out. His only alternative is to go into areas exempted for his class of people. He would perhaps seek a transfer of his trading licence from the place he was thrown out to a premises in this exempted area. Under the licen-

sing laws such a transfer becomes a new licence and as it is the openly declared policy of the Council to refuse any new licences to Indians there is every likelihood of his application for a transfer of his trading licence being refused. In that case the person would find himself stranded and if he has a wife and family to support it will be a problem for him as to what his future was going to be. Assuming he were to succeed in securing his licence in the exempted area he would then find himself once again placed under the clutches of another unscrupulous landlord who would make his life unbearable by watching over him like a vulture and rendering his position insecure by continuously increasing his rent. There would be no question of a lease for the landlord would naturally refuse in his own interests to enter into a lease. In course of time there would be a repetition of the case we have described above and such cases may be multiplied. The ultimate result would be that Indians would gradually but surely be squeezed out of this country and is that not the only motive behind this anti-Asiatic legislation.

The South African Indian Congress which claims to represent the whole Indian community of the Union has in no uncertain terms rejected *in toto* the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, not on one occasion but on several occasions. The then Agent of the Government of India, however, ignored the unanimous voice of the Congress and sought alliance with the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association which was of his own creation. There was a weakness among the people having their own individual interests involved to get their own rights and interests protected. The Congress failed to persuade them to view the position not from the point of view of self-interest but of the interests of the community as a whole. The Agent however nurtured the weakness

among the people and their case was championed by the Commercial Association assisted by the Agent of the Government of India.

We still maintain that this protection of individual interests is going to do untold harm to the community and it of course shows a lack of patriotism on the part of those who have sought such protection. The Congress has changed its front often enough during the last few years and we are grieved to be informed that it has not only fallen in with the Commercial Association but in fact usurped the latter's role and aided by the present Agent of the Government of India is making representations to the Government for concessions under the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act which it once rejected *in toto*.

The Act in itself is bad in principle and we are doubtful if any concessions under it will tend in any way to improve the conditions of the Indian community. There is every likelihood that they will act injuriously. We fail to see, moreover, the consistency on the part of the Congress leaders to ask for concessions in a matter they have most emphatically rejected.

It is unnatural, unjust and unfair that a section of the community should enjoy certain rights which the rest may not. If a certain section has the right to own land the whole community should have that right. We know too well the weaknesses in our community. But the weakness among the leaders is even greater. Their claim to view the question from a practical point of view is we think hypocritical. The only practical point of view we can take in the present circumstances is to persuade the Government to take into consideration the oft-repeated facts that Indians do not form more than two and a half per cent. of the whole population and all talk of their penetration and of their being a menace is a myth and that therefore they should be treated fairly and justly. Failing that, the Government should be allowed to do its very worst until Indians begin to realise for themselves that death is any day preferable to humiliations of this nature.

LAKHI WARD AT GREY'S HOSPITAL

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE

A STRONG plea for the consideration of the abolition of the Medical Relief Tax paid by every employer of an indentured Indian in Natal or of his descendants was made by the Agent for India, Sir Syed Raza Ali, when he laid the foundation stone of the Lakhi Ward at Grey's Hospital on Monday afternoon.

The ward is being built through the generosity of Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Lakhi, of Greytown, who contributed half the cost of the £2,500 building.

"There is a tax in Natal known as the Medical Relief Tax, paid by every employer of indentured Indian labourers or their descendants," said Sir Syed Raza Ali, "The tax amounts to 15s a year for every Indian employed. The proceeds of the tax go to swell the large amount already in the hands of the Indian Immigration Bureau in Durban most of which is lying idle. I do not say that none of it is spent, but a much larger sum is raised than can be legitimately spent by the Bureau. It is not for me, who am merely your guest for three years, to tell you whether the tax is justifiable or not. But there is a theory about taxation that no tax should be levied that cannot be spent. What is the justification for the continuation of this tax when there are large sums lying idle?"

"This tax goes back to the days of indenture and revives unpleasant memories and it is not justified by any need or necessity. I would be justified in asking the Government of this country to abolish the tax, but I will not do that. I hope the Government will take careful note of what I have said and will consider whether the tax is justified or not."

"I suggest that the best use that could be made of the funds from this tax that

have already been collected is that an Indian ward should be erected at every hospital in the Province where there is no such facility already. A hospital is by no means a luxury. It is a necessity."

The Agent referred to the many charitable gifts made by Mr. Lakhi. Apart from the gifts that were generally known, he had founded a number of Madressas (religious schools) and had helped considerably in building several Mosques. He had also contributed largely to the Orient Club at Isipingo.

A message from the Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, was read out. This expressed his regret at being unable to be present. "I would especially have liked to be present in view of the generosity shown in this connection by Mr. M. E. Lakhi," said Mr. Hofmeyr's letter. "I hope the ceremony will be very successful and that the new ward, when completed, will be richly blessed by the service rendered in it to the sick and suffering. I am particularly glad that this further provision is being made for the benefit of the Indian community." Mr. W. J. O'Brien, M.P., who presided at the function, said that the gift of money for the ward was neither the first nor the greatest piece of generosity from Mr. Lakhi. He had given a sports ground and a pavilion to the European population of Greytown; he had been the largest single contributor to the fund for the establishment of Sastri College, and he had bought the birthplace of General Botha and presented it to the Municipality of Greytown.

The ward, said, Mr. O'Brien, was being built on the pound for pound basis, the Natal Provincial Administration providing the other half of the

money. It would hold from 16 to 20 patients.

Mr. Lakhi apologised for not being able to speak in English, and his son read a statement from him. The suggestion that he should donate the money for the ward had been made to him by Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, and he had been delighted to accept it, he said in his statement. He felt that everything should be done to make the Indians in South Africa feel that they were part of the people of South Africa and not aliens.

The Administrator, Mr. H. Gordon Watson, thanked the Agent for laying the foundation stone and also thanked Mr. Lakhi for his gift.

After the ceremony tea was served on the lawn and every patient in the hospital was given a box of chocolates by Mr. Lakhi.

Those who attended the function included the Bishop of Natal, the Right Rev. Dr. L. N. Fisher, and Mrs. Fisher, the Mayor of Maritzburg, Mr. A. T. Allison, M.P.C.; Mr. W. M. Power, M.E.C.; Mr. H. Abrahamson, M.P.; the Mayor of Greytown, Mr. H. N. Jones; Senator W. E. Thrash; Miss M. O'Brien; the Medical Officer of Health for Maritzburg, Dr. C. C. P. Anning; the Matron of Grey's Hospital, Sister M. Fitzgerald; Dr. J. Parker, Acting Medical Superintendent of Grey's Hospital; Mr. P. H. Taylor, M.P.C.; Sister I. Marwick; Mr. C. A. B. Peck, Clerk to the Provincial Council; Mr. E. D. Davies, Chief Clerk to the Administrator's Department; Mr. F. C. Rodd, Master of the Supreme Court, and many other representatives of the Indian and European communities.

THE AGENT AT THE ROTARY CLUB

SIR SYED RAZA ALI, Agent of the Government of India, was the guest of honour at a luncheon of the Johannesburg Rotary Club held at the Carlton Hotel, the subject of his address being the position of minorities in democracies, with special reference to India. Sir Raza Ali said that whatever might have been the disadvantages and evils of absolute rule, a system which was known throughout the world a couple of centuries ago, it had one great advantage to minorities, whether racial or linguistic. Once the confidence of the despot was won, no discrimination

was shown to the members of a minority in any walk of life. Generally speaking, minorities found themselves at the mercy of the majority, except in so far as the majority allowed itself to be restrained by the dictates of its own conscience. The only protection that a minority could have in a democracy was the possession of the vote. He was glad to say that the conscience of the world had always recognised that every minority was entitled to the possession of the vote. After outlining the developments which led up to the granting of responsible government in India, Sir Raza

Ali declared that it was for the European community to say whether it was right for the Union to withhold the vote from the Indians in South Africa, and at the same time expect them to be a loyal element in the population. The position at present was that the Indians in South Africa had no sense of security except that which was afforded to them by the dictates of the European conscience.

"I put it to you," he added, "whether the time has not come for a serious effort to be made to grant to Indians the right to vote—even if only on a limited scale."

THE TRANSVAAL ASIATIC LAND TENURE ACT COMMISSION

A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE REPORT (PARTS I AND II)

The Restrictions

TRANSVAAL Law 3 of 1885 prohibits, subject to certain exceptions ownership of fixed property in the Transvaal by persons "belonging to one of the Native races of Asia..." Act 37 of 1919, as amended by Act 35 of 1932, prohibits Asiatics, again subject to certain exceptions, from holding mortgages on fixed property in the Transvaal, and also prohibits companies in which Asiatics have a controlling interest from owning fixed property in the Transvaal. Under Act 35 of 1932 the lawful property rights of an Asiatic or Asiatic company, as on 15th May 1930, are protected while so held in his or its estate.

Until 1908 there was nothing to prohibit Asiatics and Coloured persons from hiring and occupying a stand or any other land under the provisions of the Gold Law, whether for trading or residential purposes.

In 1908, however, a Gold Law was passed in the Transvaal Parliament in which were inserted restrictions against the occupation of land by Coloured persons ("Coloured person" being defined as "Any African or Asiatic Native (Natives have also been specially dealt with under the Natives (Urban Areas) Acts of 1923 and 1930), or any other person who is manifestly a Coloured person,") and also a Townships Amendment Act containing provisions, (1) dealing with titles to stands in townships in gold mining Areas as held under the earlier Gold Laws, and; (2) facilitating the conversion of such titles from leasehold to freehold.

It had been assumed that the restrictions referred to had been inherent in the old Gold Law but in 1909 it was found (in the Transvaal Supreme Court—Khotas vs. the Colonial treasurer) that the restrictions were new. They prohibited the occupation of, and the trading on, land in proclaimed mining areas by Coloured persons, as well as their residence except on premises where they were employed by Europeans.

Had the restrictions been enforced in January 1909, when the new Gold Law came into operation, they would have involved the upheaval of numbers of Asiatics and South African Coloured people. (The Commission estimates that in Johannesburg alone the numbers displaced would have been—of Asiatics, between 2,000 and 3,000; of South African Coloured persons, "the great majority" of a population of not less than 8,000; and that between 300 and 400 Asiatic businesses would have been affected.)

By

The S. A. Institute Of Race Relations

The Government took no steps to enforce the new restrictions, apart from occasional prosecutions in a few individual cases, nor indeed was any administrative machinery provided for dealing with the question, or for protecting the rights of those who would be affected. Public agitation against Asiatics, litigation by municipal authorities or individual stand-holders, and the Reports of Select Committees of Parliament led to the passing of Act 37 of 1919, which recognised the vested rights of existing Asiatic traders, and of Act 35 of 1932, which, while seeking to re-enforce the restrictions and to extend the areas to which they were to apply, made additional provision for protecting existing rights, and also gave the Minister of Interior power to withdraw land from the operation of the provisions against occupation and residence.

The Townships Amendment Act 1908 provided for the application of the restrictions of the Gold Law of 1908 to every stand in stand-townships, until the conversion of the stand title to freehold. The Gold Law restrictions do not apply to freehold stands in certain stand-townships which are not situated on proclaimed land, but on conversion of the original titles of stands in stand-townships to freehold, similar restrictions have been inserted in the freehold titles. Act 37 of 1919 contains a provision exempting Asiatic traders whose vested rights are recognised by that Act from the restrictions contained in the freehold titles to stands in "Government townships," a class of township which includes some stand townships, but not all.

The Gold Law restrictions apply, not only to stand townships, but also to other townships situated on land subject to the Gold Law. Even where townships are outside a Gold Law area, as is the case generally in regard to townships in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg, the title deeds of the township lots usually contain restrictions against Coloured occupation.

Failure to enforce the statutory restrictions led to large numbers of Asiatics and Coloured people contraven-

ing the law and illegally occupying land and trading in prohibited areas. The Act of 1932 contains amendments to the Gold Law to regularise the position and to give protection to the offenders under certain conditions.

Terms Of Reference

In 1932 a Commission (The Commission's Report has been drawn upon for the compilation of this statement.) (with Mr. Justice R. Feetham as chairman, and Messrs. H. Britten, late Senior Magistrate at Johannesburg, and Mr. D. J. Stewart late Registrar of Mining Titles and Land Townships Registrar at Johannesburg, as members) was appointed to "enquire into the occupation by Coloured persons of proclaimed land (under the Gold Law) in the Transvaal, in so far as such occupation is affected by the provisions of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, 1932 (Act No. 35 of 1932,) and for this purpose

- (1) To examine individual cases of occupation of proclaimed land by Coloured persons, (*All South African Natives are included in the term "Coloured persons" as here used, but, as Natives are subject, in so far as occupation of land for residential purposes is concerned, to the special provisions of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, the commission has only dealt with the small number of Natives who occupy premises in the Gold Law areas for purposes of trading on their own account or for School or Church purposes.*) and to compile a Register showing who are in legal occupation; and
- (2) In the case of Coloured persons who are in illegal occupation, to make proposals as to the exercise by the Minister of the Interior of the power entrusted to him under Section 131A of the Gold Law (as inserted therein by Act No. 35 of 1932,) which enables the Minister of the Interior, after consultation with the Minister of Mines, to withdraw land from the operation of those provisions of the Gold Law which prohibit residence upon, or occupation of any land by a Coloured person."

To be continued

THE SECRET OF ABYSSINIA AND ITS LESSON

THE question that one must now ask is the issue that is involved in the Abyssinian conflict. To answer this question, I must once again turn to the *New Leader* of London of the 23rd August

"Abyssinia is the last independent State in the Continent of Africa. The rest of the vast territories of Africa have already divided up between the Imperialist Powers. Britain has siezed the greatest share of the swag. Italy is determined to get the last prize before any Imperialist Power bags it

There are four Imperialist Powers which have interest in Abyssinia,

British Capitalists are very concerned because Abyssinia contains at Lake Tsana the head-waters of the Blue Nile, which irrigates the cotton plantations of Sudan and Egypt. British financiers are concerned because they have control of the Bank of Abyssinia, which is a subsidiary of the Bank of Egypt.

French Capitalist-Imperialism controls the only railway, which runs from the French port of Jibuti to the Abyssinian capital, Addis Ababa.

Japanese Capitalist-Imperialism is concerned because it owns large tracts of land where raw cotton is cultivated, and because it has a practical monopoly of the Abyssinian market in manufactured cotton goods.

Italian Capitalist-Imperialism is concerned because it controls the administration of the posts and telegraphs.

Let no one imagine that the British and French and Japanese Governments are now objecting to the Italian demands because of love of Abyssinia or any championship of human rights or passion for peace.

Put bluntly, this is a case of *thieves falling out*. The British, French and Japanese Governments objecting to Mussolini collaring the "lot."

When the British Government first realized that Mussolini was not playing the game of bluff, they adopted a bellicose attitude. The *Morning Post*, which is the organ of the generals, admirals and armed services, reflected this spirit and wrote in its leading article of the 22nd August:

"Abyssinia is to be the test of our mettle. If we suffer humiliation meekly, is it not to be inferred that something more substantial can be tried on us a little later? The idea, it seems, is being cultivated

By

SUBHAS C. BOSE

In the "*Modern Review*"

(Continued from last week)

in certain quarters abroad that the British Empire is only waiting to be carved up by other races whose destiny lies in the future. The sooner that idea is destroyed, the better it will be for the tranquillity of the world. It is time we made it plain to all and sundry that the British Empire is neither for sale, nor to be had for the asking."

Simultaneously, war preparations were launched by the British Government. About these war preparations, the *New Leader* wrote on the 30th August:

"Since these weighty talks the public has been still more disturbed by reports that the War Office has decided to send a second battalion of soldiers to the Sudan, to increase its military forces at Malta and Aden, to send a strong contingent of the Indian Army to strengthen the British Legation guard in the Abyssinian capital, and to prepare the Mediterranean fleet for service.

Remarkable Circular

One highly significant paragraph got into the Press and was then hushed up. Last week the sub-postmasters throughout Britain received a document headed "Partial or General Mobilization." It read as follows:

"Acceptance of telegrams without pre payment. In view of the present emergency, all inland or overseas telegrams on War Office service should be accepted for dispatch without prepayment, if duly certified by a military officer or a permanent civil servant employed by the War Office."

The authorities have explained that this circular was sent out in error. Apparently 32,000 of these forms (numbered Cr8149) were printed last month by the Stationary Office; but it was not the intention to use them at once. The fact that they had been prepared is sufficiently alarming."

In the same issue, the *New Leader* explains the motive behind these war preparations:

"What is the explanation of these developments?

The fear that Italy would obtain control of the head-waters of the

Blue Nile at lake Tsana, in Abyssinia, and thus be able to destroy the irrigation of the British Cotton-fields in the Sudan and Egypt; the danger that Italian domination of Abyssinia would enable it to bottle up the Suez Canal; control the Red Sea and command the sea-route to India, were sufficient reasons for grave anxiety among British Imperialists.

But a further danger to British Imperialism developed.

Mussolini has been indicating that he 'sees no reason' why the British domination of the Eastern Mediterranean should continue. Mussolini has threatened the *status quo* in the Eastern Mediterranean and in North-East Africa. In plain words, he menaces the very heart of the lines of communication of British Imperialism to the Near East, to India and to Australia.

It is a realization of this ambitious purpose of Italy that has led the National Government and British Imperialists generally to determine to use every means to stop Mussolini. The enthusiasm for the sanctions of the League of Nations does not arise from a love of peace or a desire to champion Abyssinia. The British Imperialists are hiding their concern behind these 'righteous' aims in order to win the support of opinion which is devoted to the League and to the cause of peace. It is actually using enthusiasm for peace to prepare the British people for Imperialist war."

There was such a wave of sympathy for Abyssinia everywhere that at first very few people realized, except probably in France, that the real motives which inspire the war party in Great Britain were purely imperialistic. France was sceptical of the new-fangled love of Britain for the League of Nations which Italy was flouting, because she (France) was still sore over the Anglo German Naval Agreement which had been contracted without French knowledge and approval and which had served to legalize the illegal rearmament of Germany in defiance of the treaty of Versailles. The French sceptics pointed out in their defence that Britain had remained quite passive when Japan had defied the League and attacked China in Manchuria and when Bolivia and Paraguay had gone to war though both were members of the League.

I shall now proceed to show that when Britain was all but prepared to

plunge into another war with all her dependencies behind her—something like a miracle happened. Suddenly the shadow of Hitler appeared on the distant horizon and served to paralyse the outstretched arms of Great Britain ready to strike at Italy.

One feels lost in admiration at the diplomacy of British politicians in mobilizing public opinion in Great Britain and abroad in favour of their anti-Italian policy. In 1914, the slogan had been: "Save Belgium;" in 1935 the slogan was: "Save the League of Nations." Even the British Labour Party and the British Communist Party fell in line with the National (Conservative) Government of Great Britain. Only a small group of Independent Labour Party men led by Maxton, Fenner Brockway and McGovern had the courage and honesty to stand out and proclaim from the house-tops that it was going to be another imperialist war, in which the British workers had no interest whatsoever. But the efforts of the Independent Labour Party were

drowned in the chorus of approval which greeted the Government. With this truly overwhelming national support behind him, Sir Samuel Hoare, the foreign Secretary, spoke to Italy and to the world with a firm voice from the rostrum of the League at Geneva.

I shall leave it to the students of politics to answer how and why the British Labour Party and the British Communist Party gave the go by to their traditional peace-policy in this crisis and lined up behind the Baldwin-Hoare Government. It was certainly a triumph for Conservative diplomacy.

While Britain was making her war like preparations, Italy was not idle. A virulent anti British campaign was conducted by the entire Italian Press and the Italian dictator openly proclaimed that he was simply following France and Britain in their colonial campaign and was prepared for all emergencies if he met with interference from any quarter. Was it due to puffed-up vanity that Italy—the creation of 1861—was prepared to cross swords

with almighty Great Britain? I think not. Italy was conscious that the development of air-power during the last decade had completely altered the old values in war and that her superior air force combined with her small but thoroughly efficient modern navy had placed her at a superior tactical advantage in the Mediterranean Sea as compared with Britain.

In spite of what the Italians may claim, there is little doubt that Britain with the support of her large Empire, would in the long run have defeated Italy. But, on the other hand, it is quite certain, that the Italian air-force—one of the most efficient in the world and, by common consent, superior to that of Great Britain today—would have done irreparable damage to the British Navy. Britain would, in consequence have emerged out of a victorious war far weaker than she is today. And with a crippled Navy she would have to face the gigantic re-armament of Nazi Germany.

To be continued

South African News In Brief

General Smuts Talked Of As Arthur Henderson's Successor

THE League Council will not appoint a successor to Mr. Arthur Henderson as president of the Disarmament Conference and the post will be vacant for at least some months. The decision is shown in the publication of the agenda for the Session opening on January 20 in which the election of the President of the Conference is not included. Optimists, however, hope that when the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is settled disarmament may again be discussed and the vacancy may be filled. The most talked of candidate is General Smuts, although Mr. Anthony Eden is also certain to be considered.

A Question Of Understanding

Mr. Josiah Maphumulo, writes, in the *Natal Mercury*—

Sir,—Weighed and found wanting must be the reluctant verdict upon past efforts of the Union Government to reconcile the Africans to change conditions of rule and policy, and to convert them into an element of stability and strength. What is to be the destiny of the Union with its overwhelming Native population? Noted for their fecundity and virility, they will not die out or succumb to ordinary adversity, and, as whites can neither assimilate nor destroy them, political forethought and commonsense alike call for a settlement of the question on a broad, enlightened and permanent basis. The solid foundation were laid by the British Government in 1853, when

the Duke of Newcastle uttered these words: "It is the earnest desire of her Majesty's Government that all her subjects at the Cape, without distinction of class or colour, should be united by one bond of loyalty and a common interest."

"This convention feels that the Union Government has not regarded the Union Africans as part and parcel of the community of South Africa; that continual discrimination politically and economically has tended to emasculate the Union Africans and to relegate them to a position bordering on slavery". A system of government which fails to cultivate sympathy on one hand and loyalty on the other stands self-condemned, and should be replaced by another framed more on natural conditions and the habits and temperament of the people. "Without sympathy, their confidence and liking will never be gained, and without these our relations will always be strained and unsatisfactory. The native does not look for mandarin sentimentality in his rulers; he expects punishments when he offends, and never complains if the punishment is heavy; he does expect what he conceives to be justice, is quick to recognise sympathy, and does instinctively appreciate the great, but sometimes subtle and indefinable difference between a strained tolerance and the warmer atmosphere of genuine liking and goodwill." Thus wrote the late Mr. Maurice S. Evans. The Grundwet of the Transvaal Republic declared in 1858, and declares to-day, that "the people (Afrikanders) will suffer no equality of Whites and Blacks either in States or in

Church." Our real desire is for a simple and practical policy that will allow the Natives room to develop without taking away the stimulus to effort and the reward of so-called success. The real solution of the so-called Native problem is a simple and natural one. It consists merely in a recognition by each race of its position and duties, followed in daily life by the practical application of the principals involved. It has been shown that there is no inherent antipathy between the two races; that, on the contrary, they can live side by side without friction, when their relative situations are acknowledged and accepted just as rich and poor, and illiterate and educated, live side by side in white countries.

Durban's Year Of Crime

A record number of criminal and civil cases were heard in the Durban Courts of Justice during 1935. Previous to last year 1934 was the peak year for criminal cases, but during the past 12 months all records have been eclipsed. Between January 1 and December 31 last a total of 25,957 criminal cases were heard in the Durban Magistrate's Courts. This figure is 1,500 more than the previous calendar year. Altogether 175 preparatory examinations were heard, and this is also an increase of 65 cases. A total of 11,718 civil summonses were issued, compared with 9,404 during 1934.

No Question Of Famine

At a special meeting of the Cabinet on December 30 last the Minister of Native Affairs stated that there was no question of famine among Natives in the reserves.

The meeting was called principally to discuss the maize question. The Minister, Mr. P. G. W. Grobler, stated that the Native supplies were sufficient to provide food for at least one month. The department had bought only 17,000 bags for drought relief purposes instead of 30,000 as was first regarded as necessary. This maize will be sold to Natives at 13s. a bag. After the planting season the Cabinet intended reconsidering the position. In any case the Government intends taking steps to assure that maize for human consumption will be sold at reasonable prices in case of shortage next season.

Indian Airmen At Capetown

The three Indian airmen now in Cape town—Messrs. Man Mohansingh, Dalal and Pochkanawala—were the guests of honour at a civic luncheon in the Opera House Restaurant on Dec 31 last. In the absence of the Mayor, the Deputy-Mayor (Mr. W. C. Foster) presided. The Indian community was well represented, and among others present were the Town Clerk (Mr. M. B. Williams), Mr. A. J. MacCallum, M.P. and Lieutenant G. Fisher, Superintendent of the Cape Town Airport. South Africans, said the Deputy-Mayor, looked upon the airmen's visit—the first visit of its kind from an Eastern people—as a gesture of good-will from India towards this country. He hoped that it would be the means of strengthening the friendship that should exist between two such great neighbours. The Indians in Cape were not regarded as constituting a great South African problem. The relationship between them and the rest of the community had always been very friendly. The Municipality of Cape Town was doing everything to make Indians feel that they were citizens who were entitled to every right and privilege that attached to citizenship. Mr. MacCallum emphasised that South Africa was not air-minded as it should be, and the Indian air-men were blazing the trail to some extent in this country. The lack of air-mindedness might be due to the mountainous nature of the country and its atmospheric conditions; but perhaps it was also due to the fact that on almost every occasion when something outstanding had been done to popularise air travel in South Africa, unfortunate tragedies had occurred at most inopportune moments. He hoped therefore, that the public-spiritedness and generosity of these Indian visitors, in taking people for flights free of charge, would bear good fruit in increasing the air-mindedness of South Africans. Speaking in reply, Mr. Man Mohan Singh said that every part of the British Empire realised

the importance of aviation in the present political situation. It was the duty of every man to do his part, and so far as he and his co-pilots were concerned they would do their level best. In South Africa they intended taking about 2,000 people for flights, but before reaching Cape Town they had taken 7,000, and before returning to India they would probably take 15,000 people for free trips. He sincerely hoped that their visit would prove to be a visit of goodwill that would be appreciated by the Indian community and other citizens of Cape Town and Africa as a whole. Messrs. Dalal and Pochkanawala also spoke.

Visit Of Dr. And Mrs. Gool

Dr. and Mrs. A. Gool, of Capetown, accompanied by Miss Isaacson, a lecturer at the Capetown University, were the guests of honour at the weekly luncheon of the Orient Club, Isipingo, recently. Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim, chairman of the club, and many other prominent Indians of Durban attended. The chairman, in welcoming the guests to Durban, said that the Gool family of Capetown were well known throughout South Africa for their kindness and hospitality. He hoped that the visitors would have a pleasant time in Durban during their short stay. Dr. Gool, in returning thanks to the members of the club, said his last visit to Durban was some 16 years ago, when he was on his honeymoon. He felt that the time is not far distant when the non-Europeans of South Africa would have to unite in a common cause to protect and preserve their rights in this country. Mrs. Gool, in an interesting address, spoke on the ideals of Communism. The rest of the day was spent by the visitors in the many sports and pastimes provided by the club.

Demonstration Day At Currie's Fountain

The Natal Indian Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association Demonstration Day was held at Currie's Fountain Durban, on Wednesday afternoon Jan. 1 when a large gathering was present, including the Mayor and Mayoress of Durban. The President, Mr. H. S. Done, referred to Mr. O. K. Winterton's return from overseas and his efforts in fostering and encouraging the Scout movement among the Indian community. He also outlined the visit paid to the camp by the Scout Commissioner, Mr. Clemmans, and Miss Clemmans, and the words of encouragement given by them. Among the numerous messages of encouragement received were the following: The Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, the Bishop of Natal, the Administrator of Natal, the Superintendent of Education and the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. H. V. Marsh. During the afternoon an interesting programme of demonstration was given by Cubs, Scouts and Rovers. In the morning a sports meeting was

held. A shield was presented by Mr. L. Panday for competition among Scouts. Mr. Winterton presenting the prizes. A wreath was placed on Wednesday morning by the Association on the grave of the Rev. French, who gave his life in attempting to save a young Indian during an outing of some Scouts.

Mr. Bhikram Leaving For India

On Sunday January 5 the Vishwaroop and Siva Temple together with the Gokhale Memorial Hall, Tongaat presented a scene when Mr. S. R. Bhikram a prominent member of the community who is to sail for India on January 13 held the Sath Narayan Katha ceremony at the Temple. There was a large gathering present from remote distances as well as from the village and its adjacent districts. The occasion also presented the opportunity to Mr. Bhikram in meeting his numerous friends and relatives. This was the first occasion when a ceremony such as above was held at the Temple. At the termination of the function the Officials and Members of the Vishwaroop and Siva Temple held a farewell in his honour and the president presented Mr. Bhikram, on behalf of the Temple a ring after the customary and usual garlanding. Mr. Harishanker Patak also spoke. Pandit Ramnath Maharaj performed the ceremony and on behalf of Mr. Bhikram thanked the officials and members of the Vishwaroop and Siva Temple for the valuable gift and to the others for their presence. He donated to the Temple the sum of two guineas and a further sum of half guinea to the T. H. S. B. A. Hall, Tongaat.

Concert At Greenwood Park

A grand variety concert was held on New Year's Day in the school hall, under the auspices of the Greenwood Park Indian Literary and Debating Society. It was the first to be held by the Society. Musical items were rendered by the local orchestra. Six plays were produced by the Indian children of Greenwood Park. Various other items were contributed by many prominent members of the community. The speeches made by the president, Mr. D. L. Naidoo, and others brought out the significance of the aims of the Society.

Successes In Music

Miss Edna Lazarus of 54 Cunningham Road, Durban has successfully obtained her Associate of the London College of Music (A.L.C.M.) in pianoforte playing. Miss Lazarus was a pupil of Miss B. C. Godfrey, L.L.C.M. Besides Miss Lazarus the Misses Godfreys have had several other successes in this year's Examination. Congratulations to both the teacher and the pupils.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

The Struggle Must Go On

ALL sections of Indian people, says the *Mussalman* except perhaps those in whom political "slavery" has been ingrained, seem to have realized that the prosperity of the country, especially of the masses of the population, depends mainly, if not solely, on India's attaining political freedom. Improvement of the economic condition is not possible—not possible, of course, to the desirable extent—unless and until the political power in India is transferred from the British to Indian hands. There is difference of opinion in the country as to the kind of political freedom that is to be attained. A very large and influential section of the people represented by the Congress is out for absolute independence for the country while another section would be satisfied with Dominion status for India. We are not however, simple enough to believe that the attainment of the Dominion status is at all easy. Our countrymen will have to struggle long and struggle hard for the achievement even of this object. Perhaps it is not at all less difficult than the achievement of absolute independence. Dabbling in mere armchair politics would lead us nowhere—neither to independence nor to Dominion status. The British people and the British Parliament would offer us nothing better than political lollipops, unless and until we, Indians make our position felt by them. How that may be done it is not very easy to say, but the struggle for freedom must go on.

Broadcast Of India Act. By Lord Zetland

The Secretary for India, Lord Zetland is broadcasting a talk says a London Message to boys and girls in elementary schools, which is the conclusion of a series of broadcasts which elementary school children have been hearing in the last three months on the political and economic geography of India. Lord Zetland will give the children a simple exposition of the Government of India Act in its relation to the lives of the Indian people.

This is how the "future" rulers of India are trained in the "safeguards" of the British Empire.

Death Of A Congress Leader

The death of Babu Deep Narayan Singh, M.L.A., of Bhagalpur will be regretted by a wide circle of his friends in and outside Bihar. Babu Deep Narayan Singh was a type distinct from other leaders of his party in his province. One of the most independent-

minded men, he had not ceased to think and was not afraid to speak out, though in the Congress. The younger generation in his province will also have cause to remember him by the endowment trust created by him years ago, for the advancement of technical and industrial education.

Miss Shanti Devi Mathur Introduced To Delhi Public

Miss Shanti Devi Mathur, the 9 year old daughter of Babu Rang Bahadur Mathur who has been telling her past which was verified by taking her to Muttura on Nov. 24 where she said she was born, married and died in her previous life, a public meeting was convened at the Queen's Garden New Delhi where about 15,000 people turned up including a record number of women. Capt Mulsingh Bajaj presided. Pandit Nekiram Sharma, Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta Mr. Tarachand Mathur addressed the meeting relating the facts and explaining the case as genuine.

Dr Tarak Das And Mrs. Das Honoured

In appreciation of Dr. Tarak Nath Das's efforts for the promotion of cultural relations between Germany and India, the Indian institute of the "Deutsche Akademie" has decided, on the occasion of the Doctor's 50th birthday anniversary, to name in future one of its annual scholarships as the "Mary K. Das and Tarak Nath Das scholarship." The conditions for awarding it will be shortly published in the Indian press.

Indian Mathematical Conference

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Education Member, Government of India, opened the 9th session of the Indian Mathematical Conference on Dec. 18 at the old Viceregal Lodge. The last conference was held at Bombay.

Quetta To Be Rebuilt

Quetta, the scene of one of the most devastating earthquakes in recent history, is to be rebuilt at an estimated cost of £6,000,000. Expert investigators do not anticipate further earthquakes for a long time as they consider that the disaster of last May has relieved the accumulated strain on the rocks of the area. The new buildings will be earthquake proof. Arrangements have been completed suitably to accommodate the homeless population during the winter.

Fighting In Calcutta

Eleven Hindus two Moslems and a woman were injured and taken to

hospital as the result of a clash between Moslems and Hindus in the Shambazar district of Calcutta recently. Moslems at Eid-ul-fitr prayers resented youths playing instruments in connection with the Congress Party jubilee celebrations. Fierce fighting ensued, the combatants using bamboo stakes and stones. The musicians' instruments were destroyed and windows of houses displaying Congress colours were broken. The police dispersed the angry crowds, but the tension continues.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller

The death has occurred of Sir Bampfylde Fuller of the Bengal Partition fame in London on November 30.

Over 400 Detenus To Sit At Examinations

Over 400 detenus have been permitted by the Senate of the Calcutta University to appear in different examination of the University as non-collegiate students.

M. G. A. Natesan Forms Independent Party

An Independent Party has been formed in the Madras City Municipal Corporation with Mr. G. A. Natesan as leader.

First Indian In The Imperial Airways

A. C. Mitter a young Indian, who graduated in 1933 from the College of Aeronautical Engineering (London), and is now working with the Imperial Airways, is the first Indian to get this opportunity.

Indian Representative To The War Front

Mr. P. T. Chandra News-Editor of the *Tribune* (Lahore), is the only Indian journalist to be sent from India to the War Front in Abyssinia. Mr. Chandra was formerly on the staff of *The Bombay Chronicle* and *Indian National Herald*.

Mr. Masani Returns

Mr. R. Masani, Joint Secretary of the All India Socialist Party, returned to India after five months' stay in England. In an interview he said that he met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Germany as well as in England, but regretted he was unable to disclose the nature of the discussions except saying that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was returning to India before the next session of the Congress. He hoped the Pandit would be elected President of the Congress.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIAN IMMIGRATION

THERE is little that an American can contribute to the very interesting project of the tenth anniversary celebration of the Emigration of Indians to other lands beyond the expression of general regret at the exclusion of Indian immigrants from the United States and the hope that eventually the ban will be removed to permit the entrance of men from every part of the world without discrimination. In so writing the author must be thought of as expressing simply his own personal opinion, for it is necessary to state that not all Americans hold identical views on the subject. Perhaps it might not be without profit to state how various American groups feel about the matter.

There is first the out and out "supremacy of the white race" group, the so-called Nordics who would deny entrance on the grounds of racial inferiority to men of any colour other than the Nordics. They recognise the presence of many representatives of other races already in America—this they regard as a great evil, but one about which nothing can be done now—however they are determined that no others shall be allowed to enter—and they have an especial feeling against Orientals. They have their counterpart in the German nationalists to-day who are by every means seeking to destroy the Jews of Germany. They are highly vocal and control not a few of the great newspapers of the country. They are thoroughly irreconcilable to any modification of our immigration laws.

At the other extreme there is a group rather small to be sure, who hold no such ideas of racial superiority over other peoples and who would throw wide the doors to all who might wish to come.

Probably the vast majority of Americans to-day are convinced that the day of unrestricted immigration is past, that America can no longer, for economic reasons afford to admit more than a small number of new comers each year. There are some who, especially in these days of severe economic depression, would cut off all immigration from whatever source. Many of these are people who entertain no ideas of racial superiority or inferiority at all. They would exclude Nordics as well as others, simply because there is no place for them here either as labourers or producers. If they be permitted to come, either they displace men now employed or add themselves to the very long list of surplus workers, or as producers serve to augment the already marked overproduction from which the country appears to be suffering.

By
Dr. Charles S. Braden, Ph.D.
In *The Indian Colonial Review*.

There is a widespread belief that each peoples should have the right to determine its own general racial character. America is predominantly a white man's country. Furthermore it has evolved economic standards which differentiate it from those of other lands. The "American standard," if indeed in these recent years little more than a figment of the imagination, is nevertheless regarded as inviolable and anything which threatens it is at once subject to bitter opposition. Immigration from lands where lower living standards obtain constitutes a threat to this standard. It must therefore be controlled rigidly or entirely prohibited in the interest of maintaining that standard. The legal basis of exclusion is however couched in other terms. Only those are admitted who are "eligible for citizenship," and those are eligible who are considered assimilable to the general American racial type (with the exception of the negro—the large population already in the U. S. leads to the exception of the African peoples). The real root of it, however, I am convinced is economic and not racial.

There is a large and I think a growing group, mostly people who are attempting to follow the Christian way of life who deprecate discrimination against any race. They would have all races and peoples subject to a quota basis—it is true—and they would probably agree that the quota be fixed in some such way as at present in the sincere belief that relative homogeneity of population is desirable, but it would reflect in no wise an attitude of superiority of any social group over any other.

The age in which we live has made us neighbours all. Quick, easy communication is developing a world culture to which each race may contribute and is contributing regardless of restriction as to residence. Men and women can be kept at home, ideas cannot, and it may be said the peoples with ideas and ideals are not excluded from travel and even prolonged residence in the U. S. nor are they subject to any quota. Students may come and indeed they have come in considerable numbers and have both learned and taught, both received values from and imparted to us values out of their own rich culture. Professors, artists, missionaries, merchants, writers—these have been coming to us for years both in person and

through their works. And they are colouring the thought of the west. A recent book "*Hinduism Invades America*" studies the influence of this impact on our culture. Men like Swami Vivekananda, like Rabindranath Tagore—like Professors S. N. Dasgupta and S. Radakrishnan—great women of India like Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Reddy, journalists like K. Natarajan—what have they not brought to America! And America welcomes them with open arms. Valiant attempts have been made to secure a visit from Mahatma Gandhi who is known to every school-boy of America.

It is likely, especially in these days of economic stress, of ingrowing nationalism and of inter racial irritation that modification of restrictions on immigration will not be easy. But to their brothers in the East many, many Americans would like to bring assurance that they are hoping and working for the day when any discrimination which would seem to be based on a feeling of racial superiority, will be a thing of the past.

President Roosevelt's Speech

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT delivered his eagerly awaited statement on neutrality to Congress on Friday last. The speech was broadcast to the nation and was of worldwide importance. The President denounced nations which had reverted to the "old law of the sword" and were thus "jeopardising world peace." He then enunciated the United States policy. The country, he said, was "following a twofold neutrality towards any and all nations which engage in wars not of immediate concern to the Americans. Firstly, we decline to encourage the prosecution of war by permitting the belligerents to obtain arms, ammunition or implements of war from the United States. Secondly, we seek to discourage the use by belligerent nations of any and all American products calculated to facilitate the prosecution of war in quantities over and above our normal exports to them in time of peace." A Reuter message from Washington states that prolonged and tumultuous applause, chiefly from the Democrat majority, greeted Mr. Roosevelt when he entered the Chamber. The House was filled with representatives and senators and the galleries were packed, recalling the stirring sessions of war days. Virtually the whole nation settled down beside wireless sets in order to hear the address broadcast necessitating the cancellation of many commercial programmes.

The Sporting World

Cricket.

Australia And South Africa—Third Test

SOUTH AFRICA was beaten by an innings and 78 runs in the third test at Newlands. Wade and Siedle, batting resolutely, gave South Africa a valuable start, taking the score to 87 before Wade was out. This was the highest opening score for South Africa in the present series. Siedle went at 97, having scored 59, and then Rowan and Nourse were together, the score at lunch time being 116 for two wickets. At that time, with eight wickets still intact, South Africa was in a sound position. At 135 Nourse lost his wicket, and two runs later Rowan was out. Then, followed a disastrous collapse, the remaining wickets falling for the addition of only 45 runs. The Australian spin bowlers, Grimmett and O'Reilly, were responsible for South Africa's downfall, taking nine wickets between them for a total of 91 runs. Even the redoubtable Nourse was pinned down, and took 20 minutes to open the score. Grimmett passed Sydney Barnes' world record of 189 wickets taken in test matches. Herbert Wade has been appointed captain for the fourth Test match against Australia, which opens at the Wanderers, Johannesburg, on February 15. Messrs. Archman (Transvaal) and J. Collings (Western Province) have been appointed umpires for the match.

Indian Intertown Cricket

In the intertown fixture between Durban and Maritzburg Durban won the toss and sent their opponents to bat on a perfect wicket. I. S. and Y. S. Cassimjee opened the batting, the latter facing Barmania. At the other end Chengiah bowled. After half an hour's play four runs were on the board. M. I. Yusuf was brought on for Chengiah, and two runs resulted from his first delivery. After bowling eight overs, of which seven were maidens, Barmania made way for Akoojee. After 50 minutes play 10 runs were registered, prior to which I. S. Cassimjee should have been caught by Rajoo Pillay. In the next over Yusuf bowled him. (10-8-1.) B. Nulliah was next man in. Akoojee was replaced by Doerat after bowling three overs, two of which were maidens. In the second over Doerat had J. S. Cassimjee caught, the total reading 14 runs, the outgoing batsman contributing three after 65 minutes' batting. (14-3-2.) Maslamoney filled the vacancy and Nulliah out Doerat to send 20 up, but soon after was out l.b.w. to Yusuf. (24-11-3.) Dr. Peters, the skipper, was the new-comer opened with a couple. In the slips, following it with a boundary to leg. The score was then 30. Immediately after

By "Rambler"

Maslamoney was caught off Yusuf. (31-3-4.) P. Nulliah partnered the captain and opened with a single. (Report incomplete.)

Australians In India

The Australian tourists on Sunday last began a three-day match against the Southern Punjab. Batting first, the Australians scored 340, towards which Ryder contributed 151 including one six and 10 fours, and Love 82 including nine fours. Southern Punjab, in reply to Australian's first innings total of 340, scored 163 (Mohammed Saad 80; Alexander three for 38, Oxenham three for 40). Southern Punjab followed-on and at the close of play had scored 39 for two wickets.

All India Beaten By Eight Wickets

Tarrant's Australian team in an unofficial Test beat India by eight wickets. The scores were: India, second innings, 127 (Leather five for 29). Australia, second innings, 80 for 2 wickets.

Sporting Chips.

The members of the Natal Indian Boy Scouts and Girl Guides' Association enjoyed on Friday a lunch provided by Mr. B. M. Singh and a dinner by Mr. I. M. Padyachee.

Mr. G. M. Vawda on the staff of Royal Picture Palace and Mr. I. D. Mall of Amod Dawood & Co. both of Durban are spending a fortnight holiday at the Cape.

The Third Annual Deepavali Five-A-Side Tournament for the Bikram's Floating Trophy was held recently at the Tongaat Estates Ground, Tongaat. 26 Teams competed, and the tournament was played on the League System. The finalists were Naidoo's Five Verulam and Sunrise A Tongaat, after playing 2 extra halves the former ran out winners by 20 goals to nil. Mr. Yusuf presented the Prizes to the winners and the Runners Up.

A lonely journey by bicycle was undertaken recently by an Avoca Indian youth, D. Somaroo. Leaving Durban on December 14, Somaroo reached Johannesburg five days later. Later he visited Pretoria and Hartbeestepoort Dam, and returned by bicycle. The journey was accomplished without a puncture.

Estcourt Notes

(From Our Correspondent)

Indians Involved In Accident

AN Indian car while travelling from Maritzburg on its way to Bergville was involved in a serious crash on the dangerous Griffin Hill, eleven miles before entering Estcourt. The driver Moses Cassoojee of Edendale, failed to take the sudden bend on top of the hill with the result that the car skidded and crashed on to the heavy boulders and embankment. The force of the impact was so violent that the occupants were hurled forward. The occupants of the front seat were thrown against the wind-screen thereby receiving severe cuts about the face and hands. The injured persons are:—An eight year old girl broke her leg and received cuts on the face; two women occupants were severely cut on the face and arms; a two month old baby received cuts on the face; a native received a severe gash on the forehead; Cassoojee escaped with cuts on the arm. The other occupants, being children also belonging to the Cassoojee family, escaped with slight cuts. The car is a total wreck and is beyond repairs. The condition of the injured is not regarded as serious.

Cricket

The Balgowan Cricket Club travelled to Estcourt to play a friendly match against the Estcourt Cricket Club, on Sunday last. The following represented the Estcourtites:—A. Samuel, Capt. J. David, Joe Augustine, James Augustine, M. Gundiyal, A. Bhugney, N. Singh, T. R. Reddy, N. K. Lalla, Himathram, P. S. Singh. On winning the toss the Estcourt elected to field. The Balgowan's first inning yielded 98 runs of which Davies contributed 31. The Estcourt made a very poor start in their first innings. The first two wickets falling for 6 runs. The excellent length attained by the Balgowan brought the the Estcourt innings to a quick close with 45 on the board. J. Augustine one of the opening pair carried his bat with 23. Balgowan, after scoring 54 for three wickets, in the second innings declared and sent the Estcourt to bat, at 4.30. Since the Balgowan team insisted on playing only up till 5 p.m. the Estcourt team had only half an hour to score 99 runs to avoid a defeat. David joined Augustine and the first wicket fell at 30. Fast scoring by the ongoing batsman resulted in the Estcourtites scoring 58 runs in about thirty minutes, when stumps were drawn. The game therefore ended in a draw as the innings were not completed.