

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903

No. 3—Vol. XXXIV.

Friday, January 17th, 1936.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
Price Fourpence.

NOTES AND NEWS

Mahatma Gandhi's Health

AFTER going to press last Friday we received a cable from India in regard to Mahatma Gandhi's health. It stated that he had a setback which necessitated his cancelling his Ahmedabad trip. Under medical advice he was removed from Wardha Ashram as he had alarmingly high blood pressure which persists and he was confined to bed all 24 hours, forbidden to take the least mental or physical exertion. Doctors state that he must have been working at very high pressure for some months and fairly satisfactory progress during 4 weeks' rest seems lost. His teeth are in septic condition which is one of the causes of the heavy blood pressure. Dr. Jivaraj Mehta is attending to him at weekends and considers recovery is likely to be prolonged. Since the above we have received no further information and hope that he is progressing favourably.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri On Durban

In an address on "Local Self-Government" at Erode, Madras on Dec. 1, Mr. Sastri made the following pleasing remarks about the cleanliness of Durban. He said, "I have lived in Durban for many months and Durban is a town which of all places in the world is known for cleanliness. You may go anywhere—where there is even the greatest business going on, the most crowded traffic, where fruits are carried—you will not find the street having anything upon it for more than 10 minutes. Somebody or other will remove it. How well all the streets of that large and rapidly growing city are kept! The people take pride in the cleanliness of their street, which they regard as sacred a property as they regard temples."

Pretoria Asiatic Bazaar

Our special correspondent from Johannesburg informs us that a deputation of the Transvaal Indian Congress Branch interviewed the Agent of the Government of India last Sunday in connection with the Pretoria Asiatic Bazaar regulations which the Pretoria Municipality proposes to put into force and which are at present under consideration of the Department of the Interior.

Representatives of the parent body were also present. The effect of these regulations, in a nut shell, will be to place Indians residing and trading in the Asiatic Bazaar under a sort of surveillance with a superintendent to watch over all their movements. Any person going in or coming out of the Bazaar would have to report to the Superintendent and any visitor desiring to stay overnight would not be able to do so without the permission of the Superintendent. This system is already in vogue in the Native locations and now it is sought to make it applicable to Asiatic Bazaars. It is bad enough that Indians are herded into locations and bazaars, that even there they have no security of tenure, and it is proposed now to inflict still further humiliations on them. The above is only the worst feature of the regulations against which Sir Kurma Reddi when he was the Agent of the Government of India had recorded his strong protest. These regulations have been agitating the minds of Pretoria Indians for some considerable time and this has not been their first interview with the Agent. The impression gathered by our correspondent from the short conversation with the members of the deputation was that the Agent was very weak to do anything for the relief of Pretoria Indians and they were shocked to find that Mr. Williams, the secretary of the Agent unlike his predecessors was more vocal than the Agent himself and had taken up a somewhat bullying attitude. We hope to deal with the proposed regulations more fully in our future issues but in the meantime while congratulating our Pretoria brethren for taking up a strong stand against them we sincerely hope that they will continue their fight to the bitter end relying not on the strength of the Agent or anyone else but on their own strength.

Congress Meeting At Dannhauser

We have received a report from a reliable Dannhauser correspondent of the annual general meeting of the Dannhauser branch of the Natal Indian

Congress held on Jan. 5 at the Indian School Hall, presided by Mr. M. D. Moola. The report shows the high-handedness of the chairman to the questions put by Mr. Lazarus and does not reflect the good feeling among the Indians in that district. There were about 40 present says the report from about 400 in the district. We are not publishing the report for very good reasons but it casts a sad reflection on the Congress officials when old residents like Mr. Lazarus and others had to walk out of the 'autocratic meeting'. The report concludes by stating "another body seems eminent". This Mussolinian spirit in the Congress will have to go if it wishes for the harmonious working of the community in South Africa.

'Sportsmen And Gentlemen'

We cannot but deeply appreciate, says the *Bombay Chronicle*, the attitude that the Australian cricketers have adopted towards the 'honour' that has been bestowed upon them by two exclusively European clubs in Karachi. These clubs which do not accept Indians even as guests emphasised the insult to the Indian nation implicit in their exclusiveness by making this country's guests their honorary guests. The Australians have, however, made it known that they would not take advantage of any club facilities offered by social institutions, which did not accord to Indians the same status as to themselves. By treating with well-deserved contempt the advances of such clubs the 'Aussies' have shown that they are sportsmen and gentlemen in the truest sense of the terms.

Now that the Australians have set an example, will Lord Willingdon, as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said the other day in his open letter, act similarly and refuse the honour of Byculla or such clubs where Indians are not admitted. Or is it left to Australian sportsmen only to act in such broadminded spirit,

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1936

B. I. Boats

A LETTER has been addressed by Mr. Jalbhoy Rustomjee to the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., who caters for passengers between India and South and East Africa, making some useful suggestions which if adopted by the Company would certainly to a large extent tend to increase the comfort especially of the deck passengers travelling on the Company boats. Mr. Rustomjee makes it quite clear in his letter that in offering his suggestions he does so not by way of complaint but "for the advantage as much of the Company as of those who travel by its boats." There are presently four boats run by the Company between Bombay and South Africa—*Kenya*, *Karanja*, *Tairea* and *Takliwa*. The last two have taken the place of *Karapara* and *Karagola* which were sister ships of the former two with better accommodation especially for deck passengers. Mr. Rustomjee suggests that these should be reinstated.

None of these boats have inter-class cabins. The Company has in fact done away with those that existed in some of the boats. This has resulted in great hardship to those who cannot afford to pay the heavy fare for the second class and are much inconvenienced being compelled to travel with their wives and children on open decks rendering it almost impossible to preserve any privacy or maintain decency.

Mr. Rustomjee suggests that the present boats should be converted on the models of the Japanese emigrant boats which have four or six berth cabins, even for the lowest class of passengers. "Under the present system," Mr. Rustomjee points out, "a large number of passengers—from 800 to 1200 at times—travelling by the Company's boats, are obliged to squat and sleep on the deck floors, with their families. In fact it is just a case of human beings herded together like a flock of sheep.

Another hardship under which deck passengers have to suffer, to which Mr. Rustomjee draws attention, is that at each port when the boat loads and off-loads cargo—for these boats take both passengers and cargo—men, women and children are knocked from pillar to post. The plight of these passengers can be realised only by those who have actually witnessed the scene and Mr. Rustomjee very rightly points out to the need for cabin accommodation for deck passengers and the re-introduction of an inter-class. Another important suggestion made by Mr. Rustomjee is that there should be careful supervision over the quality of foodstuffs supplied by both the Hindu and Mahomedan caterers and that dining tables should be provided for rather than the present insanitary mode of squatting down to eat on the dirty floors and the provision of cold storage for Hindu and Mahomedan caterers.

There are other minor suggestions made by Mr. Rustomjee such as fans to be provided for in addition to blowers in the second class cabins, which are inadequate in view of the tropical heat through which passengers have to pass during the greater portion of their voyage; a gramophone to be provided for in the second class as existing in the first with English and Indian records and arrangements to relay the music to the deck passengers; increased facilities for Indian style lavatories in the second class and for more washing accommodation for deck passengers and adequate water ways to avoid the accumulation of dirty water near the deck kitchens. Mr. Rustomjee also suggests that the concession rates which at present enable European passengers to travel first class at second class fares plus an extra nominal sum of about £2 should be extended to Indian second class and deck passengers travelling with their families.

Mr. Jalbhoy Rustomjee who has constantly travelled by the B. I. boats between Bombay and South Africa is fully qualified with his lengthy experience to make the above suggestions which we have no doubt will be supported wholeheartedly by would-be Indian passengers throughout South and East Africa. In view of the fact that the B. I. S. N. Coy enjoys a virtual monopoly on the Bombay-South African route we fully endorse the view expressed by Mr. Rustomjee that it is only fair that the Company should pay adequate attention to the ordinary human comforts and conveniences especially of the deck passengers. This would be only in keeping with the facilities provided for by so many other companies. It is to be sincerely hoped that these suggestions will not fall on deaf ears.

Congress And Land Tenure Act

WE publish elsewhere in this issue the first part of the statement submitted by the South African Congress to the Minister of the Interior on the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, a copy of which has been sent to us by the Secretary to the Agent of the Government of India. In so far as the first part goes we fully endorse the views of the Congress. But in the subsequent parts the Congress immediately begins to ask for concessions under the Act which as we have already stated in our last week's issue is totally inconsistent with the policy adopted by the Congress from the very beginning when the Land Tenure Bill came into existence. We wonder what has induced the Congress to leave aside all its cherished principles and to follow in the footsteps of the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association and to actually snatch the work out of its hands. Were the Congress leaders afraid that the Association might win laurels which were rightly due to them or are we to take this as one of the "achievements" of the present Agent who has succeeded in getting the Congress to identify itself with the Land Tenure Act which the past Agent and even the Indian delegation to the last Round Table Conference has failed to do. If the Congress had not the strength to put up a fight against the Land Tenure Act which it has rejected in toto on principle it might at least have lodged its protest and sat quiet until its own forces were consolidated. But by retracing its steps it is rendering itself open to ridicule in the eyes of the Association as well as the public who though it may be quiet is certainly intelligent enough to know which way the wind is blowing. Of all the acts of the Congress the present one we think is worthy of the strongest censure.

TRANSVAAL ASIATIC LAND TENURE ACT

CONGRESS REPRESENTATIONS TO MINISTER

THE following is the first part of the representations made by the South African Indian Congress to the Minister of the Interior in connection with the report of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission and the draft Bill published on October 28, 1935.

Part I.—The Gold Law Prohibitions.

In making this representation we have to accept the fact that prohibitions against Asiatic occupation in the Johannesburg mining area, and in particular Act No 35 of 1932 out of which the Commission's Report arises, are on the statute book. But we wish to make it plain that, in principle, we accept neither that Act nor the original restrictions contained in the Gold Law of 1908. We propose in this connection to place certain general considerations before the Hon'ble the Minister before dealing more particularly with the Commission's recommendations.

We would in the first place draw attention to the correspondence which passed between His Majesty's Government and the Transvaal Government when the New Gold Law of 1908 was under consideration by the Transvaal Parliament. Extracts from this correspondence are quoted in the report of the Asiatic Enquiry Commission of 1931, and are reproduced in Annexure A to Chapter II of the Land Tenure Commission's Report (Part I). This correspondence shows that the Gold Law of 1908 was not intended to do more than re-enact in rather more specific terms prohibitions already implicit in the law of 1898; and it was not until after His Majesty's Government had been assured that the new Act did not take away any right or privilege enjoyed by coloured persons and had accepted the Act on that understanding, that the Supreme court decided in effect that the new Act imposed disabilities not included in the old Act. The correspondence shows further that the Transvaal Government of the time did not object to the occupation by coloured persons of land in mining areas for the purposes of trade, and that power to regulate the residence of coloured persons was required mainly to deal with "idlers and loafers". Moreover, the law as it stood after 1908 was not enforced, and it contained to remain for practical purposes a dead letter after the Act of 1919 in spite of recommendations for its enforcement made by the 1919 Select Committee. We suggest that the law

was not enforced because in the main there was no need of it, and perhaps also because, following the misunderstanding of 1908, some sense of its injustice remained.

However that may be, it was decided in the years 1930-32 to enforce this old neglected law. The object no doubt was to stop what is commonly described as "Asiatic penetration," a phrase which reflects apprehensions that the European is in danger of being swamped by the Indian, particularly the Indian trader. We submit that if the position is viewed in a true perspective, these apprehensions are not justified. Since 1913, when the immigration of Indians was prohibited, the increase in our population has been limited to the natural excess of births over deaths. The following figures (taken from Year Book No. 16 except for the 1931 Indian population) illustrate the position:—

Union.	European.	Asiatic.
1911	1,276,000	152,000
1921	1,519,000	166,000
1931	1,828,000	185,500 (estimated Indian population.)

The increase in the Asiatic population since 1911 is 24%; in the European population, 43%.

In the Transvaal and Johannesburg the population figures, so far as they are obtainable, are as follows:—

Transvaal		Johannesburg Municipality	
European	Indian	European	Asiatic
1911 + 420,562	10,048 (p 280 of 1930 Select Committee's report.)	&	&
1921 + 543,485	13,405 (para. 3, p 67 Commission's report.)	151,079%	5,421%
1931 + 696,120 + Year Book No. 16 %. p.p. 94-95 Part II Commission's Report & Figures not available.	&	199,507%	4,433%.

It will be seen that the proportion of Indians to Europeans both in the Johannesburg municipal area and the Transvaal is very small, and that, with immigration prohibited from both India and other provinces of the Union, fears of "Asiatic penetration" are ill-founded.

As regards Asiatic competition in trade, the figures given in the table on page 111 of the Commission's Report (Part II) show that of the 7230 licensed trading establishments in the Johannesburg municipal area, 787 or 10.9% are held by Indians. Some of these Indian establishments however are very small, and it is estimated that, of the total volume of Johannesburg trade, only 2%

is in Indian hands. Even as regards this small proportion it must be remembered that trade is the mainstay of the Indian community. The opportunities of employment open to Indians in the Transvaal are very restricted and, as the Commission point out, this position is not likely to improve, for the tendency to-day is to curtail rather than extend the employment of Indians in order to provide openings for Europeans. (Paragraph 21, p. 124, Part II.)

It must also be remembered that the Indian trader serves a useful purpose, if he did not he could not exist. The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce agreed in effect that the competition of coloured traders is of advantage to consumers, particularly the poorer classes. (Paragraph 8, p. 257 Part II.)

We submit therefore that, viewed with a sense of proportion, there is no need for this barrier of legislative restriction against the Indian. It is certainly not required "as a matter of sound public and sanitary policy." The evidence tendered to the Commission by both medical and police authorities was favourable to the Indian community. The Municipal Medical Officer deposed that "no special difficulties are occasioned by intrusion of Asiatics.....into purely European areas.....They are as amenable to sanitary requirements as the average European of the poor class and at times are an example to such Europeans" (p 134 Part II.) Speaking of the Malay location in particular, the Medical Officer said that conditions had improved beyond recognition in the last five or six years and that Asiatic tenants had responded wonderfully to every housing demand made upon them, and he estimated that in the last three years about £100,000 had been spent by owners on the improvement and reconstruction of premises. (para. 42 p. 105 Part II.) Police evidence was to the effect that Asiatics are very law-abiding and do not present any serious problem from a police point of view. (para. 51 p. 133, Part II.)

It is clear therefore that Indians are amenable to the requirements of citizenship and that there is no justification for restricting us on that ground. But rights and duties go hand in hand. If we are to be worthy citizens we must not be treated as serfs. But if we are denied the ordinary rights of citizenship and confined to specified areas, the consequences can only be adverse. As a community we live by trade. Freedom of movement, as the Commission agree, (para. 22, p. 124, Part II) is essential to

the trader. Confinement on the other hand means that our trade will be restricted and therefore that our earnings will diminish. We are ready to observe sanitary and similar requirements, but a policy of confinement without security of tenure and room for expansion means overcrowding and the consequent danger of insanitary conditions. We are moving in fact in a vicious circle. To raise our standard of living, as we are adjured to do, we must prosper, but we are restricted in our main occupation and denied employment in other spheres. Similarly, our poorer members are sometimes criticised for living in insanitary conditions; but we are to be herded into areas where sanitation will be made difficult by congestion. We see neither sense nor justice in these paradoxes.

Further, as the Industrial Legislation Commission observe in paragraph 242 of their recent report, restrictions tend to defeat themselves. The Gold Law prohibitions as proposed to be enforced may achieve their immediate purpose; but they may also produce "Indian problem" in Johannesburg in a few years' time, particularly if we are denied security of tenure and the exempted areas do not provide room for expansion. It is in fact difficult to dragoon a whole community. We are a law-abiding people, but we can scarcely be contented under conditions of ostracism; and the Himalayan inconsistency between the position of our countrymen in India, now on their proud march to self government within the British Commonwealth, and ours, still subject to repression in a unit

of that same Commonwealth, is a challenge to self-respect. The Indian community as a whole is now an integral part of the population of South Africa. We came not of our own seeking but were brought to supply the needs of an important industry, and 85% of our numbers were born in South Africa. We suggest that the true and indeed the obvious aim of practical statesmanship is to make just and permanent provision for us. Repression has never yet provided more than an ephemeral solution of any problem of governance, and an unhappy section of the population is an ailment that threatens the health of the body politic as a whole. The right endeavour in respect of our community was broadly outlined in the following provision of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 between the Government of India and the Union Government:—

The Union Government firmly believe in and adhere to the principle that it is the duty of every civilised Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population to the full extent of their capacities and opportunities, and accept the view that in the provision of educational and other facilities the considerable number of Indians who remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind other sections of the people."

We had hoped, in the spirit of that passage, for some improvement in our circumstances, for some relaxation of

the pressure of our disabilities. But that hope has been disappointed. In the Transvaal, the Licenses (Control) Ordinance of 1931 had hardly tightened the trade licensing laws against us before the Tenure Act of 1932 imposed fresh restraints. That Act brought new areas under the Gold Law prohibitions; added a trading disqualification to Section 131; and, in the anxiety to deny us rights in property, actually defined a lease of 10 years or more as ownership of fixed property. The restrictions to which we are subject in Johannesburg, now crystallizing in the confinement of our community to certain specified areas, are surely inconsistent with the spirit of the provision we have quoted. Restriction and confinement, far from uplifting us to the full extent of our capacities and opportunities, degrade us and deny us opportunities. Far from encouraging us not to lag behind other sections of the population, they retard our development. We have made our home in South Africa. We wish to justify our existence here and to make ourselves a respected section of the community. But this is a idle dream unless we are given the opportunity; and does not opportunity mean, in the Transvaal, the repeal of the Gold Law prohibitions against us? This is the true and courageous solution both of our own difficulties and of any problem that we present to the Government. To many Europeans it would we know be welcome, and to the great majority it would make no practical difference.

A DENIAL TO THE AGENT'S STATEMENT

AN emphatic denial that the Indian Immigration Bureau in Durban was, as stated by Sir Syed Raza Ali in Maritzburg on Monday Jan 6 in possession and a large idle fund provided, through the Indian Medical Relief Tax, was given the following day in the *Natal Mercury* by a reliable authority to its representative.

"The Medical Relief Tax is often confused with the scheme for repatriation instalments in force years ago," said the *Natal Mercury's* informant. "When the Indians were brought out here the employers had to pay instalments of £4 10s. a year to provide a passage home for the returning workers. A fund was collected from the surplus of these instalments owing to payments being made by employers for Indians who did not return to India. This was paid out a few years ago, however, when large number of Indians were repatri-

ated between about 1929 and 1931, under the assisted repatriation scheme.

"By Law 25 of 1891 every employer of adult Indian labour has to pay 1s. 3d. a head a month as a sick fund. This fund aims at safeguarding Indian employees on estates, etc., and at ensuring that they got proper medical attention, which a lot of employers would not give their Indians if they were not forced to do so.

Three Indian Hospitals

"The fund raises about £17,000 a year. This maintains three Indian hospitals and finances their staffs. Last year the expenditure was £16,000. The hospitals are situated at Durban, Stanger and Esporanza. At Maritzburg the scheme operates in conjunction with Grey's Hospital and a special hospital is not attached to the scheme. This £16,000 is exclusive to repairs to the buildings and similar maintenance.

"Indian workers of employers paying to the fund may be admitted to these hospitals at 1s. 6d. a head a day instead of the 5s. or so of the provincial hospitals. These 1s. 6d. sums alone would nothing like support the hospital. Native employees of firms paying the Medical Tax are also treated at low rates.

"The Tax fund never had the enormous idle surplus Sir Syed Raza Ali describes. Once there was a small surplus but it was expended on Indian repatriation. To-day there is just enough in the fund to keep the hospitals and their organisation going. I understand that the £1,000 given to St. Aidan's Hospital last year by the Bureau came from the Tax fund. Probably whenever the Bureau is done away with the fund will be spent on Indian hospitals, education, etc."

CIVILISED LABOUR POLICY

DISPLACEMENT OF NON-EUROPEAN LABOUR

THE Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr. Fourie, has replied through the Secretary for Labour and Social Welfare to representations made to him by the South African Institute of Race Relations at the request of the Durban Consultative Committee of Joint Councils on the implications of the Government's civilised labour policy.

In his reply, the Secretary for Labour states that the civilised labour policy is in no way associated with any question of racial segregation.

In the first instance, the institute, as the result of representations from Durban, asked the Minister to receive a deputation from the institute to discuss the matter.

The deputation was received by the Minister, but after discussion the Minister asked the deputation to make its representation in a memorandum to which he would also reply in writing.

Unhappy Effects

In the memorandum the institute urged that many of the measures taken in conformity with the civilised labour policy had had unhappy effects upon the non-white section of the population.

Reference is made in the memorandum to the reply of the District Inspector of Labour Durban to an enquiry by the editor of the *Natal Advertiser*. The reply, which was published in the *Natal Advertiser* on May 25, 1934, showed, says the memorandum:

(1) That the policy is a "civilised labour" policy and not merely a white labour policy.

(2) That Mauritians, St. Helenas, members of the Cape Coloured community and Indians are regarded as "civilised labour," provided that they conform to European standards of living. In other words, race and colour do not disqualify members of these communities from being considered "civilised labour."

(3) That with regard to natives, however, the exclusion is absolute. "Natives are excluded," was the phrase used by the department. In reply to specific questions as to whether their length of service, skill or rate of pay would be taken into account in discussing whether natives are "civilised" or "uncivilised" for purposes of policy, a categorical reply was given that in no circumstances would natives be regarded as "civilised labourers," and that natives would be regarded as "uncivilised labourers" irrespective of length of service, rate of pay or skill.

Questions And Answers

The institute then asks the following questions for reply by the Minister. The replies are given after each question:—

Question 1: To what extent, if any, is the Government's civilised labour policy intended to carry into effect a policy of "ethnic segregation" in industry, that is to say, to reserve industry for the exclusive, or at least, completely preferential, employment of white workers? If so, what steps are to be taken to provide employment for the urban Indian, coloured and native workers?

Answer: The object of the Government's civilised labour policy is to ensure that sufficient openings are created to absorb into the industrial fabric of the country those workers who are accustomed to civilised standard of living, but who, being principally unskilled workers, are unable to obtain regular employment owing to the competition of other persons accustomed to lower standards. The class which this policy is designed to assist consist largely of European unskilled workers, numbering approximately 25,000 to 30,000, for whom the Government has in the past been expected to provide relief measures. It has become clear that permanent avenues of employment of these persons, and that temporary relief is no longer an adequate means of dealing with the matter. The necessity for absorbing workers of this class into permanent avenues of employment at equitable rates of pay, is generally recognised by those concerned in the industrial and commercial development of the country, and the Government is assured of their co-operation.

The principal object of the civilised labour policy is to ensure that the class of workers described above is not denied entry into unskilled occupations by reason of the fact that the lower standard of living to which the native is accustomed has hitherto kept the rates of pay and other conditions of employment for work of this nature at a level which will not enable such workers to live in accordance with the standard generally observed by civilised persons. The policy is in no way associated with any question of racial segregation.

Commissions Findings

Question 2: If the civilised labour policy is not intended to operate in the way indicated, to what extent do the findings of the Industrial Legislation Commission commend themselves to the Government as offering the basis of a sound employment policy.

Answer: It will be plain from what has been said above that amendments to the existing laws on the subject of wage regulation will be necessary. In this connection the Minister has expressed his intention of giving effect, as

far as possible, to the recommendations of the Industrial Legislation Commission. Amending legislation is now in course of preparation.

Question 3: Will the Government reconsider the Prime Minister's definition of "civilised labour" with a view to expressing more clearly the Government's policy, so that the present uncertainty as to its precise meaning may be ended?

Answer: Having regard to the remarks made in reply to the first question, it is considered that no good purpose would be served by endeavouring to recast any particular definition or concept of civilised labour. It has been made clear, in the interpretations quoted in the memorandum, that the definition contained in the Prime Minister's circular, No. 5 of 1924, does not exclude any person by reason only of his race or colour.

Question 4: In what way does the Minister think the various bodies interested in social welfare including the bodies whom the deputation represented, can co-operate with the Government for the stabilisation of industrial and living conditions so as to provide the unskilled and semi-skilled workers of all races with wage rates and social measures through which they can maintain a civilised standard of living?

Answer: The Minister feels that all bodies interested in social welfare can be expected to co-operate with the Government by assisting to create a sound body of public opinion in regard to the necessity for taking steps to overcome the difficulties which unskilled workers who are accustomed to civilised standards of living experience in obtaining suitable employment. In his endeavours to raise the standard of the lower-paid workers, the Minister has need of the co-operation of your Institute and of all bodies interested in the welfare of the people of this country. The public generally do not sufficiently appreciate the consequences of the social and economic changes of recent years which have made it necessary to absorb into commercial and industrial avenues of employment a large number of European workers who in the past would have been engaged in pursuits which are no longer available to them. Developments in industrial organisation have increased the number of occupations of a skilled and unskilled nature suitable for this type of workers, and it has become a matter of urgency to effect the necessary changes in connection with the fixing of minimum wages and conditions of employment to meet these developments. The whole subject is dealt with very fully in the Industrial Legislation Commission's report, which will no doubt be studied by all organisations interested in the problems under consideration.

South African News In Brief

Sir Syed Raza Ali Betrothed

THE betrothal of Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent of the Government of India to Miss V. Sammy of Kimberley is announced. The marriage will be solemnised according to Mohammedan rites in Johannesburg within the next few days. It was stated officially that Miss Sammy, who comes of a prominent Indian family in Kimberley, has left Kimberley for Johannesburg, where she will be converted to Mohammedanism. The actual date of the wedding has not yet been announced, although it is rumoured that it is to be on Saturday.

The Late Mrs. Shelk Mustapha Hassim

The many friends of Mr. Mustapha Hassim, a prominent resident of Johannesburg, will regret to learn of the sad death of his beloved wife which took place at her residence in Vrededorp on Friday Jan. 10, at the age of thirty-five after a prolonged illness. The late Mrs. Hassim was of a very sociable nature and had thus won the love and esteem of all who had come in touch with her. The late Mrs. Hassim leaves behind, her sorrowing husband and seven children, the youngest being two and a half years and the eldest sixteen years old and a large family to mourn their sad loss. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. We extend to the bereaved our heartfelt sympathy.

Reaction Of Races To Training

The Chief Scout of Nations, Lord Baden Powell gives the following as one of the reasons for his present visit to South Africa. "In the second place I want again to study here the reaction of the African races to the training and their ability to grasp the ideals put forward in the Scout code and how far this becomes part of their character for practice in life."

Since the Chief Scout is here, we hope he would see and remove the "colour-bar" which is drawn around this excellent world-wide movement in South Africa. There should be no room for 'castes' among scouts and guides and a declaration from the Chief Scout ought to remove all doubts on the question.

New Year Calenders

We acknowledge with thanks calenders for the new year from Messrs John Dickinson & Co., Uhoonilal Bros, Texas Co., Up To Date Tailors, The New India Assurance Co., and Nagrani, Rhodesia.

Durban's Untidy Streets

Complaints from the Durban Publicity Association regarding the untidy conditions of Durban's main thoroughfares have resulted in a proposal from the

Chief Constable, the Medical Officer and the City Engineer that a by-law be introduced prohibiting the distribution of handbills in motorcars, which in their opinion is the main cause of the untidiness. Section 1 of the Public Health by-laws relating to nuisances states: "No person shall throw down in any street, highway, lane or other unauthorised place, any handbills, placards, notices, pamphlets or books; provided always that those shall not prevent any person handling or distributing any handbills or other things as aforesaid to persons in any street, highway, lane or public place." Reporting on this matter the Chief Constable states:

"As it is the persons to whom the handbills are given, who throw them down in the street, they only may be charged under the above laws, and as 90 per cent. of such persons immediately throw the bills away, it is almost impossible to deal with them."

The City Engineer suggests that the present by-law be amended by the deletion of the above clause and the substitution of the following:—

"No person shall distribute or cause to be distributed any handbill, placard, notice, pamphlet, or book in West, Smith, Pine, Field, Gardiner and Church Street, the Marine Parade and Ocean front, nor throw down any of the aforesaid articles in any street, highway, lane or other public place." Undoubtedly, adds Mr. Watson, the practice of distributing handbills has become a serious nuisance and has added considerably to the work of keeping the main thoroughfares of the City clean and tidy. This has become noticeable of late owing to the increase in the motor traffic and the number of vehicles parked at all times in the streets. This has made it difficult for the street scavengers to carry out their duties, more particularly during windy weather.

Voters In South Africa

According to figures supplied by the Department of the Interior there are at present 960,129 voters registered in the Union. This represents an increase of 57,882 over the total in January, 1934. Over this number there are 417,524 voters in the Cape, 92,116 in Natal, 349,400 in the Transvaal, and 101,089 in the Free State. In the Cape there are 226,324 men and 191,200 women, in Natal 46,156 men and 45,960 women, in the Transvaal 181,035 men and 168,365 women, and in the Free State 51,237 men and 49,852 women. This amounts to a total of 594,752 male and 455,377 female voters. The figures on January 1, 1934, were 486,903 and 435,779 respectively. Of the number of voters in the Cape 190,903 men and 191,200 women are white, 1,401 are Asiatic,

21,596 are of mixed and Coloured races, 1,796 are Malays and 10,628 Natives. In Natal there are 45,802 white men, 45,960 white women, 10 Asiatics, 343 persons of mixed and Coloured races, and one Native. In the Transvaal and the Free State all the voters are white. This makes a total of 468,977 white male voters, 455,377 white female voters, 1,411 Asiatic voters, 21,939 voters of mixed and coloured origin, 1,796 Cape Malay voters, and 10,629 Native voters.

Mayville Slum Clearance

The Durban City Council was not prompted by racial motives when it decided to declare the 16½ acres of ground at Orient Lane, Mayville, slum land. That is the finding of Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Health, who has communicated his verdict to the City Council and the Indian Congress. This proposal was opposed by the Indian Congress on behalf of Indian owners who are the principal property-owners in the district. The letter which has been received by the hon. secretary of the S. A. Indian Congress, states that Mr. Hofmeyr has decided to confirm the Council's proposed action under Section 16 of the Act. The Council's scheme is for clearance of the Orient Lane area and 750 persons, Indians and natives are affected by it.

Proposed New Indian Bus Route

If the Transportation Board gives its approval Indian buses running between Alice Street and Sydenham will in future travel via Toll Gate instead of Overport. At Monday's meeting of the Durban City Council it was decided to make application to the Transportation Board for permission to abandon the bus route along Old Dutch Road, Berea Road, Essenwood Road, Sydenham Road, Ridge Road, South Road, and to substitute for it the following route: Old Dutch Road, Berea Road, Main Road, Randalls Road, Rameay Avenue, Brickfields Road and Sparks Road. This decision was carried owing to the strong appeal made by Councillor W. B. Grindford, who said the residents along Essenwood Road had suffered for many months from the noise of this traffic. Councillor A. L. Barnes opposed the recommendation on the ground that Randalls Road was too narrow.

New Marketmaster For Durban

Durban's new Marketmaster is Mr. J. D. Davidson, who is at present acting in that position. This decision was taken unanimously on Monday in the Durban City Council. He succeeds Mr. R. J. Westbrook who retired, and his salary will be graded £615-£791.

Cricket Brings Promotion In Service

Dudley Nourse, the famous Springbok cricketer, is to be promoted in Durban Corporation service. At Monday's meet-

ing of the City Council it was decided, upon the recommendation of the Council-in-Committee, that he be made an assistant in the Public Health Department Laboratory on grade £220-£308, and that he should start at the top grade in recognition of his fine services to Durban and to South Africa. The Finance Committee agreed to the recommendation.

Indian Employees Dismissed

About 60 Indians employed by Messrs. Eddele (S.A.), Ltd., at their boot factory in Maritzburg were dismissed on Monday following a labour disturbance at the factory. Mr. J. Craib, Secretary to the Company, told the *Natal Mercury* that the Indians concerned protested because an old Indian employee of the firm had been moved from the work he had been doing for some time to work which was paid at a lower rate. "When they threatened to strike we dismissed them," Mr. Craib said. The Indians collected outside the factory shortly before two o'clock but there was no disorder. When later a representative of the *Natal Mercury* visited the factory there was no sign of the discontented Indians.

£75 Or Nine Months For Selling Yeast

A fine of £75 or gaol for nine months hard labour for selling 1s. 6. worth of yeast to a native was imposed on Suleman Essop, an Indian, aged 28 years, who appeared before Mr. B. M. Lang in the Durban Magistrate's Courts on Jan. 9. Two previous convictions for the same offence during last year, when he was fined £25 or three months' imprisonment and £50 or six months' imprisonment were admitted by Essop. Mr. G. G. Byron appeared for the Crown.

South African Hindu Youth Movement

At a recent meeting of the Hindi community of Durban North "The South African Hindu Youth Movement" was inaugurated. The objects of which are: (1) To open Hindi schools wherever possible, (2) To instruct the children in the high ideals of Hindu culture and civilisation, (3) To grant bursaries to promising pupils to further their studies overseas or to import Hindi teachers from India, (4) To assist the poor and needy, (5) To encourage physical culture, (6) To unite the Hindi community. The following were elected office bearers for the ensuing year: President: Mr. Bisasur, vice-presidents: Messrs. Mahais, S. Ramouthar and S. B. Singh; joint secretaries: Messrs. G. R. Maharaj and S. Oree; treasurer: Mr. R. S. Maharaj; trustees: Messrs. Bisasur, R. S. Maharaj and Babu Baldeo Singh; auditor: Mr. D. Mudhun; committee members: Messrs. K. Mudhun,

L. Samsunder, K. Ramdas, B. Singh and Bahadur Somers.

"Panorama" in the course of a letter in the *Natal Advertiser* says:—

It is confessedly true that the Hindi section, generally known as the "Calcutta" section, is not marking time with the other sections of the Indian community in its social activities, and I am particularly glad that the day has dawned when a bold step has been taken by our pioneers to actualise those mighty ideals of cultural life by which the theocratic achievements of our fathers are to be protected and conserved. . . . The formation of movements such as the Hindi Youth Movement in every section of the Indian community will help to remove any religious or social barrier, if a general body constituting representatives from the various denominational organisations, be inaugurated. It is pleasing to note that one of the objects of this new movement is to unite the Hindi community. I feel strongly that any social or religious disunity is a factor in the political disunity of a nation and the Indian community as a whole can only be united politically if the evil effects of social disunity are eradicated.

The City Indian Tax Owners' Association

The first annual general meeting of the above Association was held on Jan 7 at Mr. Ahmed's residence before a fair attendance. The President Mr. B. R. Naidoo presided. The Secretary's report which was submitted showed the gross income of £316 7 6 for the year ending 31st, Dec 1935. The expenditure for the same period amounted to £141 1 4 leaving a nett credit balance of £175 6 2. This was unanimously confirmed. The following officials were elected for the ensuing year: President Mr. B. R. Naidoo (re-elected); Vice-President Mr. S. B. Shaik (re-elected); Hon. Joint Secretaries Messrs. S. Ahmed and J. M. Ram-singh; Hon. Joint Treasurers Messrs. S. Ally and O. B. Shaik; Committees Messrs. M. N. Naidoo, R. Manie Moodley, J. Manuel, S. Sheriff, T. Mahomed, A. Baker, S. Dawood, R. H. David, and O. K. Lazarus.

Prayer For Rain

Reunion Shri Sanathan Sribhaneek Bhajun Mundal and the residents of Reunion and Isipingo offered prayers on Sunday last to "Indra Dev" the Rain God at the Temple Hall. There was a fair attendance and Mr. Kalideen Maharaj officiated. Directly after the above ceremony the 11th annual general meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Nsinsingh. The financial statement reflected a balance of £42. 8. 7. and it was hoped very soon to effect a transfer of the land kindly donated by Mr. Mahee Ram.

A Farewell Reception

A farewell reception under the auspices of the Fair Breeze and District Hindu Sabha, was accorded to Mr. S. R. Bhikiram, a well-known resident of Tongaat, who was leaving for India on a short visit to his parents. Mr. A. Jeeawon, the Chairman expressed his deep sense of gratitude towards the constant self-denial of Mr. S. R. Bhikiram in furthering the interest of the Sabha. He bid him God speed, and hoped that he would once more return to these shores with refreshed energy and vigorous health, carrying with him the happy memories of his visit. Mr. Bhikiram was then garlanded according to custom, and was requested to accept a small token as a mark of love and respect from his associates. Other speakers were Messrs. M. Yusuf, Budri Gunga, O. Ramnarayan Maharaj, S. Mohideen, O. M. Khan, B. Arjoon and Hari Maharaj who eulogised his fine example with their hearty wishes for a safe and prosperous voyage home, a bright and happy stay in his mother country, and a cheerful return to their midst. Mr. Ramnath Maharaj, on behalf of Mr. Bhikiram suitably replied and in addition donated a sum of ten shillings to the Sabha for the purpose of purchasing books for children learning the Vernacular.

Ladysmith Notes

[From Our Correspondent]

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Dhoda, on his marriage at Charlestown on Sunday last.

Cricket

The Colenso C. C. met S. A. R. I. C. C. for the Panday's Shield Competition on Sunday last. The Colenso batted first and scored 96 runs to which S.A.R.I.C.C. replied with 81 runs. Colenso in second innings compiled 57 runs for 1 wicket, stumps were drawn at 6.30 p.m. Top scorers were Jugdaw -32, Chnpty 20, and V. C. Naidoo 25. The match will be continued on Saturday next at 2.30 p.m.

Obituary

On Thursday January 9 there passed away at Ladysmith Mrs. Deen Mahomed, mother of Mr. Ismail Deen Mahomed, the well known sportsman of Ladysmith. The deceased was 74 years old. The funeral took place on Friday morning and was largely attended by all denominations.

Wedding

The marriage of Mr. Rampathes (son of Mr. and Mr. Sanchu) of Tongaat with Miss Shyamwathes Bechoo will take place at the brides residence, Plessislaer on Saturday, January 18 1936. Nuptial ceremony commences at 8. p.m.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Effects Of Higher Education

THE Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, two eminent lawyer politicians of modern India, review the effects of higher education in India during the last fifty years in their respective convocation addresses at the Patna and Lucknow Universities respectively. "I cannot reconcile myself to India becoming a nation of learned beggars," declares Sir Tej Bahadur subjecting the present system of education to scathing criticism, and pleads for co-relating education to employment. The system should be given a new bias, he says, securing on the one hand the true interests of culture and on the other the material interests of a large number of the students. He wants school education to be re-organised and University courses to be of a specialised character. And since under the new constitution education is likely to be more provincial in character, he wants that some machinery should be devised to secure inter-Provincial co-operation in order to prevent unhealthy competition. Addressing a direct word of advice to the students regarding the future, Sir T. B. Sapru warns them against their nationalism degenerating into racialism or being divorced from rationalism. The true foundation of freedom in India, he concludes, should be tolerance.

Mr. Sinha's Call

Mr. Sinha's is an eloquent call for development of national character and annihilation of the communal virus. According to him, higher education has proved a sort of Indian Renaissance and what Indian youths require is a practicable ideal which will elevate them towards noble deeds in their lives. While decrying the British Parliament's attitude towards India in imposing an unwanted constitution on her, Mr Sinha is of the opinion that the best remedy lies in working it, not for what it is worth, but for what we are worth. Mr. Sinha also makes a fervent appeal to kill the communal demon by impressing on the various communities the identity of their interests.

Japanese Poet At Shantiniketan

Impressive scenes were witnessed when two of Asia's outstanding personalities met after a lapse of years. The occasion was Prof. Yone Noguchi's visit to Visvabharati. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, welcoming the Japanese Poet, recalled the warm reception given to him by Japanese people 15 years ago and said, "I was waiting for an opportu-

nity to welcome my dear friend, who is indeed the best messenger of Japanese culture and civilization." Chanting of vedic hymns of welcome was a special feature of the reception. Dr. Tagore translated them into English for Prof. Noguchi, who, replying, said, "To find and sing new beauties of Nature is the proud endeavour of a poet and man must become part of nature in order to understand the deep meaning of poetry." Prof. Noguchi was shown round the Ashram after the reception was over and later returned to Calcutta.

Higher Youth

In the course of his address to students in London Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, "I think there is something of that higher youth in me and I therefore find it a pleasure to mix with young men and women of my country. For I try to get something from their energy. To my great regret many of our younger people are terribly old in their hearts and in their minds. Sometimes I have come to the conclusion that they are born old. But it is a truism that the next generation will have to come from the youth of a country and I think it is to them that we shall rightly look for the future."

Kumbh Mela A Great Hindu Festival

At dawn on Jan. 7 over a million devout Hindus plunged into the icy water at the confluence (Triveni) of the sacred rivers of the Ganges and Jumna, in the belief that their past sins would be washed away and they would gain great future blessings. The festival, known as Kumbh Mela, occurs every 12 years and attracts pilgrims from all over India. The river banks and sands are thronged with huts and tents. The Government have stationed special British and Indian officials and 100 doctors and nurses with ambulances to assist the devotees, many of whom are aged and sick. They devoutly believe that the immersion will cure their ills and restore their youth. The Ganges during the recent monsoon floods carried away hundreds of yards of sand from which the pilgrims bathe. Government engineers, working day and night, built a huge dam on the higher reaches and diverted the fierce current, thus making the sands accessible and preventing the bathers being swept away. Special roads to the railway stations have been constructed to accommodate the rush of pilgrims who are expected to number three million by January 25, the last day of the festival.

Great Exponent Of Indian Dancing

Mira Devi in an interview thus described the beauty of Indian dancing. She said: "I am not just a dancing girl you have known. I have been working to raise the level of Indian dancing. I dance to express life and express it as an Indian. Dance is really a mirror of life. I dance to portray all sides of life as it really is. Here is something of which I am particularly fond—the Naga (Cobra) dance." So saying, she began to move her arms with grace and rhythm to show its meaning. "I wear a black Benares sari, woven with gold," she explained; "by a flow of its edge I get the effect of a cobra swaying to music." As she swayed from side to side her whole body, she grew expressive and took on a dozen different expressions in a moment, convincing the correspondent that he was watching real snake charmer working her will on a savage cobra at her feet. "By my dancing and my life," she continued, "I try to show the people the essential things of life, for instance its joy. That is why I am perhaps an idealist about my art like all Indian artists." "This for example," she added, as she showed with perfect gestures the meaning of the spring dance, "is symbolic of youth's reverence for all that is beautiful and too great to understand in life." Asked about her music, Mira explained how she sang ancient melodies and had written them down as she sang. Similarly, she had taken many of her poses from ancient frescoes in Ajanta caves and Ellora temple sculptures.

Sequel To Benda Raid

The sentence of imprisonment for life, passed on a private of the King's Regiment on charges arising out of a raid by soldiers on the village of Benda in July last, has been quashed on appeal. The judges held that the man was guilty of rioting and culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The case arose out of an incident at the village of Karodi, where a soldier frightened an Indian woman and was assaulted by the villagers. The following night some soldiers of the King's Regiment raided the village of Benda, mistaking it for Karodi, and injured 13 villagers, one of whom died.

THE TRANSVAAL ASIATIC LAND TENURE ACT COMMISSION

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

THE Commission's terms of reference provide that, in framing proposals as to the exercise by the Minister of the power to withdraw land from the operation of the prohibitions against occupation by Coloured persons, under Section 131A of the Gold Law, the Commission shall be governed by the following considerations:—

- The character of the occupant, and, in the case of occupation for trade purposes, the nature of the trade carried on;
- the period during which illegal occupation has continued;
- the character of the area occupied, i.e. whether such areas are already largely occupied by Coloured persons or are predominantly European;
- the wishes of the other occupants in those areas;
- the hardships which the enforcement of the law would involve.

The Commission considered itself precluded by its terms of reference from giving consideration to proposals put before them, (a) by an Indian organisation for the repeal of the restrictive clauses of the Gold Law, and (b) by a Chinese organisation for the exemption of the Chinese community from the restriction clauses of the Gold Law.

The South African Indian Congress and the Transvaal Indian Congress refused to appear before the Commission, on the ground of their opposition to the Asiatic Land Tenure Act (i.e. Act 35 of 1932), which they had previously declared to be "unacceptable" in principle.

While the principal of segregation is involved it should be noted that, whereas bazaars or special areas under section 131 of the Gold Law are for the exclusive occupation of the Coloured persons for whom they are provided, the areas exempted or withdrawn under Section 131A are not closed to Europeans.

The Indian case was placed before the Commission by the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association, a body created for the purpose. The Chinese, Malay, and Cape Coloured communities were also represented before the Commission.

The Report

Parts I and II of the Report of the Commission were published in one volume in July 1935, and these deal, in Part I with the historical and legal aspects, and in Part II with the Johannesburg situation, and make recommendations as to areas for Exemption. Part III (which has now been published)

By

The S. A. Institute Of Race Relations

(Continued from last week)

will also deal with Johannesburg (supplementary) and submit a register of the Coloured persons affected by Gold Law prohibitions, with recommendations as to individual cases. Further parts will deal with other towns in gold mining areas. The first volume is the most important, because of the questions of general principle dealt with in it.

The Commission, in making its recommendations, has interpreted the final consideration of its terms of reference; viz, "(e) the hardships which the enforcement of law would involve" as requiring of it that it should keep in mind the history of the law and the failure to enforce it; the long period during which those communities adversely affected by the law of 1908 have been in occupation of the areas; and the failure to provide alternative areas to which those dispossessed could go; and "not merely the consideration to be given of hardship in individual cases, but the nature and extent of the provision which should be made for meeting the needs of the Coloured community, including both Asiatic and South African Coloured sections, as a whole".

The Commission, in the present volume, has endeavoured to formulate rules to guide it in considering the position of individual traders and residents under Section (1) of its Terms of Reference quoted earlier. No attempt can be made in this statement to summarise this part of the Report, since the individual cases fall into different categories and each group would have to be dealt with at length. The full effects of the Commission's guiding rules in dealing with the various categories will only be appreciated when taken into account with the remaining and unpublished parts of its Report. (It should be noted however that the Commission says: *In view of these facts, it must, we think, be recognised, that the Asiatic and South African Coloured communities in certain mining towns and more especially in Johannesburg, have been placed in a very exceptional and ambiguous position as the result of the imposition in 1908, under the conditions then prevailing, of restrictions of the rights and liberties which they had hitherto enjoyed, and of the subsequent non-*

enforcement of these restrictions. It would, therefore, in our opinion be unreasonable and inequitable to regard those Asiatic and South African Coloured persons who are to-day in illegal occupation of premises on land, subject to the Gold Law prohibitions as wrongdoers who are, so to speak, out of Court, and debarred by the very facts of their situation from making good any claim for exemption from the provisions of the law which they have contravened. Distinctions will no doubt have to be drawn according to the special circumstances of individual cases, but generally speaking the hardships which enforcement of the law will now involve must, we think, rank as an important factor in arriving at decisions as to the nature and extent of exemptions to be granted.)

To be continued.

Sequel To Colour Bar Resolution

THE following letter, headed: "United Party and Colour Bar," is issued for publication:—

"Following upon the unfortunate resolution passed at the Port Elizabeth Congress of the United National Party and the subsequent resignation from the Party of Mr. R. J. du Toit M.P., we, the undersigned (nine) Committee members of the Pinelands Branch of the United National Party, after careful deliberation and discussion, have unanimously decided that owing to the following facts: (a) That Mr. Du Toit's action has our full approval and support; (b) That we give Mr. Du Toit a definite mandate to oppose any introduction of the Colour Bar into the United National Party's constitution; (c) That Clause one of the rule governing Party membership passed at Port Elizabeth definitely lays down the Colour Bar in rural constituencies; (d) That Clause two permits of non-European membership on sufferance only and then is still subject to approval, firstly, of the Provincial Head Committee and finally of the next Provincial Congress of the Party, before such membership can become operative; (e) That Clause three, which provides for non-European membership only as a separate organisation, also introduces the principle of the Colour Bar into the Party's constitution; (f) That we are of the considered opinion that the principle for which we have always stood and supported has been thrown aside and that we cannot see any likelihood of this unjust decision being reversed, we regret that we find it impossible to remain members of the United National Party and have accordingly resigned.

The Sporting World

Cricket.

Australia And Eastern Province

IN less than two days Australia completed its fixtures against the Eastern Province and easily won their fourth Provincial match by an innings and 144 runs on January 7. Australia collected 325 runs in the first innings, gaining a lead of 233 runs, but this was far beyond the scope of the local batmen, for they failed for a second time, being dismissed for 89. McCormick and Grimmet could not be resisted, though Fleming nobly stuck to his wicket for 84 minutes for his 12.

Another Innings Victory

A surprise awaited the Australians when they took the field on January 14 to dispose of the last three Border wickets to enable them to win by an innings and 14 runs.

The scores were:-Border (first innings) 209, Australia (first innings) 351, Border (second innings) 128.

Third Unofficial Test In India

The third unofficial test between the Australians and India began on Friday January 10 and lasted four days. Batting first, India was dismissed for 149, Wazir Ali, who scored 76, including 12 4's, in faultless fashion, being the only batsman able to scope with the Australian attack. Nagel with four for 27 was the most successful bowler. At the close of play Australia had scored 71 for three wickets. The match began in ideal weather before a small crowd. The turf was in excellent condition. Wazir Ali, who captained India, won the toss and had elected to bat. Replying to All India's first innings total of 149, the Australians scored 166. Macartney was highest scorer with 34 while Nissar took four wickets for 72 and Amir Ali three for 15. At the close of play, All India in its second innings scored 177 for the loss of three wickets, Bannerji getting 70 and Wazir Ali 84 not out. At the conclusion of the third day's play the Australian tourists found the Indians in a winning position. All India's second innings realised 390, which left the Australians the task of securing 374 to win. At the close of play the visitors, with only three wickets in hand, still required 216 runs to save the match, and were in a apparently hopeless position. For all India, Wazir Ali scored a forceful 92, while the most successful Australian batsmen were Ryder, with 70, and Morrisby, with 53. For the Australians Leather took five wickets for 102 runs. All-India won the unofficial Test match beating Tarrant's Australian team by 65 runs. The Australians in their second innings scored 216 runs.

By "Rambler"

Indian Intertown Cricket

Maritzburg's innings closed for 68 runs, M. I. Yusuf took 6 for 36. Durban opened with Osman Buckus and O. Jooma to the bowling of Reddy and Muthoo. With Jooma's score at eight he was bowled, the total being 12. G. Mahomed followed and played out time. Resuming next day, Buckus lost his wicket at 22, having hit up eight, There followed a prolific partnership between Mahomed and Doorat, this pair carrying the total beyond that of Maritzburg, and when Mahomed was caught off Reddy the board registered 112, of which the outgoing batsman had scored 46. Rajoo Pillay was beaten by the first ball from Reddy, but with M. I. Yusuf in, another big partnership resulted. The batsmen, playing freely, took the total to 200 when Doorat had the misfortune to be bowled by a full toss from Maslamoney for 93. He had given a chanceless display. A. C. Yusuf partnered his brother, but after scoring 3 was run out. M. E. Asmal lost Yusuf shortly after for a quickly hit 80. The total was then 255 for seven wickets. Asmal and Chengiah both lost their wickets immediately after lunch for 14 and two, and Barmania declared at 265 for nine. Reddy and Maslamoney were the best bowlers with four wickets apiece. Maritzburg, in the second innings, made 103 (Maslamoney 36, Y. S. Cassimjee 20, Reddy 11, Muthoo, not out, 25). O. H. Buckus took five wickets for 53 and M. I. Yusuf five for 36. Maritzburg were beaten by an innings and 94 runs.

Stanger vs. Verulam

The Stanger United Indian Cricket Club met the Verulam Indian Cricket Club in a friendly game on Sunday at the Stanger school ground. The home team won the toss and sent the visitors in to bat. Their first innings realised 41 runs (V. Govindsamy 10, S. Chinsamy 10 not out; V. Augustine three for six, R. P. Soni three for nine.) After a shaky start the Stanger's total reached 95, mainly due to a bright 45 by R. P. Soni. In their second innings Verulam scored 62 runs (V. Govindsamy 11, C. Kisten 15, N. K. Sham 11, R. P. Soni seven for 34, G. Bechoo two for two. The home team knocked off the eight runs required for the loss of two wickets, thus winning by eight wickets. Clubs desiring matches should address their challenges to O. Augustine, Cooper Street Stanger.

Estcourt Notes

(From Our Correspondent)

Licence Refused

THE rural licensing board for Weenen County sat at Estcourt on January 8. The Magistrate, Mr. A. Austin Burge presided and was supported by Messrs Van Rooyen, T. E. Turner, Jones and Col. D. Mackay. Considerable interest was centered in the hearing of an application for an Eating house licence to Sophiasrust, Winterton by V. O. Reddy. The objectors were represented by the following, Mr. L. Young by Mr. Chadwick; Horner by Mr. Hellet; I. B. Mayet by Mr. R. M. Drummond and the Winterton Farmers Association by themselves while the applicants attorney was Mr. J. Macaulay of Ladysmith. After a lengthy hearing the Board unanimously refused to grant the licence on the grounds of no necessity. A similar application by I. B. Mayet of Winterton was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Sewlal D. Shanker Leaving For India

A large number of Indians thronged the railway station on last Monday morning to bid Au Revoir to Mr. Sewlal D. Shanker Maharaj who will be sailing for India on Monday next by the *S. S. Kenya*. Mr. Sewlal who has been residing here for a number of years earned a wide popularity. He also evinced keen interest in the sporting activities of the local Indians. The object of the trip to India is to join in the bonds of matrimony and his numerous friends desire to express through the medium of this column their sincerest wish for a safe and enjoyable journey also for a speedy return to Natal.

Death Of Shaikh Hajee Abdool Sattar

Hajee Abdool Sattar passed away peacefully on Monday January 13 at the age of 57. His demise removes not only a well known personality but an ardent worker towards the upliftment of education. After two years of invaluable service as a Moulti in Estcourt he returned to India, from whence he made his fourth pilgrimage to Mecca the Holy Land. He also visited Bagdad, Iraq, and other places of interest. Late in 1934 he returned to South Africa and assumed duties at Estcourt till his death. His genial disposition earned him many friends throughout the Union, India and other places. At his funeral on Tuesday morning a representative crowd from all sections of the Indian community from various towns in Natal attended. He leaves four children the eldest being a son who is studying in Dhoreji.