

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903

No 23.—Vol. XXXIV.

Friday, June 5th, 1936.

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

NOTES AND NEWS

Black Armies In The North

A PERSONAL message to the people of South Africa on the occasion of Union Day was broadcast from Britain on Monday night by Mr. Charles te Water Union High Commissioner in London). "Today we have entered upon another year of our national life and no one can foresee what it will bring," he said. "The European outlook is uncertain. Whether we like it or not our generation was born to dangerous days. A country like ours which holds a mandate from the League of Nations over South-West Africa and is only three days from the centre of things in Europe cannot hold itself aloof from the dangers that threaten. Africa north of the Equator is an armed camp. Great black armies are being trained and menacing problems are being created, and it will be the white man who will pay the price. War is galloping towards us and our statesmen will have to face the position. Here in Europe the fabric is being rent by misunderstanding. Countries are looking to their defences as a last protection to fall back upon when the peak of this wholesale armament is reached. War must follow and war will follow." At the outset of his broadcast speech Mr. te Water referred to the statement by Major-General Sir John Hanbury Williams after he had returned recently from his visit to South Africa since he accompanied Lord Milner from England 35 years ago—"South Africa is growing in prestige and beauty. It has got in my blood and I must go back again." "It is the same with me," said Mr. te Water. "I must go back again; but all I can do now is to send the Union many happy returns of its birthday."

The Black Man Not Mentally Inferior To The White

Dr. Edgar Brookes, principal of Adams Mission Station, addressing the inaugural meeting of the Bantu and Indian Studies Circle of the Natal University College in a committee room of the Durban-City Hall on Thursday May 28, said there was no question at all about it that the history of the world showed that the Black man was as capable of assimilating civilisation from the outside as they were from their Graeco-

Roman sources. He himself did not believe that there were any inherent differences in intelligence between European and Bantu students. There was really nothing to show that the Bantu were mentally inferior to Europeans.

A Council Motion Ruled Out

Unusual interest was taken in the proceedings of the monthly meeting of the Lichtenburg Town Council in view of a notice of motion tabled by Mr. C. J. Grove requesting that "in future no further licences be granted to Jews or Asiatics until such time as the South African has received his legitimate share of licences (approximately 85 per cent.) in Lichtenburg, to request the Provincial Council and, if necessary, the Union Parliament to support us in this, and to introduce the necessary legislation for safeguarding us." All the members of the Council were present, and there was a good attendance of the public. In introducing his motion, Mr. Grove said that it was always much more pleasant to see friendly faces than otherwise, but in proposing his resolution he was only actuated by the fact that he was doing what he thought was right. "I do not want anybody to go away here to-night with the idea that I am prejudiced against any section of the community. The Jews and Asiatics already have a much larger share of the businesses in Lichtenburg than the gentiles," he had been forced to take that particular step in view of the position in which Afrikaners were to-day, he said. When Mr. Grove had explained his motion, the Mayor ruled it out of order and it was withdrawn.

Indian Tug Hands Re-employed

In accordance with the promise made by the Minister of Railways and Harbours the Indian tug hands who were recently replaced by Europeans and were threatened with a reduction in their wages have, we understand, been re-employed on suitable work at their old rates of pay.

New Regime In India

April 1, 1937 has been fixed as the date for the introduction of Provincial autonomy in India under the new constitution and will also be the date for the separation of Burma from India. A

draft order-in-Council dealing with the matter will be considered by Parliament after Whitsun. It will remain to be seen who becomes "April Fool" whether the giver or the receiver.

Free Press?

The following letter appears in *Unity* (New York) above the signature Alice Stone Blackwell:—

"In a recent article, Winston Churchill, a Tory, boasts that England has a free press. Yet the British Parliament—mostly Tory—has lately passed a bill making it a legal offence to publish pacifist arguments, even in time of peace. In India, under British rule, the press has no freedom whatever. Every Indian newspaper must deposit with the Government a large sum of money, which is forfeited if it publishes anything that the Government considers objectionable. When it was first introduced, this was represented as merely temporary, an emergency measure. Lately the Government sought to embody it in the permanent law. The majority of the Central Legislative Assembly refused to make it permanent. Thereupon the British Governor-General enacted it into a permanent law, over their heads. Sir Samuel Hoare had much to do with framing the new form of "self-government" for India. He boasted of it as a long step towards freedom. Yet he entirely approves of making the Governor General in fact an absolute dictator."

Mr. Bozman Appointed As Observer

The Indian Government has deputed Mr. Bozman, of the Indian Civil Service, to proceed to Zanzibar to act as observer on their behalf during the Binder's inquiry into the working of legislation affecting the clove industry in the Protectorate. Mr. Bozman acted as secretary to the Agent-General for India in South Africa and is now deputy-secretary of the Emigration Department. He sailed from Bombay on May 27, says a Simla message, proceeding from Mombasa by air. The Binder's inquiry was instituted in response to a demand by the Indian community in Zanzibar. Mr. Bozman's appointment has met with satisfaction in India, especially as the question of deputing an official to represent the Indian Government was regarded as a closed issue last April.

Representative Of Indian Colonial Society Arrives In Durban

Mr. T. K. Swaminathan, editor of *The Colonial Review* of Madras, who has been deputed to report on the Indian Colonial question by the Indian Colonial Society arrived in Durban on Wednesday by the s.s. *Karanja*. In the course of an interview Mr. Swaminathan stated that the Indian Colonial Society aimed at bringing about a closer union between Indians at home and abroad and securing full rights of citizenship to Indians in all parts of the British Commonwealth. Mr. Swaminathan has visited Malaya, Mauritius and East Africa and after completing his study of the Indian problem in the Union, will proceed to the West Indies, Canada, Fiji and other places where Indians have settled. We welcome Mr. Swaminathan to these shores and wish him every success in his mission.

New Land Tenure Bill Before Parliament

In the Assembly last week a new Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Bill, introduced by the select committee, was read a first time and the second reading set down for last Wednesday.

Mahatma Gandhi's Future Plan

Mahatma Gandhi presided over the All India Literary Conference held recently at Nagpur. In the course of his speech he is reported to have said: "In a conference of literateurs, I am out of place. But you seem to have dragged me from Wardha, because literateurs are like roaring lions safe only in their respective cages and you thought that I being a Mahatma could perform a magic trick for bringing them together for common good. I have come indeed but my heart is not here neither at Wardha. It is in that little village near Wardha called Sagaon where after much unsuccessful argument with the Sardar, who is still striving with me, I have decided to go and settle. That is a dream I have long cherished, but it will be fulfilled, God willing only now. That does not mean, however, that I will cut myself off from the outer world. Far from it, I shall be as much available for consultation by friends and advice to those who will seek it. But the best of my time will be given to village-folk."

"Dogs And Indians Not Allowed"

In the Indian Assembly Mr. Satyamurthi asked whether it was a fact that in the world Museum in Tokyo there is a notice board "Dogs and Indians not allowed" and whether the Government of India would take steps in the matter. Sir A. Metcalfe answered Government of India have no information but enquiries are being made.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1936

"Union Day"

SOUTH AFRICA observed its "Union Day" last Monday. The day passed almost uneventful. For South Africa, "Union Day" has its own significance. Twenty-five years ago the different Provinces of South Africa were united together under one central Government. It was a great occasion for the people of South Africa. But not for every section of the people. To a very large section it had no meaning. We mean here the vast black population. It was the white population that had united to rule over the vast and unrepresented black population. While, therefore, the white population had reason to be jubilant over the Union the black population had nothing to rejoice over it. It was more firmly enslaved as a result of the Union. Thus union in the present instance cannot be taken in its wider sense. It is only limited to the white section of the population to whom perhaps it means something. But *does it really mean something even to that section?* Is there a real union between the white population? The white population lived more in unison twenty-five years ago when there was no Union than now. It must be admitted that the relations between the English and the Afrikaner are greatly strained since and there is little sign of their improving no matter what the United Nationalist Party of General Hertzog and General Smuts may claim. Thus there is no real "Union Day" for South Africa to observe with any pride.

What we have said is borne out by the personal message to the people of South Africa on the occasion of Union Day sent by Mr. Charles de Water, Union High Commissioner in London. It is a message which conveys no pure thought, which indeed should have been the case, at least, on such an occasion. However narrow the meaning of union may be taken in

practice one should at least aspire for a higher goal, a broader vision. The Bible teaches us to seek union with God. How can that be achieved when we have not sought, even in thought, union with mankind created by Him. Mr. de Water's message is not a message of peace. It is a message of war. Be prepared for war, he says in effect, for Africa, north of the Equator, is an armed camp of the blacks threatening the existence of the white man. If this is what is meant by Union Day then woe be to it.

But if we look around the world we find that communities and nations, instead of uniting together are going farther and farther asunder from one another. South Africa thinks it can stand independent of Britain and with feverish heat is raising armaments to defend itself. Look at Europe. Each power suspects the other and each is trying to race with the other in re-armament for its own protection. Purity of thought and action seems to have disappeared altogether from the ferment. Where will this atmosphere of suspicion and hate then lead to? It must inevitably lead to a world conflagration in which the very weapons forged by the people will be used against them and God alone knows what the end will be. It is a gloomy picture, too horrifying to think of. But where righteousness has disappeared and sin has come to reign, which is amply proved by the Italo-Abyssinian war and the attitude of the League of Nations in regard to it, what else could be imagined.

Union Day has led us to all these thoughts. One would have liked to cherish the hope that not South Africa alone but the world as a whole would celebrate a "Union Day." But to-day even for South Africa "Union Day" is a myth.

AS INDIA SEES US

"THE HINDU" ON CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Hindu (Madras), writes as follows:

DEVELOPMENT in South African Indian politics which have taken place during the last few weeks are calculated to emphasise the feeling of helplessness already prevalent in the mind of the Indian community. The Feetham Commission, as is well known, has made a series of recommendations in regard to exemptions to be granted to Indians in proclaimed areas in the Transvaal. Though the vicious principle underlying the Asiatic Land Tenure Act could not be altered by that Commission, their proposals were, it is generally believed, intended to mitigate the hardships which that legislation was intended to inflict on Indians. The Union Government introduced a Bill to amend the Land Tenure Act to give effect to these proposals. A Select Committee has now been set up to bring in an amended Bill, the Committee to have power to take evidence and call for papers. Indian opinion is, as usual, not unanimous in regard to the attitude which it should take towards this Bill. One section holds that the appointment of this Committee casts a slur on the Feetham Commission, whose recommendations were the result of extensive inquiries. The Congress, however, is of opinion that the community should appear before the Select Committee and demand that it should be conceded the right to hold property in exempted areas, and to change abode or business, and that it should ask for safeguard against the power of municipalities to refuse licences, and seek other reliefs. It may be recollected that the Congress at one time held strong views in regard to the Asiatic Land Tenure Act and its co-operation with the Select Committee at this stage is resented on the ground that by that step the Congress has com-

mitted itself to a policy directly opposed to that which it had laid for itself in the early stages of the controversy. The fact cannot be gainsaid that the Asiatic Land Tenure Act is designed to segregate Indians and reduce the value of property held by them and even if all the recommendations of the Feetham Commission are adopted that Act is bound to do incalculable harm to Indians.

There are other grievances which are no less serious in character. Anti-Indian prejudice and racial antipathy are still widespread. If the position of Indians in South Africa under the present dispensation is bad, it is bound to be infinitely worse under a Republican regime for which the Republican Nationalist Party led by Dr. Malan is carrying on an intensive propaganda. The programme and principles of this Party favour territorial and political segregation of the natives and provide for separate political representation of coloured persons. The party further demands a definite scheme of Asiatic restriction and segregation so as to protect Europeans and non-Europeans under the Union from Asiatic competition. After this declaration in favour of the suppression of the rights of non-Europeans, the Party says that it "recognises the duty of the State to fight all un-Christian practices in the National life." No wonder *Indian Opinion* asks: "Are we then to suppose that the principle of segregation of whites and non-whites and of depriving a section of the community of its God-given rights is in keeping with Christianity? The Bible will then need to be revised."

The point to note, however, is that the spirit of intense opposition to the uplift of the natives and coloured races is

abroad and it would need all the resources of Indians to fight this unholy campaign. But are the Indians united? The Congress became divided owing to its attitude towards the colonisation scheme—an issue which is now quite dead—when the Indian Colonial-born and Settlers' Association was started. Persistent and vigorous attempts were made to close up the ranks. Then the marriage of the present Agent-General, Syed Sir Raza Ali, with a Hindu lady caused a serious split in the Congress resulting in the resignations of the Natal members of the South African Indian Congress. While feelings have been roused by this marriage in Natal, the Transvaal and Cape sections of the Congress have taken up the correct attitude that disagreement with the Agent-General over a step taken by him as a private individual should not be allowed to mar the united front which the Indian community must preserve if it is to safeguard its public rights. Opinion in India is also inclined to the view that the South African Congress should have shown a better sense of perspective and has deprecated the extraordinary action taken by a few of the office-bearers of the Congress. But while deploring the attitude of these office-bearers and of that section of opinion for which they speak the fact that this incident has complicated an already serious situation and widened a cleavage which must prove disastrous to the community must be faced by all—the Government of India, the Agent-General himself and the Indian Community—who are equally concerned to avert it. Difficult as the question may be it should not be impossible to find a way out if all the parties kept in mind the paramount importance of avoiding a split among the Indians in South Africa.

INDIA AS BRITAIN'S ALLY

MR. ASAF ALI, M.L.A. in a statement to the *United Press* in connection with the recent broadcast speech of His Excellency the Viceroy said:—

"My feelings while I was listening to the new Governor General's broadcast varied from pause to pause. At its conclusion I could say: He knows his mind, and there is no mistake about it. He spoke like an Englishman of his class, who would like to help provided we aim at progress by stages within the orbit of imperialism. He was comprehensive in his address to all, but the better part of his address

appeared to be devoted to the civil, police and defence services.

"His anxiety for contacts between the Government and the rural population was almost as emphatic as the anxiety of the Congress to cultivate the cultivators. If between these two anxieties the Viceroy and the Congress the country-side sees some improvement in coming years, the country will be the gainer, provided the civil and police services learn to behave as servants and not act as the rulers of their paymasters, the people of India, as they do now.

"There was a note of firmness throughout the Viceroy's broadcast,

which left one with the feeling that stern devotion to duty is the dominant passion of his soul. His Excellency will support the services, and discharge his responsibility without fear or frown, without affection or ill-will and maintain order and peace; but India demands her sons and daughters should enjoy the same freedom and honour as free peoples do in their own countries, and we demand the end of exploitation of man by man, of nation by nation. India can be a firm ally of England, if only England would let India attain freedom which is her imprescriptible birthright."

KAGAWA, THE SAINT OF JAPAN

“DR. Kagawa, do you represent the Japanese government in your tour of America?”

“I do not represent my government, but I feel that I represent ninety-nine per cent of our people, because I know that they want peace,” was the reply.

“What is the attitude of your people toward the military activities of the Japanese government?”

“We look upon the militarist in pretty much the same way as you look upon one or two mosquitoes in a room at night. They are very troublesome, even though they are not large in number.”

Thus Wilbur LaRoe, Jr., reports this Japanese saint's replies as given in Washington, D. C., January 18, and reported in the *Christian Century*, February 5. Over the radio, even as I write, come the announcements of a military coup in Tokyo. These militarists certainly are annoying! Having been swatted like so many “troublesome mosquitoes” in recent elections in Japan, they show their shamelessness and parade their insolence by assassinations! But, just as the British in India had to reckon with Gandhi, these Japanese militarists will have to reckon with Toyohiko Kagawa and the 25,000,000 people in the cooperatives he has led the way in organizing—people who will yet rise up and call him blessed.

This remarkable man has had a most exciting career. “Kagawa was an orphan at four,” writes his English secretary, Miss Helen Topping, (*Introducing Kagawa*, Willett, Clark & Co., Chicago). “The father's legal wife was bringing him up, and hating him.” Beaten by his grandmother, and most everyone else, blamed for all that went amiss in the home and neighborhood, even for the accident that a little girl suffered, Kagawa, although innocent, took all his pennies to the girl's parents to atone for what he had never done, and then was allowed to run away to his uncle's home. So he went to school, and at eleven was taught Confucianism by Buddhist priests. He certainly wanted to be what the priests continually told him to be—a saint. Where was he to find a model? Not in his uncle's home. His legal guardian was his oldest brother, also residing at the uncle's. When Toyohiko was asked by a missionary to come to the English Bible class, the brother consented thus: “Christianity is a traitor's religion, You are never allowed to become a Christian in this country. But English is necessary for an educated man, so you may join the class, especially since it's an unusual opportunity to learn to speak it with the foreigner's own pronunciation.”

By

GEORGE MAYCHIN STOCKDALE

In “Unity” (New York)

How fascinated this Japanese boy became with the portrait of Jesus, as unfolded for him in the New Testament! Here at last was his model! What a gentleman and what a saint was Christ! Of course, missionaries then had hardly reached the point where they were content to let the character of the Nazarene inspire folks, as Gandhi was inspired and still is by reading the New Testament. Oh no! The missionary did not have an individual safe within the fold until he had baptized his prey. It was a terrible experience to which to subject a boy of fifteen. Miss Topping tells it: “He was reading Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* in a foreign language. The missionary stopped him, asking, ‘Kagawa, don't you believe in God by this time?’

“Yes,” he said.

“And how about your prayer? Do you pray?”

“Oh, yes.”

“But where?”

“Kagawa was just the ordinary fifteen-year-old boy. He got red in the face and could not answer, because he thought it was probably very impolite to God to pray in bed, and the Japanese are great sticklers regarding etiquette. But the missionary understood that he was praying, and said: ‘Isn't it time for you to be baptized, by now?’

“Oh if I were baptised, the family would put me out of the house and I couldn't go to school any more.”

“Isn't that a timid view to take of the case?”

“Are you calling me a coward? All right, I want to be baptized.”

Since Japanese boys, like others, resent being called cowards, Kagawa was baptized; and fired out of his home for it. There may be some value in this “decision day” type of Christianity. It may have aroused in Kagawa just the qualities that have made him the mighty leader he has become. Yet it does seem tough on a mere lad.

People in America have been amazed at the physical stamina of this Japanese saint. He stands up under the strain of speaking tours that floor most of his associates, who have nothing to do while he is speaking. Someone estimated that Kagawa speaks about fourteen hours per day, besides seeing hosts of people personally, and working most of the time his associates sleep.

Well, he certainly was toughened when young. At nineteen, he was on his way to the theological seminary, when he was seized with tubercular pneumonia. He was given up, but he determined to live. He prayed for six hours. His fever actually fell. Despite the doctor, who had given him up he got well. During that illness he made up his mind that as a Christian minister he had two tasks. One was to preach the gospel. The other was to abolish poverty. Roughly, he saw religion as Jesus summarized it in love to God and love to man. He has never swerved from that vision.

Think of a young, brilliant man on Christmas Eve in 1909, when the other students had gone home for the holidays, moving into a shack just six feet square in one of the most desperate slums in the city of Kobe. The king of the gamblers brought him a poor down-and-out fellow to share six-by-six quarters. Later two more human derelicts were added. Four to be fed on eleven yen (about \$11) a month!

Thus Kagawa came into first-hand contact with the slum dwellers of his land. He thought like this. God is Father of all. He loves every human being just as much as he loves you or me. Economic democracy must be life's way, since every one has just one stomach, and everyone is a consumer from birth although only about one quarter of those who reach maturity become producers. He was gradually getting into the labor movement. He saw that preaching was not enough. “One individual working for individuals cannot change society.” He became determined to abolish poverty.

He came to America to think it through, and won his Bachelor of Divinity degree at Princeton Theological Seminary in two years. His wife stayed in Yokohama for special Bible training. Returning to Kobe, Kagawa began to organize the people to help themselves. “He started the first labor school, the first labor newspaper, and then the Japanese Federation of Labor.” For writing *The Adoration of the Laborer*, he was rewarded with the charge that he was unpatriotic and against the emperor. His book was suppressed and he was fined one hundred yen. Yet the New Testament had been almost his sole inspiration for the volume!

Kagawa was made of stern stuff. By 1919, the year of the rice riots, he had

so organized the people to believe in winning through non-violence that when rice rose in price from 14 sen a measure to 62½ sen, the police in Kagawa's district just looked on while people took what rice their families needed each day. Rice dealers did not protest. Excited, the Mayor asked the Governor to call out the troops. But the Governor had been almost persuaded that Kagawa was one hundred per cent right and replied to the Mayor, "These people are not against the government. Didn't you hear them cheer just now as they passed the government building? If I should call out the troops, they might make a mistake and kill one of the children of the Emperor." His view was that the people were settling their disputes with the capitalists pretty well, and only needed to be allowed to finish a good job. These rice riots awoke leading men all over Japan to the need for social welfare bureaus, which were shortly established in many cities and provinces. "Kagawa was permitted to ignore the police regulation against labor organisations, and to turn the Labor Society already existing into a real Labor Federation."

Kagawa's vision of Christ as the gentleman and saint supreme carried with it a genuine belief in non-violence as a way of life. He tells us he would have been killed within his first few days in the slums of Kobe, if he had not been a non-resistant. A drunken bully once knocked out four of his teeth. About 1921 a labor leader, against Kagawa's advice, declared a strike in the shipyards of Kobe and Osaka. One Sunday morning 35,000 strikers started out determined to destroy the machinery in the largest shipyard. They thought Kagawa would be at church preaching; but Kagawa has never allowed preaching appointments to interfere with more vital work of the moment. The congregation could wait. As the mob of strikers rounded the bend, they saw Kagawa on the bridge, praying. At once the mob began to disperse. There was no violence that day. The congregation never knew until later what their preacher had done that morning before coming to church. That particular strike failed. Its leaders including Kagawa were thrown into jail. How Toyohiko rejoiced for these thirteen days of rest in jail! He used them to finish his next book. *Crossing the Death Line*—his first autobiographical novel had been a best seller the previous year. As it chanced, the second of the series, *A Shooter at the Sun*, was released to the public as Kagawa lay in jail. Long lines of people waited at the bookseller for this new Kagawa book, while the author in jail was finishing the third of the series, *Listening to the Voices of the Wall*.

In fact, the fame of this man had spread so far, his reputation for winning so much for the workers by non-violent

means had become so great, that the farmers besought his aid. He decided to give them the next few years, organizing them into cooperatives. Often confused with the Communists, who at that time did not mind the use of violence on occasion, Kagawa was blacklisted. Miss Topping tells an amusing story. One day Kagawa dropped in to see his missionary friends Mr. and Mrs. Myers. Mrs. Myers, wondered why he sat so uneasily, and seemed to want to leave almost as soon as he had arrived. "I can't keep my detective waiting," said Kagawa.

Thinking that the Emperor or Governor had granted Kagawa a detective to care for him, since his life was always in jeopardy, Mrs. Myers laughed, "Since when have you had a personal body-guard?"

"Oh, no, it's nothing like that," Kagawa replied. "You see, the Emperor is in Kobe, and I am on the blacklist, and everyone on the blacklist has a detective assigned to shadow him so that he won't assassinate the Emperor."

Imagine Mrs. Myers' surprise to see Kagawa a moment later going off arm in arm with his detective, trying to win him to Christianity and the cooperative movement.

On September 1, 1923 came the terrible earthquake that devastated Tokyo and Yokohama. Fires spread rapidly. Police helped nearly 40,000 people to huddle in an open space. By the next morning only two hundred of them were alive. Kagawa was notified at six o'clock on Sunday morning. Again the church service was a committee meeting for action. They drafted all of Kobe's twenty-eight churches at their regular morning services. By afternoon the Committee including Kagawa, sailed for the ravaged region. Going to represent the churches in relief work among the distressed, Kagawa found to his surprise when he arrived that the government had taken him off the blacklist and was asking him to supervise relief work among the survivors for the next three years.

Thus one might go on almost indefinitely with the story of this marvelous man of Japan. Readers of *Unity* perhaps are well acquainted with the Rochdale principles on which Kagawa has organized about 25,000,000 of the Japanese people into all kinds of cooperatives. Open to all, with democratic control, the cooperatives pay the profits to the patrons on the basis of patronage. This is a part of what Kagawa calls, "The Kingdom of God Movement." Besides consumer's and producers' cooperatives, Kagawa has helped the poor people of his country, to beat the capitalists through international marketing, utilities, insurance and mutual aid cooperatives, as well as credit unions for banking.

These mutual aid cooperatives include sixty-seven cooperative hospitals all over Japan, where the physicians enjoy the certain security of good salaries, and the people can get their hospitalization for about one third of what the old system cost them. Actual figures show that these cooperative hospitals have reduced what the average farmer pays for his annual doctoring from twenty-eight per cent to only nine per cent of his average annual income. When certain physicians opposed Kagawa's plan for cooperative hospitals, this masterly man, true to form, wrote a book to prove to them that in the end it would be a great thing for the physicians to have hospitals on a cooperative basis.

Remember when you hear Kagawa here in America that he is interested in getting a better economic ordering of society, because he is so vitally concerned for world peace. When *Unity's* editor wrote the play, *If This Be Treason*, and created the character of Koye, he had Kagawa specifically in mind. Speaking about his 1936 trip to the United States, Kagawa himself recently wrote:

"As you know, I am much interested in the organization of cooperative societies because I believe that only through them can the necessary economic foundation of world peace be laid. These cooperatives must be imbued with the ideals of Christian love and service. It follows that I am interested in speaking to already existing co-operative organizations as well as to church groups. Somehow these two groups must be brought together to the end that the co-operatives become Christian and the churches become co-operative."

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Porbander Ghee And The Hindu Maha Sabha

To the Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

Sir,—I have read with great interest the article by one who signs "Hindu" in your last week's issue, and do not have to think twice in agreeing with it. Members of the Hindu Maha Sabha undoubtedly one can say are "Beating about the bush" in not having taken the pains of having the Ghee analysed by some private analyser and the analyser's report published. I think there is more in it than appears on the surface. Surely if the Hindu Maha Sabha can afford to print and distribute circulars all over the Union, they can afford the analyser's fee.—Yours etc, LOHANA YOVAK.

South African News In Brief

Some Census Figures

SOME interesting facts about the population of Durban and suburbs have emerged from the provisional figures of the 1936 Census. Durban's population is 245,618—actually 31,437 more than the official estimate for 1936. The population consists of: 94,404 Europeans; 84,226 Indians; 68,981 Natives; 7,031 (coloured persons). There are nearly 2,000 more European women in Durban than European men. The last complete Census taken in Durban and suburbs was in 1921. Since then the population has increased from 153,885 to 254,648. The European population has increased by 61 per cent., the Asiatic population 66 per cent., and the Native population by 30 per cent. The increase in the European population since 1921 has been as follows:

1921.	1926.	1931.	1936.
59,154	70,883	86,228	94,404

The Indian population is said to have increased from 51,728 in 1921 to 84,226 in 1936. The enumerators found thousands of Indians living under the most unsatisfactory conditions in and around Durban. Cases had been found of as many as 20 Indians living in one tin shanty. Another revelation had been that there were 15,000 Indians living in the little Indian village at the head of the Bay at Clairwood.

Congestion At Clairwood

In the case of Indians, there are 44,412 males and 39,814 females. The congestion of Indians in some areas round Durban is illustrated by the fact that one enumerator actually registered 6,600 of them in the Clairwood district in 12 days. It was found that hundreds of Indians living in the most unhealthy places—in shanties in the bush in undeveloped parts of Durban, along the banks of the Umgeni and Umhlatuzana Rivers, in the area adjoining the General Cemetery and in the Umgeni Road area.

ESHOWE: According to the Census figures in Eshowe out of a total population of 2,101, Asiatics number only 12 male and 9 female.

PRETORIA: Total population of Pretoria and district, Europeans, Coloured, Indian and Native is 255,126. The proportions are 136,410 males and 118,716 females.

VRYHEID: In Vryheid out of a total population of 52,600, Asiatics number 450, Europeans are 6,200, Natives 45,700 and Coloureds 250. European population has increased by 600 since 1921, while Asiatics have decreased by 280, which is due it is stated, to closing of coal mines where Indians were employed.

S. A. Immigration Appeal Board

In the House of Assembly on May 29 Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, replying to Mr. P. O. Sauer (Rep. Nat., Humansdorp), said the members of the Immigration Appeal Board were Messrs. J. M. Graham (chairman), and F. L. Aitchison, Advocate J. H. Conradie, and Mr. C. R. Louw as alternate. Advocate P. M. Clouts had been appointed to act as alternate during Mr. Louw's absence on six months' leave. Mr. Hofmeyr said he did not intend to make any alterations in the personnel of the Board.

Mr. Schlesinger's Prize

Of £10,000

Ten thousand pounds sterling has been donated by Mr. I. W. Schlesinger as prize money in the "Schlesinger African Air Race" from London to Johannesburg which is to take place in the celebration of the opening of the Empire Exhibition on September 15.

Education Inquiry Commission

The official Provincial Education Inquiry Commission will hold its first public sitting on June 8 at Maritzburg. The personnel of the Commission is as follows: Mr. F. N. Bloome, B.A., K.C. (Chairman), Captain G. M. Botha, M.B.E., M.P.C., Mr. J. A. Lidgett, M.P.C., Mr. B. M. Narbeth, B.Sc., Mr. A. M. Neilson, the Rev. W. W. Shilling, B.Sc., the Rev. Dr. L. Scrmann, O.M.I., Ph.D., D.D., Mr. F. D. Hugo, B.A., Mr. J. W. Parkinson, Mrs. W. A. D. Russell, the Rev. W. Odendaal and Mr. O. A. B. Peck (Secretary). The Commission is to inquire and report the system of education, other than higher education, at present existing in Natal. It is further to consider the financial implications of any alterations proposed and also to inquire into the question of the future control and administration of Native Education in this Province.

Itinerary

At a meeting of the Commission the following itinerary was agreed upon: June 8, 9 and 10, Maritzburg; June 15, Vryheid; thence to Dundee and Ladysmith; June 19, Estcourt. The Commission will adjourn after it has concluded its session at Estcourt and in the surrounding districts and will resume again at Durban on July 20. The dates set down will enable a certain amount of elasticity in the Commission's movements and for this reason specified dates have not yet been fixed for the Commission's Northern Natal sessions, barring that at Vryheid.

Assizing Of Weights And Measures

All persons in the Magisterial Districts of New Hanover, Greytown, Kranskop, Nkandhla, Babanango, Nqutu, Helpmakaar and Msinga, having weighing or measuring instruments, weights or measures in use in trade, are required to produce same in order that they may be examined and assized on or before the 21st July 1936.

New Hanover, Police Station, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., 16th June, 1936. Wartburg, Messrs. F. and G. Reiche's Store, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 18th June, 1936. Bruyn's Hill, Bruns Hill Cash Store, from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m., 18th June, 1936. Dalton, Messrs. P. Klintworth and Company's Store, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 19th June, 1936. Noodsberg, Police Station, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 22nd June, 1936. Seven Oaks Trading Company's Store, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., 23rd June, 1936.

Bengal Famine Relief Fund

The following letter of acknowledgment has been received by the Principal, Johannesburg Indian Government School Newtown, from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President Indian National Congress:—

Dear Sir.—I have received your air-mail letter of April 30th together with a draft for £25. I am grateful to you and especially to the children of your school who have contributed this sum for the relief of sufferers in the famine area of Bengal. I shall immediately forward it to the proper authorities. The distress in these areas is great and the donation will be welcomed. But more even than the donation India welcomes and appreciates the enthusiasm of her children in far countries, who think of the Motherland and respond so eagerly to any call of distress from her. Yours sincerely (Sgd.) JAWAHARLAL NEHRU President.

We are informed that subsequent to the above amount another sum of £6, making a total of £31, has been sent for the above cause by the Johannesburg Indian Government School.

Pretoria Indians Mourn

Dr. Ansari's Death

A special General meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress (Pretoria Branch) was held on May 25 at the Hindoo Seva Samaj Hall, Pretoria, to mourn the sad untimely death of Dr. Ansari, the great Indian National Leader. Mr. Essop Akoojee presided. After prayers were offered by Maulvi Bushir and Mr. V. A. Nayagar, the Chairman Mr. Essop Akoojee paid a glowing tribute to

Dr. Ansari's services in the cause of Hindoo-Moslem unity and the attainment of "Swaraaj". His death was described as a tragic loss to India at this critical juncture. Among the others who spoke in eulogistic terms of the late Dr. Ansari were Messrs. Dawood Omar, Maulvi Bashir, Omarji Hajee Moosa, H. N. Kashjee, V. N. Nayagar, Baba Mia, Allibhai Ismail, J. H. Shuleman, G. Krishna, R. Mooloo, and Nana Sita. The Meeting resolved to send the following cable to Pandit Jawaralal Nehru the President of All India Congress: 'This Congress deeply mourning great loss India sustained by the untimely death of Dr. Ansari kindly convey our deep sympathy to Begam Ansari'.

Goodwill Day Peace Demonstration

The Peace and Arbitration Committee of the National Council of Women held a very successful meeting in the Mechanics' Hall, Port Elizabeth on Goodwill Day, Monday, May 18. The President (Mrs. J. M. Simpson) welcomed the different groups of women. Mrs. Lingham, representing the Indian women, conveyed her message of "Goodwill" in such a charming way that she touched the hearts of all present.

Mr. Harilal Gandhi Becomes

Muslim?

Interviewed on Saturday by a representative of the *Natal Advertiser*, Mr. Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, said he did not believe there could be any truth in the statement made in a Reuters message from Bombay that his eldest brother, Mr. Harilal Gandhi, had become a Moslem and was changing his name to Abdulla Gandhi. "This is the second time a rumour of my brother's changing his religion has been reported. Some time ago he was stated to be becoming a Christian and he vehemently contradicted it. He then said that a person should maintain the religion he was born in. "It is well known, of course, that my brother holds different views from my father and these things are said simply to create sensations."

Nizamia Muslim Society

A special general meeting of the Nizamia Muslim Society will be held on Sunday, June 7, at 478 Ohuroh Street, Maritzburg at 2 p.m. All members are requested by the secretaries to attend.

Estcourt Indians' Tribute

On Friday last the Indian community of Estcourt gathered together in the Magistrate's Court to bid farewell to Mr. O. W. Mitchell, Assistant Magistrate, who will be leaving on transfer to Brandfort, Orange Free State, being promoted to Magistrate there. The Resident Magistrate, Mr. A. Austin Burge presided. Messrs. Goolam Gause and Ismail Haffjee

spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Mitchell during the four years he had been in Estcourt, and wished him the best of luck and happiness for the future. He was presented with a leather suitcase and a travelling rug, as a mark of esteem. Mr. Mitchell suitably replied and thanked the speakers for their kind words and handsome gifts. Among those present were: Mr. W. March Moodie (Public Prosecutor), Mr. H. van Rooyen (Clerk of the Court), Mr. M. P. Dane (Gaoler), Mr. J. M. K. Chadwick, Mr. R. O. W. Laatz, Messrs. T. R. Reddy (Indian Interpreter), J. G. Augustine, M. E. Haffjee, Goolam Gause, Ismail Haffjee, Mahomed Ismail, D. Shanker Maharaj, C. Koovarjee, jun., Ally Buchas, Vilhal Dana and Bessesser.

Umhlatuzana Indian Ratepayers

The fourth annual meeting of the Umhlatuzana Area Indian Ratepayers Association was held in the Sea View Government Aided Indian School, recently, and the following officials were elected: Chairman: Mr. K. Samuels, Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. B. A. James, Auditor: Mr. Muthoo Moodley, Executive Committee: the Chairman Secretary: Messrs. V. Reddy, R. K. Naidoo and A. Harry. The condition of roads in the area was discussed and the secretary tabled correspondence in which the City Engineer gave the assurance that the matter was receiving his attention and that a start would be made at an early date. A general discussion took place regarding the school fees payable by children attending the Sea View Government Aided Indian School. The meeting unanimously agreed that representation should be made with a view to reducing the school fees and granting free schooling and books to poor children who were not able to pay fees and buy books.

The Coming Play 'Savithri-Sathivan'

The above is the title of a play to be produced by the Young Men's Society and will be staged shortly. The actors are all girls tutored by Misses R. M. and R. S. Moodaly. The Society's last dramatic performance "Valli Thirumanam" drew a record crowd both at Durban and Pietermaritzburg and repeated shows were held by special request. The production is being looked forward and the public will have another opportunity of witnessing some ancient characters in modern setting. Mr. R. E. Moodaly will act as stage manager, whose ability to present something fascinating has earned him a great reputation. The Vedic Orchestra under the direction of Messrs. M. S. Reddy and R. Murthi will also figure very prominently, and its classical music has a reputation of its own.

Social And Personal

MR. J. R. Hartshorne formerly Chief Clerk Immigration Office for the Union, and now Secretary of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission is leaving for England on 7th June from Port Elizabeth. He returns on 1st November, and Miss H. M. Hartshorne who is now in Ireland is returning with him. Mr. Dobson is looking after Mr. Hartshorne's affairs during his absence.

Mr. F. T. Street has been appointed Durban's new Divisional Inspector of the Department of Labour and Social Welfare. His predecessor Mr. M. S. Tobias, was transferred to Pretoria on promotion at the beginning of May.

Mr. Hajee Rooknoodeen a prominent resident of Durban who went on a pilgrimage to Mecca last December is due to arrive at Capetown on June 8 per the *Athlone Castle* from England and will arrive in Durban by air on June 11, where he will be welcomed by his fellow countrymen. After completing his pilgrimage Mr. Rooknoodeen visited Arabia, Germany, Italy, France and England.

Among the new arrivals from India per the *S. S. Karanja* were Mr. Jalbhoy Rustomjee, with his daughter Mrs. Dina Adajania and her husband Mr. Pirozshah N. Adajania, whose marriage took place just before their departure from Bombay. They were met on their arrival last Wednesday at the Point by a large number of friends and relatives, we join in according them a hearty welcome.

Mr. Jalbhoy Rustomjee wishes to thank through these columns the many friends who so kindly sent messages of good wishes on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter in India and also those who came to receive him and his daughter and son-in-law on their arrival from India.

Dr. N. P. Desai, L.C.P.S. (Bombay), who recently arrived from India is proceeding by *Gloucester Castle* on June 8, to England to further his Medical Studies. Dr. N. P. Desai is the son of Mr. P. J. Desai son-in-law of Mr. A. A. Gandhi of Tongaat. He was born in South Africa and we hope he will return successful to be an asset to the land of his birth. We wish Dr. Desai God Speed.

A memorial service for the late Mr. H. L. Paul was held at St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, Centenary Road, Durban, on Sunday.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Afghan King's Gift To Hindu Temples

THE All-India Temple Protection Committee, Delhi, has received information that His Majesty King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan has granted a munificent donation of Rs. 14,000 for the renovation of certain Hindu temples in Afghanistan. The Committee has sent a communication to His Majesty conveying the approbation of the Hindu community in India.

Extracts From The Edicts Of Babar

It is generally believed that the advent of British rule in India is primarily responsible for keeping the Hindus and Mahomedans from fighting each other. The anti Indian propagandists revel in telling the public that before the British rule was firmly established the two communities had no sense of mutual toleration and always looked upon each other with suspicion and hatred. The obvious moral is that the Hindus and Muslims will begin fighting the moment the British control is slackened. How different are the facts? History tells us that the Muslim rulers had realised the importance of toleration from the early days of their coming to India. Below are a few extracts from the edicts and letters of Babar, the founder of the Mogul dynasty, and his Royal mother, Hamida Begum. The Begum writes to her son: "...For the stability of the Empire it is written, O my son, The realm of Hindustan is full of diverse creeds. Praise be to God, the Righteous, the Glorious, the Highest, that He hath granted unto thee the Empire of it. It is but proper that thou, with heart cleansed of all religious bigotry should dispense justice according to the tenets of each community.

And in particular refrain from the sacrifice of the cow; for that way lies the conquest of the hearts of the people of Hindustan; and the subjects of the realm will through royal favour be devoted to thee.

And the temples and the abodes of worship of every community under the Imperial sway, you should not damage. ...The progress of Islam is better by the sword of kindness, not by the sword of oppression." This was written on January 11, 1529.

Babar, writing to his son, Humayun, who succeeded him on the throne of Delhi, exhorts him to deal justice with even hand and amity. He wants all communities brought together by the silken knot of affection and common interest. To his co religionists he says

in unforgettable words: "Kindness and not tyranny or intolerance is the key to the glory of Islam."

Autobiography Of Jawaharlal

Pandit Jawaharlal's Nehru's autobiography, "With musings on recent events in India" is being published by John Lane, on April 24. The volume is over 600 pages and is described by the author in a preface written by him as a "sketchy personal and incomplete account of the past verging on the present but cautiously avoiding contact with it." He points out that the biography was written in prison during a particularly distressed period of his existence and says if it had been written in more normal conditions, it would have been different. He says: "I have discussed frankly some of the colleagues with whom I have worked for many years and for whom I have the greatest regard and affection and also criticised groups of individuals sometimes perhaps rather severely. That criticism does not take away from my respect for any of them." He adds that nothing that had been written bears any trace of malice or ill-will against any individual.

Pensions For Foreigners

About three and three-quarters crores of rupees were paid in England and other places outside India as salaries during the last financial year, said the Finance Member in reply to Mr. Chettiar's question in the Indian Assembly. The amount of pensions paid outside India is rupees eight crores. It would not be possible, he said, to calculate the amount of income-tax involved on these payments. Question: Do these pensions and salaries accrue in India for services done to the Government of India? Answer: If the Honourable Member is using "accrue" in a technical sense, in which that word is used in the Indian Income Tax Act the answer is that the matter is one of legal interpretation regarding which differences of opinion exist. Sir Henry Craik informed Mr. Chettiar that to his knowledge there are seven Ceylonese in the Indian Civil Service of whom five were appointed after Ceylon put ban on Indians. He added the matter of placing restrictions on the employment of natives of Ceylon and Malaya in certain services is under consideration.

Indians In The I.C.S.

The number and proportion of Indians in the Civil Service have been growing with remarkable rapidity, according to an answer of Sir Henry Craik. The following statistics are interesting, though they do not tell the whole tale,

and might even prove misleading, unless properly interpreted:

Year	Europeans	Indians	Total
1910-11	1226	66	1292
1920-21	1158	96	1254
1930-31	756	544	1296
1935-36	756	544	1300

Indians are still less than 42 per cent. in the superior administrative service of their country; and most of them are, of course, still in a junior position, with inferior emoluments. They are, however, all being indoctrinated with ideas about the Government, and the place of the Civil Servant in the framework of Government,—not to speak of the scale of emoluments reasonably to be expected by Civil Servant—which cannot but make the most difficult problem to be tackled by the truly Indian Governments, if and when they come into existence, especially in view of the new Constitution and all its safeguards to such vested interests!

One Graduate In 5,000

Sir S. Radhakrishnan opened the Hindu College Buildings and was presented with an address of welcome by the the Guntur Municipality and the Hindu College Committee. Replying jointly to the addresses presented to him, he thanked them very much and said that there was no greater occupation and greater happiness to him than to guide the youth of the country and dedicate his life for it. Regarding the school of thought that colleges were producing too many graduates, Sir Radhakrishnan said, "There is one graduate in every 600 of the population in America, one in 500 in Germany. But in India not even one in 5,000; and so it is unwise to put a limit on education but they have to try for the expansion of economic and other conditions of the country. University education is an imperative necessity."

Mr M. C. Rajah's Welcome Message

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah has telegraphed the following to the Marquis of Linlithgow: "On behalf of the Depressed Classes of India, whom I solely represent in the India Depressed Classes Association, I offer Your Excellency a cordial welcome. My services are at Your Excellency's disposal."

Indian Archer Returns From Japan

Mr. Raghunathrao Khaniwale, archer of All India fame and life member of the Amraoti Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, who had gone to Japan to exhibit his skill in Archery, is on his way back on board s.s. *Sirdhana* of the British

India Steam Navigation Company. He is expected to land at Calcutta. He is returning earlier to lead the troop of the members of Mandal to Berlin at the All World Olympic Games in August.

Indian Science Congress

At the invitation of the Osmania University the Indian Science Congress Association will hold its next session in Hyderabad, commencing from January 2, 1937. The session, which will last for one week, is expected to be attended by at least 400 delegates from all over India. Rai Bahadur T. S. Venkatraman Imperial Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore,

has been elected President of the forthcoming session. A local committee at Hyderabad is being set up for making necessary arrangements.

Resolutions Passed By Untouchables

A Reuter's message from Bombay dated June 1 states:—At a conference of representatives of the Depressed Classes a resolution was passed to the effect that a change of religion was the only chance the untouchables had of emancipation. The delegates affirmed their readiness to change their religion

and as a first step decided to cease worshipping the Hindu deities and observing the Hindu festivals. The Conference, which was one of the largest of recent times, was notable for the participation of women.

Death Of Sir A. Khan

A London message announces that the death has occurred of Sir Ahmad Khan, Professor of Modern Indian History at the University of Allahabad. A leading figure in the Moslem world, Sir Ahmad was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences in London in 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Things In General

Men Turned Into Machines

A bitter attack on the modern age has been made by a leading British churchman, Dr. J. E. Rattenbury, president of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches. In his address to the Free Church Assembly meeting at Bristol he said:—"Industry has turned millions of free human beings into bits of machine-wheels and levers. Men are puppets dancing to string pulled by international financiers. The State of a dictator is that of an ant-heap. "Never was the message of the Reformation, of a redeemed free personality, more needed than in this present age," he continued. Men must for long hours everyday repeat a monotonous task which may well destroy originality, individuality and all that enriches the human spirit. We all seem, when we begin to consider the economic conditions under which we live, bound by gossamer filaments of gold about the feet of Mammon. The Totalitarian State is a plain menace. Here we find mechanization applied as a principle. Dictators certainly can claim immediate efficiency, which they buy from frightened people who sell their souls for the sake of the State. The one appeal of dictators to the public is efficiency, but efficiency for what? Often to kill successfully and be killed. One thing is quite clear—if anything is to be done there must be a new type of man. The one thing a mechanized age has to hope for is the manifestation of the sons of God."

Viceroy's Salary : And Stalin's

Before the fact that the salary of the British Prime Minister is 90 times that of the average Englishman, that the salary of the Viceroy of India is 5,000 times the average income of the Indian or that the income of Henry Ford is 40,000 times that of an average American, the inequalities in a State—whose dictator, Stalin, gets 300 roubles per month—pale into insignificance.—*Soviet Sidights.*

4,000 Italian Couples Re-married

Four thousand Italian couples in Chicago marched to the altar in two long lines to be re-married in celebration of the conquest of Abyssinia. All the wives had previously sent their gold rings to Italy and have now received iron substitutes.

The Universal Mother

A correspondent in *John O' London's Weekly* gives the following interesting list of words meaning mother in many languages:—Aryan: Ma; Sanskrit: Mata; Persian: Mader; Greek: Meter; Bulgarian: Mati; Russian: Mate; Latin: Mater; Port. Span. It.: Madre; Polish: Matka; German: Mutter; Flem. and Dutch: Moeder; Swedish and Danish: Moder; Icelandic: Modhir; Gaelic-Irish: Mathair; Provencal: Maire; Luthuanian: Mote.

A Recipe For Longevity

"Eat well, be gay, be kind and walk a lot." is what Meshadi Gurban Ali of Iran, who is 126 years old, advises those who wish to live long. He has a son who is 100 years and 300 grandchildren. In his youth he would eat 14lb of bread and would walk 28 miles a day.

New Colonial Secretary

Major W. Ormsby Gore, has been appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Mr. J. H. Thomas.

Lloyd George's New Role

Mr. Lloyd George, the famous British statesman, is shortly opening a roomy greengrocer's shop opposite the Pride of the Valley inn at Churt, where he resides. He disclaimed his intention to be an ordinary greengrocer. "What I am going to do," he said, "is to sell my own produce from my farm and garden which are producing so rapidly that I am obliged to do this in order to get rid of all the fruit, vegetables, flowers and

honey. "I hope to open the shop in June in time for the cherries. You must buy some." Mr. Lloyd George concluded with the remark, "I ought to do well here. It's a busy road in summer."

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Ladysmith Notes

On Sunday last Mr. Goolam Hosen Cassim Asmal, son of Mr. C. S. Asmal, of Ladysmith, was married to the only daughter Fathma Bee Bee, of Mr. M. S. Asmal, of Bergville; and Goolam Hosen Hansa, son of Mr. Cassim Hansa, of Surat, India, (at present in Maritzburg) was married to Khatiza Bee Bee, the daughter of Mr. O. S. Asmal, at the Madressa Hall, Murchison Street. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion for which the Young Moslems Society are to be congratulated, and was packed to the doors. The wedding ceremony was performed by Molvi Sayed Sufferuddin. After speeches, addresses and other presents were given both to the Bridegrooms and Parents; a musical programme was arranged at the residence of Mr. C. S. Asmal, where many guests were entertained till dawn. On Monday the guests from Natal, Transvaal, Cape and elsewhere were entertained to dinner before their departure.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Naidoo, after spending their holidays in Durban returned on Monday. Messrs. V. K. Naidoo and G. P. Govinder have also returned from Durban.

On Monday the United met Shamrocks in the first round for Davados Cup and the United gained victory by 5 goals to nil. The Schools met the Rangers in the Semi-Final for Davados Cup and Schools won by 3 goals to 1. Klip River lodged a protest as regards the Natal Fixtures, drawn at the last Council Meeting held at Durban.

The Sporting World

Cricket.

All India v. Essex

AT Brentwood: All India, first innings, 184 (Amar Nath 130). Essex, first innings, 351 (Outmore 71 not out). All India, second innings, 227. Essex, second innings, 61 for three wickets. Essex won by seven wickets.

Cambridge v. All India

At Cambridge: All India, first innings, 161 (Wazir Ali 85 not out; Jehangir Khan four for 22). Cambridge, first innings, 217 (White 82). All India, second innings, 3 for no wickets. There was no play owing to rain. The match was drawn.

Soccer.

Transvaal I.F. Association

The annual general meeting of the Transvaal Indian Football Association was held last Sunday at Pretoria. Mr. Essop Moosa was in the chair. A very full attendance of delegates from the Witwatersrand, East Rand and Pretoria attended. In the absence of the council's report, the chairman very briefly reviewed the past year's activities and complimented the Transvaal soccer team on becoming the joint-holders of the Sun China Cup.

Inter-District Match

The first inter-district match was set down between East Rand and the Wits, to be played on the Johannesburg Indian Sports Ground on June 1, which resulted in a draw. The re-play is staged to take place on Sunday June 7, at Germiston Indian Grounds. Referee, Mr. R. Mooloo. In accordance with the rules of the association, the headquarters rotate within the three districts affiliated, and this year the headquarters will be in Johannesburg. The following officials have been elected: Patron, Dr. Wm. Godfrey; president, K. Naransamy; vice-presidents, Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Messrs. R. Mooloo, Essop Moosa, C. S. Moodley, W. Ernest; hon. secretary, Mr. B. D. Pava-day; hon. treasurer, Mr. K. Thumbi; hon. auditors, Messrs. E. Moosa and J. F. Marrian; delegates to the South African Indian Football Association, the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney and Mr. Solomon Ernest.

Officials Of Witwatersrand I.F.A.

President: Mr. K. Naransamy; Hon. Life-Vice-Presidents: Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Messrs. D. M. Nurasoo, K. Naransamy; vice-presidents: Messrs. J. F. Marrian, S. D. Royeppen, K. Thumbi; Hon. Secretary: Mr. Andrew Anthony; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. G. James; Record Clerk: Mr. M. T. Naidoo; Delegates to T.I.F.A.: Messrs. V. Dorasamy, S. D. Royeppen and A. Anthony

By "Rambler"

Young Muslims F.C.

At the general meeting of the Young Muslims Football Club held at its club room on May 26, the following officials were unanimously elected: Mr. E. R. Moola (chairman); Mr. Mahomed Saheb (Hon. Secretary); Mr. D. M. Khan (Treasurer and Captain); Mr. Bulbullia (vice-Captain); Mr. A. E. Choonara (Manager).

Nigel D. I. F. Club

A friendly match between the Nigel D.I.F.C. and the Springs Indian F.C. played on May 31, at the Nigel Football ground resulted in a win for the Nigel D.I.F.C. for 2-0. During the first half neither of the clubs were able to score any goals but in the second half the Nigel Club had the better of their Springs friends and scored two goals to the latter's nil. A tea party was given at the end of the match in honour of the visiting team who extended an invitation to their Nigel friends to play the second match at Springs.

Wrestling.

Modrich Beaten By Marvel

Johannes van der Walt, the South African heavyweight champion, defeated Joe Modrich, the Yugoslavian-American, in the City Hall on Saturday night. Van der Walt, however, went one better in this bout and introduced a hammerlock bar to the arm combined with a swan wrist lock, which brought about the big visitor's defeat, his seconds throwing in the towel early in the fourth round. Frank Ashe was the referee.

New Wrestler To Meet Van Der Walt

Joe Campbell, the American Football star, arrived last Monday, having come to South Africa in an endeavour to beat Johannes van der Walt, the national Wrestling champion on June 13. Campbell, 205 lbs. is a graduate of the Illinois University, has been in the Wrestling for the past eight years.

School Sports At Pinetown

The first annual sports under the auspices of the Pinetown and Suburban Indian Schools Association were held in glorious weather at the Indian Sports Ground on Empire Day. The children of the Malvern, Roosfontein and Pinetown Schools entered for the competitions, while there was a good gathering of parents and others, numbering about 450. The aggregate trophy resulted in a win for Pinetown School with 44 points, Malvern coming next with 30 points and Roosfontein gained 14 points. Mr. H. M. Khan presented the merit certificates and the prizes to the respective schools.

The president of the association, Mr. M. K. Naidoo, paid a tribute to Captain Reade, Miss Paddison and Mrs. Sangmeister for their judging in the fancy dress competition, and thanked the 1st Rossburg Indian Rover Scouts for their assistance.

Weddings

Prominent Indian's Marriage

On Wednesday last week the marriage of a prominent Indian was solemnised at the Siva Soobramuniour Temple, Longmarket Street, Maritzburg. The contracting parties were the well known and popular sportsman and member of several social bodies, Mr. Suran Muthray, the eldest son of the late Mr. Suran and Mrs. Balamah Suran of 5, James Street, and Miss Subamah (Govindamah) Naidoo, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Naidoo of Church Street, Maritzburg. The nuptial ceremony was performed at the Temple, which commenced at 2.30, and terminated at about 4 p.m., before a large and distinguished gathering of friends and relatives from the various parts of the Union, immediately after the ceremony the guests assembled to the gaily and beautifully decorated "Pandal" at the Bridegroom's residence, and were entertained to tea, and was followed by a sumptuous dinner, at which about 1250 guests partook. The following gentlemen spoke in glowing terms and extended their congratulations to the Bride and Bridegroom namely: Messrs. R. N. Moodley (Chairman), T. Ramkalowau, I. Anthony, R. Muthukrishna Moodley (Port Shepstone), P. T. Pillay, R. C. Pillay, and K. Soobramoney, the Bridegroom suitably responded. There were numerous congratulatory telegrams and letters received from all parts of the Union. The M.O's for the occasion were Messrs. R. N. Moodley and V. K. Pillay. The Bride and Bridegroom were the recipients of numerous valuable presents. The guests were entertained with musical items and songs by various artistes, and the function terminated late in the evening.

PUNCHUM—MAHIE

The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Oris Punchum of Newcastle were married to the two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Mahie of Glencoe on Saturday night May 16. Kumar Jugnath Panohum was married to Kumari Premdevi Mahie and Kumar Kamelram Panohum was married to Kumari Ramdhevi Mahie. The Pandal was nicely decorated and the married couples were the recipients of numerous presents. Mr. Surjoo Maharaj of Newcastle and Mr. B. Bunsie Persadh of Glencoe officiated the ceremonies. Sumptuous dinner was served to all the guests.