

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Death Of Sir Fazl-i-Husain

WE regret to learn of the death of Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain which took place on July 9 in Lahore through heart failure. Sir Fazl-i-Husain came to South Africa as the head of the Indian delegation during the Round Table Conference in 1932. He was Education Minister to the Punjab Government from 1921-25; Revenue Member, Punjab, 1926-29 and Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Education, Health and Lands, 1929-35. He was a member of the Indian delegation to the League of Nations in 1927. The recent mail from India contains an official announcement that Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain succeeded Sir Firoz Khan Noon as Minister of the Punjab Government, which the latter vacated prior to taking up appointment as High Commissioner for India in London. We offer our heartfelt sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

### Union Lifting Sanctions

The Union Government has decided to follow the recommendation and advice of the Co-ordinating Committee of the League of Nations in regard to the lifting of sanctions against Italy. It is not known yet on what date the proclamation will be published, as various formalities have to be observed which may not permit of the Union raising sanctions against Italy by July 15, which is the date mentioned at Geneva for the lifting of the sanctions. In any case, the Union proclamation will not be long delayed. There is no question at present of the recognition of Italy's conquest of Abyssinia by the Union Government, and it is presumed that it will be guided in this, as in all other matters, in the dispute involving collective action by the League of Nations. It should be emphasised that South Africa has no personal grievance against Italy, but, as a member of the League, is determined to carry out all its obligations provided that there is collective action.

### "Salvation Of White Civilisation"

It has been customary for Smithfield to organise spectacular welcomes to General J. B. M. Hertzog on his periodical visits to his constituents during the past 28 years, but last Saturday's wel-

come to the Prime Minister eclipsed all others. The occasion of the visit of the Prime Minister and Mr. N. C. Havenga (Minister of Finance) was the celebration of the passing of the Native Bills, in connection with which festivities were held on Sunday throughout the Free State. Addressing the gathering, the Prime Minister in the course of his speech said: "Our achievements of the past few years, which have culminated recently in the safeguard of white civilisation in South Africa, are merely vital means to an end and not an end in themselves. They are nothing more than the necessary equipment to enable the people of South Africa to go ahead and build up the national life. The task you have for the future is to create soundness in every sphere of our international existence. We must go forward and build our cultural life—that is, we must improve our spiritual, religious, moral and material life as a people, and we must get to work in such a way that we shall awake every morning a nobler and happier people than we were the day before. That is a service our cultural endeavour must render to the nation."

### Durban Workers Against Race

#### Discrimination

The Durban branch of the Textile Workers Industrial Union (S.A.) put up a good fight that should be an example to other trade unions to emulate. The printers in the textile industry as a result of their hands coming into contact with poisonous dyes are liable to get a serious skin disease that leads to blood poisoning with fatal results. The Union demanded from the Department of Labour that suitable gloves be issued to the printers and the Wentex Mills issued gloves only to the European printers and not to the Indians in the same department. They did this to divide the workers on racial lines and to put the European against the Indians, but the Union put up a strong fight against this race discrimination and forced the employers to give gloves to the Indian printers also. Unity is strength is the lesson we learn from this fine action.

### Black And White Co-operation

Race relationship between black and white in America was discussed at Capetown recently on his return by Mr. Abe Desmore, the first Cape coloured man to be awarded a Carnegie grant to study in America. Mr. Desmore has been away with his family for 18 months studying race relations, social conditions and the Jeanes system of education. "There is a great deal of activity among the people of America," he said, to foster better race relations between the white and negro, but I found that it was a co-operation that enlisted the support of the leaders of whites and the leaders of the negroes and left entirely untouched the whole problem of race relations among the masses. I felt that negro leadership was entirely out of touch with the working class negro. If they are to have effective relationship there it will have to come from below, and there are already indications that the negro worker and the poor white worker are beginning to realise their common interest and are willing to submerge their own private prejudices to co-operate with one another for their common good."

### Central Indian Flood Relief

#### Committee

A full report and financial statement of its activities has been issued in the form of a brochure by the Central Indian Flood Relief Committee. This body came into being as the result of the Durban floods in June, 1935, when small Indian farmers suffered heavy losses. The principal centres affected were Clairwood, Sea Cow Lake, Springfield, Umgeni and Umiaas. A joint meeting of Indian charitable and other organisations was convened and the Relief Committee formed, with M. A. Karim as chairman. Simultaneously with the floods there was an outbreak of influenza, and the Committee had to help in that direction as well. Appreciation is expressed of the help given by the Protector of Indian Immigrants, Mr. H. Robinson and officials of his Department. Rations were distributed consisting of rice, dhol, potatoes, onions, salt and oil. In addition blankets and clothing were distributed. A fund was

opened to which the Natal Provincial Administration, the Durban City Council and the Immigration Bureau Fund each contributed £100. The total cash contributions reflected in the accounts were £944. The total cost of administering the fund was £65 16s. 9d. A balance of £49 was handed over to the Flood Relief Committee at Maritzburg, on a resolution of the Committee in Durban. It is stated that 274 families, representing 1,650 persons, received relief in the period from June 14, 1935, to December 21, 1935.

#### The Indian National Congress And Indians Overseas

The Indian National Congress has opened a Foreign Department which includes work in connection with Indians who have settled outside India. Its office is at Swaraj Bhowan, Allahabad, and Dr. Rammanohar Lohia is at the head. A circular has been addressed

by the Department to Indians abroad, which states as follows:—

"One of the special objects of this department is to keep in touch, and to co-operate with our countrymen abroad. We trust that you will help us in this work to our mutual advantage, and will keep us informed of the activities, political, economic and cultural, of our countrymen in that part of the world as well as of the disabilities they suffer from. We shall gladly give publicity to them here and render you such other service as is in our power."

#### The Agent-General Will Not Vacate His Post

Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent-General for India in the Union of South Africa, repudiates as being without truth or foundation the statement made in the Press in India and subsequently reproduced in **INDIAN OPINION**, that he will be vacating his post next winter.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JULY 17TH, 1936

### The Teaching Profession

THE Natal Indian Teachers' Society is indebted to Dr Edgar H. Brookes for having so kindly responded to their invitation to open their eleventh annual conference held in Durban in the beginning of the month, a report of which appeared in our last week's issue. Some of the things Dr. Brookes said in the course of his speech on the teaching profession are worthy of note. "Teaching was one of the most constructive professions in the world," he said. "Statesmen and politicians had a great work to do...but he felt that there was more done by teachers than by statesmen. If they looked at the great question of race relationship, the development of races which did not enjoy the franchise, they would realise that while the statesmen were making speeches and getting Acts through Parliament, the teachers were doing the real work on which the future of South Africa was to be built." All this is too true. If teachers were to think of the responsibility that devolves upon them they would

realise what a great burden rests on their shoulders. Teachers dissipate darkness and bring light to humanity. The progress of humanity depends upon the character and learning of the teachers. If the teachers are lacking in these their shortcomings are bound to reflect upon the pupils. It is essential, therefore, if best results are desired, to have the best teachers and those teachers who do not impart education merely for material benefit to themselves but make it their business to endeavour to make themselves perfect. This is applicable to all races whether they be white black or brown.

Now if we were to examine the state of affairs as existing in South Africa, we would find that things are not as they should be. The teachers are not at all trying to build up a united South Africa. The Witwatersrand University, we must admit, stands in this respect as an honourable exception where liberalism towards the darker races prevails to a certain degree. If that spirit is allowed to grow one may entertain the hope of seeing bright-

er days for races other than the white in South Africa. But if we were to examine the standard of education in the other European schools and Native and Indian schools one finds a sort of superiority and inferiority complex being engendered in the minds of the young. The teachers are decidedly not building up a united South Africa. On the contrary, the European is being taught to look upon the darker races as being lower than him while the Native and the Indian is being taught to look upon the white man as being superior to them. If the spirit of fraternity and brotherhood are absent among the enlightened where is the hope of finding them among the ignorant. A case in point is the Sastri College where Indian teachers and European teachers do not mingle together. Two separate rest rooms have had to be built for them. This is just, because of the superiority complex being strongly prevalent. Teachers can certainly play a very important part in abolishing racialism which appears to be the cause of so much discontent and strife in the world. Mussolini was, with his "civilised" barbarism destroyed his neighbouring black ruler for fear of his gaining ground. White Africa is fear-stricken to think that Mussolini should have taught the black man the use of arms for he being greater in number may endanger the supremacy of the whites. Why all this fear? What text book, what scripture teaches us to distinguish between any sects or races? Will history have to repeat itself to teach us the lesson of the fall of the Roman Empire?

No doubt teaching is one of the most constructive professions in the world and to develop that profession so as to be productive of the best results the teachers, whether they be religious or otherwise, must ever be conscious of their responsibility.

# INDIAN BUSES A PUBLIC NECESSITY

## CORPORATION LOSES APPEAL

**A**N appeal by the Durban Corporation against the decision of the local Road Transportation Board allowing a reduced fare from 3d. to 2d. per passenger on two routes operated by the Indian Bus Owners' Association was dismissed on Saturday morning by the Central Road Transportation Board. The services concerned are Alice Street-Clare Estate and Alice Street-Cato Manor. It is contended by the Corporation that the reduced fare competes with the tramway services to Overport and Tollgate and the bus services to Cowie's Hill and Sydenham.

The Board consists of Mr. James Young (chairman) and Mr. R. B. Waterson. Mr. L. J. Labuschagne is secretary.

Mr. J. A. Bromley, Tramways Manager, appeared for the Durban Corporation and Mr. N. R. Schonewolf for the Bus Owners' Association.

### Corporation's Case

In argument Mr. Bromley said the Corporation immediately lost traffic after the reduction of the fare. He did not expect for one moment that long-distance passengers should be expected to go by tram to the terminus and then by another vehicle to their destinations, but the Council maintained that the Indian buses were picking up and setting down passengers at established tram termini and depriving the municipal tramways of revenue.

He contended that either the fare should be put back to 3d.—which was an economic fare—or that a limitation should be placed on picking up and setting down of passengers on routes served by the Corporation.

Although £3,400 a year was being lost on these routes, he said, the Native Advisory Committee agreed that the cheap fare of 2d. on unreserved trams run at peak periods should be continued not as an economic proposition, but as a community service. The service adequately coped with all non-European traffic offering. In addition to the unreserved specials provision for 10 to 12 non-European passengers was made on every tram. On the bus to Sydenham there was also provision for non-Europeans.

### Penalising Effect

Mr. Waterson: You charge non-Europeans 3d. on ordinary trams and 2d. by the unreserved cars. Is that confining of the cheaper fare to special trams not penalising the non-Europeans?—Yes, but I would point out the traffic has been whittled down to such an extent that the number of unreserved cars has had to be reduced to a considerable extent.

Replying to further questions Mr. Bromley said the scrapping of trams was decided on by the Corporation because it was found buses were more economical and efficient.

Mr. Schonewolf submitted that a negligible number of passengers were picked up and set down along the routes served by the trams and that there was therefore no prejudice to the Corporation. The prejudice was the enormous competition by taxis. Everyone knew there were so many licensed and unlicensed taxis that the police had found control almost impossible.

"I submit in all seriousness," he said, "that it is this enormous taxi competition that is causing the Corporation to lose money, and it is their duty to see that the police take steps to prevent the carrying on of these regular services, which are contrary to the provisions of the Act."

### Numbers Of Taxis

Walter Edmund Hoover, assistant secretary of the Bus Owners' Association gave evidence on the number of taxis operating in Durban. He said there were about 100 taxis, which considerably interfered with the business of the bus owners. Originally there were 275 taxis operating, but from the time the 2d. fare was introduced the numbers had dwindled rapidly. If the restriction were imposed it would cause the bus owners considerable trouble.

M. Schonewolf said the Corporation provided an inadequate service for the big non-European population in the areas mentioned and, in asking the board to dismiss the appeal, he urged it to consider that the poor people would be penalised if the fare were raised to 3d. It was on account of the terrific competition of the taxis that the bus owners had been compelled to reduce their fares to 2d.

### Board's Reasons

In giving his reasons for dismissing the appeal and confirming the decision of the local board, Mr. Young said the areas served by these buses were far beyond the tram termini. There was evidence that since the fare was reduced the traffic had increased very considerably, showing that the people in those areas, the great majority of whom were non-Europeans, were making use of this important facility. Furthermore the taxi cabs on whom the people in those areas previously had to rely to a considerable extent, had been considerably reduced.

The census revealed that the districts were predominantly Indian. Therefore the buses supplied a public necessity and the board would not interfere with

the charge of 2d. laid down by the local board.

The board concluded that it would be unreasonable to place a restriction on the buses in regard to their operations from their town terminus to Toll Gate and Overport. Alice Street was 700 yards from the Post Office and to Berea Road tram line the distance was 1,600 yards. In addition the buses were purely for the conveyance of non-Europeans.

Apropos the above Mr. Ebrahim Hassim in the course of his letter to the *Natal Mercury* writes:—

In the good old days when motor competition was unknown and the tramways paid handsomely no attempt whatever was made by the Town Councillors of the time to provide any adequate service for the Indian and Native users of the trams who predominated the outskirts of the Borough, but on the contrary they were discouraged from using the Municipal transports. By-laws forbid persons of non-European descent from occupying any part of the tram save a few rear seats on the upper deck when they are not occupied by Europeans.

Other Indians observing that this traffic was not catered for, lost no time in taking advantage of the Corporation's shortsighted and selfish policy and started running buses in direct competition with the trams. And what do we find to-day? Almost the entire non-European and a fair percentage of European traffic has gone into the hands of the Indians never to be regained by Corporation, and to-day those once overladen trams, particularly in the Toll Gate and Overport sections, rattle away to their destinations almost without passengers.

In the other large towns of the Union, including Johannesburg, where the feelings against the non-Europeans are possibly stronger than this town, far better provisions are made for the conveyance of this section of the population, and recently the Councillors of that City spent several thousands of pounds in improving and extending the tramway service for the Natives.

But Durban Councillors consider it is better to run the municipal transport at a loss of thousands of pounds of ratepayers' money every month and to wage desperate war against impossible odds, instead of taking a more reasonable and businesslike attitude and make better provision in the ratepayers' trams for the ever increasing non-European population.

Will the City Council leave petty prejudice and look ahead?

# AT THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS

## SRI RAMAKRISHNA AND THE MODERN WORLD

It is not necessary to speak of the great influence of Ramakrishna on modern thought. It has become a part of India's history, and there is no necessity to emphasize Ramakrishna's achievements. But it is out of a sense of self-respect that we are gathered to celebrate the centenary of the great saint who has given the message, "Truth is one, sages call it by various names." The holding of the Parliament of Religions is most significant. It was not unknown in ancient times.

### Example And Precept

In these days of communal differences, which are due not so much to religious motives as to economic and political causes, the Parliament of Religions is an important step to bring about a better understanding. The special contribution of Ramakrishna was that he put to the test the religious views by the logic of life, and established the equality of all religions by example and precept.

The idea of Parliament of Religions is consistent with the spirit of mutual appreciation and toleration which is associated with the great mystic traditions of Hindu religion.

The concepts of religion is sought to be explained by various persons according to their views and experiences. Those who worship ignorance are described, in the Upanishad, as entering darkness and those who worship knowledge as entering greater darkness. There are people who are conceited in their ignorance just as there are persons who are conceited in their knowledge. At present, though people find satisfaction of their physical and psychological needs, though they have wealth, they have still a hunger within, which they cannot satisfy. The happenings in the world, the victory achieved by the sword, the great calamities that have visited mankind, must make men think seriously, whether beneath all these there is any fundamental spiritual assurance, whether there is anything Real behind the apparently transient.

So long as human beings are composed of the perishable and imperishable, they cannot but ask themselves the question whether the transient is the only reality, whether the temporary is the only permanent.

There are others conceited in their knowledge, claiming to provide a solution for all problems, claiming to dispel the great mystery, thinking that they possess omniscient knowledge. Neither group is capable of seeing reality. For there is something beyond ignorance and knowledge. After all their intellectual discoveries and ration-

By

Sir S. RADHAKRISHNAN

al explanations, men are at one time or other inescapably confronted with the question: "Is there not something beyond all these? Is there no other power or purpose behind these passing clouds?"

When such questions are raised, men cannot be satisfied with such explanations as that the relative is the absolute, the transient is the permanent and similar expressions. The wonder of existence is a puzzle that confronts man for ever.

### The Failure Of Reason

The results of reason have been great, but greater have been the failures of reason. We are to day more enlightened. The barbarians of old received solace and consolation from the thought of the 'mystery of the divine.' Science has put an end to that. But our life has become dull and prosaic.

But a world perfectly understood is no world at all, a problem completely solved is no problem at all. Likewise a God that is fully understood is no God at all. The fundamental difference between the Eastern and Western outlook is that the East recognises the mystery that is divine admits man's inability to fathom that mystery. It has contented itself with efforts to explore that mystery. The West thinks it is possible to explore all realities, but it is puzzled when certain realities do not offer a solution.

For a correct approach to reality, it is necessary to abandon the conceit of ignorance and the conceit of knowledge. The proper attitude is that of the mystical tradition of the East. One might grasp reality through revelation, through intuition, but not through the method of the intellect. It cannot be reached through a sharpening of the intellect by mere learning. Mere individual development can never take men to the heart of reality.

### Man's Stupidity And Selfishness

One of the speakers has referred to the affront to civilisation that has been perpetrated in Africa. That is a question that has occurred to me many times. How is it that in spite of the great intellectual attainments and scientific advance made by men it has not been possible to translate their great aspirations and higher ideals into actuality? The answer to that question lies in the mistaking of true religion for dogma.

When I ponder over this question I have always been reminded of the statue of Rodin—a physical and intellectual giant, perfect in every respect, but bending down his head in a thoughtful mood. What was wrong with that colossal man? It spoke of the utter impotence of man, because of his split personality. Man still has in him the germs of stupidity and selfishness. The world needs eradication of these germs. So long as they exist, wars are inevitable. There is division in the world, because there is division in the soul of man. He is still some kind of uncontrollable animal, a clever animal, but nothing more than that. The intellectual progress has not touched the fundamental weakness of mankind. He has not the courage to say, "Get thee behind me, Satan!"

People care for the hygiene of the bodies. They seem to care little about the hygiene of the soul.

So long as these germs are there wars are inevitable. Wars take place in the world because there is war in the soul of man himself. There is dissension in the inner self. The split-self continues to exist. Mankind remains no more than a horde of clever animals.

### Ramakrishna's Conception Of Religion

Ramakrishna's conception of religion was practice of the presence of God. It is this mystical tradition with which ancient religion was associated. There are the religious scriptures. They are to be understood. Their meaning and comprehension is an experience in itself. The Divine Music of these scriptures cannot be translated into words, which will express the inexhaustibleness of truth. The silent worship when one is in communion with God is an experience which provides a negative explanation of the existence of the Supreme Power. But man being human, must find a logical embodiment of that supreme truth. This truth is transcendental and refuses to be defined by formulas and categories. To this extent, the existence of God is proved,—only in a negative way.

Critics again may say that mere non-being is nothing. That only proves the intellectual inefficiency of such critics. Simply because one does not find an empirical embodiment for the Fundamental Reality, it appears altogether non-existent to the feeble-minded.

Then the critics might attempt to translate the Reality in the highest term of human intelligence. Life can understand life. Spiritual matters can be comprehended by Spirituality. Every

one has the divine spark in him. If he cannot comprehend the Supreme Truth, he can at least apprehend it. If man's highest category is 'Purusha' (Person), then the Supreme Reality can be described as the 'Uttama Purusha' (Supreme Person). This Uttama Purusha supplements the characteristics of the human being.

Thus, though the Reality cannot be conveyed through the medium of language, these may be considered the means of doing that: First there is the austerity of silence. Then there is the method of negative description, and finally the apprehension of God through the divine in one's self.

### Religious Toleration

All these are ways of expressing one and the same truth. All the religions of the world take their stand on the supreme truth. But this kind of toleration is not to be mistaken for a dislike of dogma. It is not a revolt against conservatism. It is to be regarded as a positive course of nature, a spiritual development which recognises the rootedness of religions in one and the same fundamental truth.

It would be untrue to say that God revealed himself exclusively to any one person or sect. The greatness of the teaching of Ramakrishna lies in the fact that he was able to appreciate and recognise the essential background and unity in all the different faiths and religions.

### The Present Condition Of India

As regards the present-day conditions of India the question arises, why in spite of our pretensions to spirituality, we are in such conditions as obtain all over the country?

Up to the age of Renaissance and Reformation in the West, the East kept pace with the West on the path of progress. Thereafter the East lagged behind while the West continued on its march. This is due to the resistance to change, offered by the East, and the readiness to change which characterises the West. This has resulted in the progress of the West and the stagnation of the East. The difference between the East and the West is the same as the difference between the old Egyptian and the young Greek of ancient times. The Greek kept an open mind, without shutting out ideas, whereas the Egyptian priest represented orthodoxy, represented a long memory of the past pressing down on him.

### In The Name Of Orthodoxy

At present in the name of orthodoxy the Indians close their minds, shut out new ideas which have contributed towards progress. When religion in the country was progressive, the Indians possessed mental resilience, and flexibility and elasticity of temper.

In every age there were reformers, who were repudiated by orthodoxy; the great Rishis and teachers of the past who had contributed towards progress, were denounced by others. Sankaracharya, who is today claimed to represent orthodoxy, was in his days, denounced as a heretic by Mandan Mishra. That very heretic at present has become the champion of orthodoxy. If today the Indians find themselves in a condition of stagnation, it is because they have given up that attitude of instinctive challenge to authority, a sort of rebellion against things repugnant to reason. Such an outlook would have carried them forward on their march.

### Priests v. Prophets

Today, some people believe that a "parliament of no religions" would solve the problems of the world, because religions have failed to solve them. But such a solution is impossible. No doubt the organised religions are the outcome of the efforts of priests who have no real insight at truth. The religion as organised by the priests is not the same religion as founded by the prophets.

But the absence of religion will not solve the problems. People cannot be mere contented cattle, even if all their worldly needs were satisfied. In every human being, there is the dream of a higher life, and if this dream is not operative, man cannot call himself a human being. So long as higher aspirations exist in man, so long as there exists a perpetual endeavour, a ceaseless striving for something higher, nobler and better, man cannot but be a religious being.

### The Greatest Prayer

God never addresses congregations. It is a private communion which each individual has to establish with God, in his own way. Beneath all different variations and details, Religion has one authentic voice calling for universal compassion. Great religious teachers never said that if a man did not accept their respective teachings, he would be doomed. The basic truth was laid down in every religion that the performance of good to humanity constituted a true religious life.

True religion must establish Universal Brotherhood. The greatest prayer is:

"May all cross the difficult places of life,  
"May all see the face of happiness,  
"May all attain the Wisdom,  
"May all rejoice everywhere."

## CONFUSION IN WORLD OF TO-DAY

THE Durban City Hall was filled to its limits on Sunday night when Dr. Stanley Jones, the well known evangelist, gave an address on Science and Christianity. There had been three outstanding scientific "invasions" in recent years, he said. They were the discovery that the world was not the centre of the universe, the publication of Darwin's theory and research into the sub-conscious mind. Terrible confusion had resulted. Old certainties had gone and to-day men questioned everything. They had no solid foundation on which to build. The youth of the world asked if there was no key to it all. "We need something," said Dr. Jones. "It is a confused age. I had an Indian come to me with two books in each hand. He wanted to know which to believe. In one hand were the books of Lenin and Marx and in the other Gandhi and Tolstoi. We are alone and without values. It is a sad age in spite

of the attempts to get a semblance of happiness out of life." Science said that there was no finality. The finality of Jesus was the finality of the open mind. It was final but unfolding. Science dealt with quantity and the abstract, religion with quality and wholeness. Science could explain the poetry of Milton in terms of "grammar" and "metre, but that was not all." Religion evaluated the ideas, emotions and aspirations of the poetry itself. Science and religion were both required to give a complete explanation of life. "To science, religion will bring altruism, without which it may be deadly," said Dr. Jones. "Science, with the spirit of religion behind it, could remake the world." Science had given to religion the incentive to search after reality and the testing of knowledge. Faith was an adventure of the spirit. "Religion is the one way out," he added, though we may have to be beaten to our knees before we acknowledge it."

At a meeting of the Rotary Club in Durban, Dr. Stanley Jones, said: "Gandhi had come near to showing the world the modern equivalent of war. Gandhi had done so by taking suffering upon himself instead of inflicting it upon others; if his following had been greater he would have been able to show the world the conquest of the spiritual over the material." "I went to India, thinking I had everything to teach and nothing to learn. I stayed to learn and I am a better man for having come into contact with the soul of India. The first fundamental thing that India had to teach the world was that the essence of things was spiritual and not material and the second was that there was running through the world a "fundamental" which exacted the last title of justice. A third lesson was the power of being quiet. In the world to-day whirl was being made king and God was being driven out. In Lucknow they had a day of quiet a week and derived great recuperative benefits from it."

# South African News In Brief

## Dr. Stanley Jones Among Durban Indians

'I HAVE chosen to live in India and her people have become my people and her problems my problems. I am very glad indeed to have come to Africa and to find my Indian people living in this land.' In these words Dr. Stanley Jones opened his striking address on the subject of victorious living to a crowded audience of Indian Christians of several denominations at the Royal Picture Palace on Sunday. In introducing Dr. Jones, the Rev. W. Satchel, with whom were the Rev. Lander, the Rev. Sundram, Rev. Choonoo and Pastor Rowlands, referred to the visitor as "one of India's adopted sons." In Dr. Jones they would have one who with a strong and firm hand would portray India's greatness and grandeur. Victorious living, as defined by Dr. Jones, was living up to the highest ideals of Christianity so that its spirit reigned in every man's being. There was the sin of the spirit which was more subtle, such as pride, jealousy and anger, than that of the flesh. The sins of disposition were high caste sins, Brahmins, and the sins of the flesh were the low caste ones. These were to be destroyed. Dr. Jones said that in order to gain victory there must be the surrender of self. "For he that loseth his life shall find it, for thus he shall become unified with the world."

## Parliamentarians' Visit To India

South African members of Parliament who are to visit India as the guests of the Indian Government will leave Durban in the British India liner, *Kenya*, on August 31. Those who have booked to leave by the vessel include Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister for the Interior, and Mrs. Hofmeyr (sen.); Mr. C. J. Dames, his secretary; Mr. P. I. Hoogenhout, Secretary for the Interior, and Mrs. Hoogenhout; Mr. P. F. Kincaid, commissioner for Asiatic Affairs, and Mrs. Kincaid; Messrs. J. H. Grobler, Leif Ege-land, Dr. M. J. van der Merwe and Colonel Stallard. General Kemp, Minister for Lands, and Mrs. Kemp will join the other members in India. They will leave Bombay for the Union in the *Tairea* on October 14.

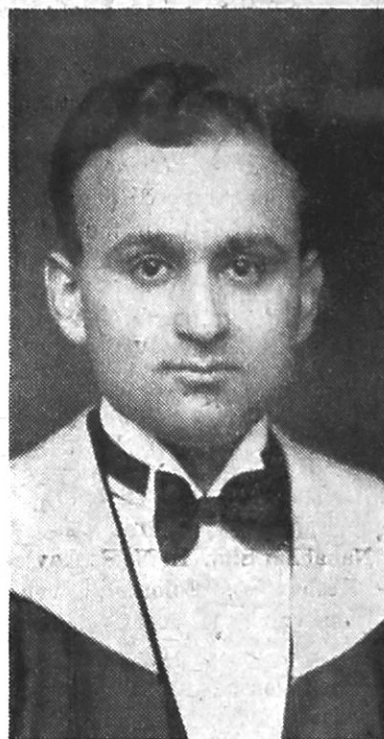
## Unknown African Race

A scientific investigation into a hitherto unknown race, that might throw an important and totally new light on the origin of native races in South Africa, is now being conducted in Kimberley by Dr. Robert Broom, F.R.S., the famous anthropologist of the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria. Dr. Broom will spend several days in Kimberley, examining a collection of skulls found near Koffiefontein recently. Dr. Broom said that ten years ago he made a preliminary examination

of skulls then in collection and revealed to the world for the first time, the importance of the Kora race. Hitherto, the early natives of South Africa had been roughly grouped as Bushmen and Hottentots, but European scientists were in complete confusion as to what was a Bushman and what a Hottentot.

## Officer To Keep The Register Of Asiatics

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to approve of the ap-



Dr. Y. M. DADOO

Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., L.R.F.P.S. who recently arrived from England after successfully completing his medical course. Dr. Dadoo will commence practising in Johannesburg in due course.

ડૉ. યુસુફ મહમદ દાદુ, જેઓ પોતાનો દાકતરી અભ્યાસ પુર્ણ કરી હુંક મુદત યયા ઈંગ્લાંડથી પાછા ફર્યા છે. ડૉ. દાદુ થોડા વખતમાં જોહાનીસબર્ગમાં પોતાની પ્રેક્ટીસ શરૂ કરશે.

pointment of Mr. John Quintus Ryneveld Goodwin to act as the officer entrusted with the duty of keeping the Register of Asiatics in accordance with the provision of section two of Act No. 2 of 1907 (Transvaal) and section one of Act No. 36 of 1908 (Transvaal) from time to time whenever necessary during the absence on leave or duty of both Messrs. Percival Frederick Kincaid and Herbert John Andrews, having effect from the 15th June, 1936.

## Semi-Fit Europeans To Plant Trees

The Kimberley Divisional Council has decided to raise the loan of £10,000 which, in addition to the £4,000 unappropriated balance from the previous loan, will be used towards the construction of a ten-mile waterbound macadam road from the city in the direction of Barkley West. The work will take two years to complete. It is also proposed to lime one side of the road to Alexandersfontein with trees as a means of providing relief work for semi-fit Europeans.

## No King Edward Stamp For S.A.?

No decision has been reached by the Postmaster-General when and if a new King Edward VIII stamp is to be printed in the Union of South Africa. It was also learned that the plans to mint King Edward VIII. coins for the Union have been deferred until later in the year.

## Cape Coloured Man Of 104

Gert Palman, a Cape coloured man, aged 104, after living in the Free State for some 90 years, could no longer resist the lure of the Rand, and he is now staying with the grand-children of some old friend of his. He is and always been a confirmed bachelor. He was born in what is now Winburg on April 10, 1832. That town and towns like Heilbron, Ventersburg, Senekal, Lindley and Bethlehem, he remembers when they were just veld. He says people are not so good as they were. In the old days the white man took care of coloured people, but "to-day the white man does not seem to care for us." About a month ago Gert gave up smoking because of a cough.

## Union Cost More To Run

The Union's total estimate of expenditure for 1936-37 is £37,657,026, according to a bulky memorandum and detailed statement of Mr. N. C. Havenga, Minister of finance, issued last Saturday. The total of the original estimates for 1935-36 was £36,832,197, an increase of £824,829 thus being reflected. Increases are also reflected in reference to the figures for salaries, wages and allowances; general services; subsistence and transport; departmental telegraph and telephone services, and police. Defence services will require £32,710 more to maintain than was the case last year.

## Hindu Youth Club's Production "Big Broadcast"

Over one thousand people were present at the City Hall, Durban, on Saturday evening July 4, when the show commenced at 8 p.m. sharp. The organisers report that takings were quite good and amounted to about £130-0-0, in spite of heavy expenses, it showed a profit of about £75-0-0.

**Dr. Dadoo's Thanks**

Dr. Y. M. Dadoo of Krugerdcrp wishes to express his profound thanks to the numerous friends and public bodies for the messages of congratulations and good wishes they have so kindly sent him since his arrival from England. It is his fervent prayer that God may grant him the strength to be worthy of their love and kindness.

**Natal Indians' Cable**

The Natal Indian Congress sent the following cable to Lady Husain, widow of Sir Fazl-i Husain, whose death in Lahore has just been reported: "Indians' heartfelt sympathy yours and nation's irreparable loss. Indians grateful incalculable services rendered by late Sir Fazl-i."

The Nizamia Muslim Society also sent a cable of condolence to Lady Fazl-i-Husain and family.

**Census Figures For Klip River**

The following are the official census figures for the Klip River Division:—

Europeans (under, 21) 2,295; Europeans (over 21) 3,128; Natives 47,439; Indians 2,472; Coloured 384. Total all races 55,718.

**Native Housing**

The Johannesburg Council is applying to the Administrator for powers to borrow £500,000 for a great housing scheme in addition to the £1,000,000 already spent in the big effort to clear up the slums, to clear Natives out of the city reserved for Europeans, and to provide Johannesburg's huge non-European population of 177,780 with good homes and proper recreation facilities.

**Mr. Swaminathan's Visit To The Golden City**

A welcome reception was given in honour of Mr. Swaminathan on Sunday July 12 at the Trades Hall, Johannesburg by the Tamil Benefit Society, whose guest he was. Mr. Swaminathan was garlanded by Mr. N. S. Pillay, the president of the Tamil Society. In his address of welcome Mr. Pillay said that Mr. Swaminathan had come to gather information of conditions overseas and report to his society with a view to holding a conference in England next year. The following were among the speakers: Messrs. Murugas Pillay of the Pretoria Tamil League, Dr. W. Godfrey, P. K. Desai, S. B. Mehd, Dr. Dadoo, and B. K. Patal.

Mr. C. S. Moodley of Benoni arranged for sight-seeing in Benoni, along with Mr. Pillay the visitor was shown various conditions that exists in the Location.

The party comprising Mr. R. S. O. Pillay and K. Naransamy motored to East Rand Location where a number of Indians gathered to welcome Mr. Swaminathan, several old members who came out to this country were pleased to see the visitor, when various grievances were expressed. After tea the party went

over to Germiston where the Tamil Young Mens Society gave the visitor a warm reception. Mr. Swaminathan was taken to the Indian Sports Ground when the local teams displayed a fine game of Football.

On Monday the "Star" Argus Co., through the kind courtesy of Mr. Thwaites, the visitor was taken over to the Printing Works when the tour ended with a Tea Party at the Home Economic Section, thereafter the Grounds of the Empire Exhibition was shown over... and finally ending up at Northcliffe

Miss Jeanette Lazarus a journalist was the host at an informal gathering at Melville Court where the visitor discussed many subjects on Hindu Philosophy etc., with a group of Europeans.

**Pretoria Indians Welcome**

A welcome reception was accorded to Mr. T. K. Swaminathan by the Pretoria Indians at the Oriental Palace, on Thursday July 2. Mr. Essop Akoojee who presided garlanded the guest. He praised the good work he was doing in the interest of his countrymen living abroad and wished him every success in his mission. Mr. Swaminathan suitably replied and thanked the Pretoria Indians for the warm welcome they had accorded him, and exhorted them to place the high ideal of Service before Self. Other speakers were Messrs. A. V. Nayagar, V. Moodliar, C. T. Pillay, R. Mooloo, Nanabhai Sita, H. N. Keshavjee, Allibhai Keshavjee, Solomon Ernest, Dawood Omar and P. M. Joshi.

On July 8 a welcome reception and a tea party was given at the Orient Palace under the auspices of the Pretoria Tamil League. Owing to the ill-health of Mr. V. S. Pillay chairman, Mr. P. S. Velloo vice-chairman presided and welcomed the distinguished guest in glowing terms. The secretary Mr. G. Krishnan read the welcome address and subsequently the chairman garlanded Mr. T. K. Swaminathan. Other speakers were Messrs. V. A. Soobayan, Essop Akoojee, Nana Sita, Ramlal Muloo, Dawood Omar, P. Moorugasen C. T. Pillay. During tea, the Tamil School Girls sang some national songs. Mr. Swaminathan amid applause stood up thanking the League and other bodies before explaining his mission.

A farewell reception was given on behalf of the Pretoria Tamil Young Mens Association at the Tamil School on July 10. Mr. V. Soobayan, the chairman garlanded him and wished him every success. Mr. Swaminathan thanked the Association and exhorted the members to co-operate and work for their betterment.

Mr. Swaminathan left for Cape on Tuesday. A big crowd at the Station saw him off.

**Natal Indian Boy Scouts Association**

The first Indian Scouters' Course under the aegis of the Natal Indian Boy Scouts Association was held at Durban North

from the 6th. to July 10. There were 12 Scouters under the tutorship of Mr. H. W. Bristow, of the 5th. Natal Gilwell Troop. The period was a very busy one in which instructions both in theory and practice were indulged in. Regular Camp routine and strict adherence to time tables were maintained. The evenings were mostly spent in lectures on First Aid, Service Character Building, Scout Laws, etc. Construction of useful camp Gadgets, instructions in Cooking and Scout craft were some of the main features. On Wednesday July 8 Mr. V. Marsh, Assistant Scout Commissioner for Natal visited the camp and expressed his admiration at the spick and span state of the Camp. He also made a personal inspection of the scouters in uniform and the "Mark Cards" of each patrol. This competition resulted in a win for the Bulldog Patrol by 194 points against 125 that of the Beaver Patrol. After Mr. Marsh's brief talk on scouting and expressing his congratulations for the sacrifices made by the scouters, he lunched and spent over three hours in their happy company. The visit and lecture on 'Discipline in the Scout Movement' by Mr. E. H. Clemmans, chief Scout Commissioner for Natal was marred owing to illness. The Camp broke up towards the afternoon on Friday July 10 when every Scouter expressed his delight and thanks to the sponsors. Special words of appreciation and gratitude were expressed to Mr. H. W. Bristow for his guidance and friendly spirit in which he conducted the Course. Messrs. H. S. Done, B. Woodeth, N. Gungaa, G. Sewraj, K. R. Nair and many other well-wishers visited the camp.

**"Play Night" At Kearsney**

Over 400 people attended the "School Play Night" organised by the Headmaster and staff of the Kearsney Government Aided Indian School at the School Hall on Saturday June 27, to celebrate the school breaking-up day.

**Hari Bajan Bakta Sangham**

The above society performed "Agni Samathi Pooja", on Saturday July 4 at the residence of Mr. Raghul Naidoo, Westville Road, Westville on the eve of Mr. Naidoo's visit to India by S. S. Incomath. During his sojourn in India he will visit many sacred places and interview truth-seekers. He will return after three months. Mr. Naidoo is 80 years old and is an early settler of the colony. He organised a Philosophical Order comprising of 25 persons, the objects of which is to impart spiritual education; perform Agni Hotra; recite Veda Mantras; preach the Vedic Scriptures; discourses; and other knowledge that tend to mould the lives of humanity. Those who performed the Agni Hotra were:—Messrs. Raghul Naidoo (Preceptor Emeritus), Mudhu Naidu (President), S. R. Naidu (Secretary), Bharatha Saarathi Naidu, Ramthas Naidu, Soobramoney Reddy and many others.

# India Letter

[ FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT ]

## A Statue For Late King George

THE Governor of Bombay announced some time ago that he appointed a Committee to assist him with the erections of a statue to late King George V. The Committee has now completed its labours and has selected a design statue which will be executed in bronze and will be eight feet in height. The figure of His Majesty will be in naval uniform. The site selected is a plot of ground in front of the Yacht Club Chambers, exactly opposite the Gate Way of India and an application has been made to the authorities concerned for the use of the plot. It is hoped that the statue will be ready for unveiling towards the end of 1937.

## India As "Cause Of War"

"Our struggle to keep India and other parts of the world has been a potent cause of war," said Sir Stafford Cripps, M.P., at a meeting of the India League at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C., London, in mail week. "To-day, with the rival imperialism of other countries it is likely to be the cause of the next European war within a few years," he added. "Unless we can uproot this Imperialism of Britain and put the control of our policy in the hands of those who have no creed of exploitation, we shall find ourselves becoming entangled with more and more difficulties in the world. We shall find another 1914-1918 facing us."

## Mahatma Gandhi And Linlithgow

The *Manchester Guardian*, in a leading article, draws attention to Lord Linlithgow's interest in agriculture and declares that his and Mahatma Gandhi's enthusiasms had many points in common. The heart of both the men is in the countryside and both want to see peasants in an improved condition. Why, the paper asks, should not co-operation be possible between them? Nothing will give greater pleasure to India or better help to blot out the unhappy memories.

## Separate Government For Aden

Draft Orders in Council on the Government of India and Government of Burma Acts are published. The first of these provides that when provincial autonomy comes into operation, the existing Chief Commissioner's province of Aden will cease to be part of British India. Provision is made for the Government of Aden from April 1, 1937. A second Draft Order regularises the position regarding superannuation allowances, compensation allowances,

and retiring allowances for members of the staff of the India Offices who, from April 1, 1937, will become subject to the control on the Treasury. A third relieves tax payers from double income tax where the same income is taxable in India and Burma. A fourth defines the boundaries of areas in Karen Hill, tracts which, being backward areas, are virtually excluded from the operation of the new Constitution.

## Asiatic Society Of Bengal

The Asiatic Society of Bengal has been permitted by His Majesty the King Emperor the use of the title "Royal" before its name. This is the third time that the title of the Society has undergone a change since its foundation in 1784 by Mr. William Jones, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court and well-known scholar and Indologist. The Society started with the name of Asiatic Society and was renamed Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1832, when the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, and Ireland invited it to incorporate itself with that body, but the offer was declined on the ground that the Asiatic Society of Bengal was to be the parent body of all future Asiatic Societies.

## Muslim Girl Joins Uday Shankar's Troupe

It is reliably understood that Miss Uzra Mumtaz, a Muslim girl who belongs to a distinguished U.P. family, is shortly sailing for Europe to join Uday Shankar's troupe of Indian dancers. Her elder sister Zobra Mumtaz is already touring with Shanker and has won wide appreciation as an interpreter of Indian dance art. Miss Umra Mumtaz who is about twenty years old has received her education at the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, where she distinguished herself as an amateur dancer of great charm and delightful grace. Like her elder sister she too had not only a flair, but a passion, for dancing. Zobra and Uzra are, perhaps, the only two educated Muslim girls who have taken to a dancing career, despite protests from the orthodox sections of their community.

## Late Sir Sultan Ahmed's Munificence

The contents of the will executed by the late Sir Sultan Ahmed Khan have now been made public. Besides personal bequests, Sir Sultan Ahmed has given away Rs. 1,50,000 in charity. The Aligarh Muslim University gets Rs. 50,000, the Benares Hindu University Rs. 20,000, the Delhi University Rs.

20,000, and the Hali Muslim High School, Panipat, Rs. 10,000. A sum of Rs. 50,000, has also been given for the Blind Asylum at Gwalior to be named henceforth after his late Highness Maharaja Madhorao Scindia. Of this amount Rs. 25,000 will be utilized for erecting a suitable building and the remaining moiety for the maintenance of the institution.

## Recognition Of Indian Medical Degrees By British Council

Information has been received that the British Medical Council has decided to recognise the Medical Diplomas and degrees of the Indian Universities. The date of such recognition will vary in the case of different universities.

## Mr. R. B. Ewbank's New Appointment

Mr. Robert Benson Ewbank has been appointed a member of the Newfoundland Government Commission in succession to Sir John Hope Simpson who relinquishes his appointment in September.

## Sir Maharaj Singh For U.P. Legislative Assembly

A Nainital message states that Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh will stand as a candidate for one of the two Christian community seats in the United Provinces Assembly in the forthcoming elections.

## Muslim Girl's Success

Miss Badar-un Nisa Kutbuddin daughter of Khan Sahib Muhammad Kutbuddin Sahib Bahadur, belonging to a refined family of Hyderabad-Deccan has graduated from the Women's Christian College, Madras, taking her B.A. Degree. She is the first Muslim Lady to attain this unique distinction at the Madras University. She is a scholarship holder of the Alladin Education Trust Fund Secunderabad-Deccan.

## Bombay Scout Cycles 17,000 Miles

A Bombay Rover Scout, Mr. Jim Mody, has now reached London after a 17,000 mile cycle ride lasting two years. He is cycling round the world to study scouting in all countries. Before visiting London, he made a three weeks' tour of the British Isles. On arrival in London, he attended an East London Rover muster and was enthusiastically welcomed.



# TRANSVAAL ASIATIC LAND TENURE AMENDMENT ACT (1936)

THE following is the concluding portions of the above Act which appeared in our previous issues:—

12. Whenever any law exempts a coloured person from any prohibition against the residence of coloured persons upon any land, the exemption shall extend to any member of his household who is dependent upon, or supporting him

13. The register of persons who are in legal or illegal occupation of any land, which was compiled by the Commission mentioned in the Government Notice No. 1324 of 1932, and the recommendations made by the Commission in regard to those persons, shall be in the custody of an officer designated for the purpose by the Minister of the Interior, and a statement of any fact, in such register or any such recommendation or in any copy of an extract from such register or any such recommendation which purports to have been certified by the said officer to be a true copy or correct extract, shall be *prima facie* proof of that fact.

14 (1) The Minister of the Interior shall cause registers to be compiled, containing—

(a) the description of every area wherein any Asiatic may in terms of paragraph (b) of article two of Law No. 3 of 1885 of Transvaal or of sub-section (1)*bis* of section ten of Municipal Amendment Ordinance, 1905 of Transvaal or of sub-section (10) of section one hundred and thirty-one A of the Gold Law, acquire the ownership of land;

(b) the description of every piece of land which has been exempted in terms of sub-section (1) and paragraph (b) of sub-section (3) or sub-section (7) of the said section one hundred and thirty-one A or in whose title deeds a discrimination against coloured persons was cancelled in terms of sub-section (2) and paragraph (b) of sub-section (3) or sub-section (7) of the said section and of every piece of land which constitutes, in terms of sub-section (11) of the said section one hundred and thirty-one A auxiliary premises or a common yard with reference to any such firstmentioned piece of land;

(c) the name in full of every person who is in lawful occupation of any land which he could not lawfully occupy if the provisions of the Asiatic (Land and Trading) Amendment (Transvaal) Act, 1919 (Act No. 37 of 1919), were not in force, and a description of the particular piece of land which every such person so occupies; and if the said Minister issued to any such person

a certificate in terms of sub-section (2) of section one of the said Act No. 37 of 1919, a description of every piece of land which such person may occupy by virtue of that certificate and a statement of the conditions attaching to that certificate;

(d) the name in full of every person who is by virtue of an order made in terms of section eleven of this Act entitled to reside upon or otherwise occupy any land, and a description of the particular piece of land which any such person is so entitled to reside upon or otherwise occupy and the conditions attaching to any such order.

(2) The said registers shall be in the custody of the officer mentioned in section thirteen, who shall amend or amplify them from time to time so as to maintain them accurate and complete.

(3) If it appears from the register compiled in terms of paragraph (c), (d) or (e) of sub-section (1) that a particular person occupies a particular piece of land, that person shall be deemed not to be prohibited from occupying that land, unless the contrary is proved, and a statement which purports to have been signed by the officer mentioned in sub-section (2) and which alleges that it appears from any such register that a person named in that statement occupies a piece of land described therein, shall be *prima facie* proof of the correctness of the statement.

15. Any person shall be entitled to inspect and to make extracts from the register and recommendations mentioned in section thirteen or any register mentioned in section fourteen, on payment of a fee of one shilling and the officer in whose custody those registers are shall furnish any person applying therefor with a certified copy of any entry in any such register or of any such recommendation or with a statement mentioned in sub-section (3) of section fourteen on payment of a fee of five shillings and an additional shilling for every hundred words exceeding the first hundred words.

16. Whenever a person mentioned in paragraph (c) of sub-section (1) of section fourteen after the commencement of this Act enters into lawful occupation of any land mentioned in that sub-section, he shall, within a period of fourteen days as from the date upon which he entered into such occupation deliver or send by post in a registered letter to the officer mentioned in section thirteen a notice in writing describing fully the land which he previously occupied, the land upon the occupation whereof he so

entered, and stating the extent of that land, the date upon which the occupation commenced and the period for which he acquired the right of such occupation.

(2) If any person to whom sub-section (1) applies fail to comply therewith, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

17. (1) If the Minister of the Interior has informed the Administrator of the Province of Transvaal that he has reason to believe that an area mentioned in paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of section fourteen or any other area set apart for occupation by Asiatics under section ten of the Municipal Amending Ordinance, 1905 (Transvaal) which is situate within the area of jurisdiction of a municipal council or village council or health committee, is not properly administered by that council or committee, the said Administrator may, after causing an enquiry to be held (at which the said council or committee shall be afforded an opportunity of being heard), call upon the council or committee, by notice in writing, forthwith to carry out any work defined in the said notice which the council or committee has power to carry out and which is, in the opinion of the Administrator, necessary for the proper administration of that area, and if the council or committee fails to comply with that notice, the Administrator may himself cause that work to be carried out and may for that purpose authorize any person to perform any act which the council or committee could lawfully perform.

(2) The Administrator may recover from the council or committee concerned any expenditure incurred by him under this section—

(a) by action in a competent court against the local authority in default; or

(b) by levying a special rate upon all rateable property within the district of the local authority in default; or

(c) by deduction from any subsidy, grant or other moneys payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or payable by the Administrator to the local authority in default,

or by all three or any two of such methods of recovery, and the Administrator's certificate shall be proof of the amount due by the local authority under this section, subject to an appeal to the Minister of the Interior, whose decision shall be final.

18. If an area which was before the thirty-first day of May, 1910, assigned

in terms of paragraph (d) of article two of Law No. 3 of 1885 of Transvaal for occupation by Asiatics, was upon the twenty-seventh day of May, 1936, not occupied by any Asiatic or was, upon that date occupied by persons of whom the majority were, in the opinion of the Minister of the Interior, not Asiatics, the said Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, cancel the said assignment of that area for occupation by Asiatics, whether that area was or was previously transferred to the Council of a Municipality in terms of sub-section (2) of section ten of the Municipal Amending Ordinance, 1905 of Transvaal: Provided that such cancellation shall not affect the rights of any Asiatic who before such cancellation acquired any land or interest in land situate within the said area.

19. This Act shall be called the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act, 1936.

#### Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act

Note: We have not in this issue explained the remaining sections of the above Act. They are plain enough to understand and therefore appear in their original form.

### The Way Of It

The following is from the American journal, *Catholic Worker*—

**T**O protect French citizens living in Algeria the French took Algeria from the Natives.

To protect Algeria the French took control of Tunisia.

To protect Senegal the French took Dahomey the Gabon and the Congo.

To protect the isle of Reunion the French took Madagascar.

They took Madagascar for another reason.

The other reason was that the English wished to take it.

When the English take something the French say "the English do that because they are grabbers."

When the French take something, the French say "we do that because we are good patriots."

To protect the British Isles the English took the sea.

To protect the sea the English took Gibraltar, Canada and India.

To protect India the English went to Egypt.

To protect Egypt the English took the Soudan.

To protect the Soudan the English forced the French to leave Fashoda.

To protect the Cape and Natal the English took the Transvaal.

To protect South Africa the English prevented the French from giving Agadir to Germany.

So the English are just as good or just as bad as the French.

The French believe that trade follows the flag.

So do the English, so do the Germans, so do the Japanese, so do the Italians,

Italy is in Ethiopia for the same reason that the French are in Algeria, the English in India, the Japanese in Manchuria.

The Italians say the Ethiopians are not civilised.

The last war proves that Europeans are no more civilised than the Africans.

So Europeans ought to find the way to become civilised before thinking about the best way to civilize Africans.

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### Social And Personal

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Olarendon visited St. Aiden's Indian Mission Hospital last Monday.

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Dr. and Mrs. C. C. P. Anning left Maritzburg last Saturday by car for Benoni, where Dr. Anning will take over the duties of Medical Officer of Health.

—o—

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Banks, of Durban, have returned to their home in Vause Road after a holiday motor tour of Basutoland and the Free State. Their daughter, Miss Doreen Banks, has also returned to her home, after a trip to Beira on holiday.

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### Obituary

#### Death Of Mr. L. L. Hazaree's Mother

The many friends of Mr. L. L. Hazaree of Johannesburg will be grieved to learn the sad news of the death at the age of nearly 72 of his dear mother which took place on Monday July 6. The funeral which took place at the Muslim Cemetery at Bramfontein was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. The late Mrs. Hazaree was well liked by her numerous friends for her sociable nature. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to the bereaved. Mr. Hazaree wishes through these columns to express his deep sense of gratitude to the many friends and among them specially the Jajbhay and the Nana families for their kind assistance and sympathy during and after the illness of his late mother.

#### Death Of Mr. C. N. Mudeliar

The death occurred after a short illness at the age of 80 years of Mr. C. N. Mudeliar of Ladysmith, at the Grey's Hospital Maritzburg on July 9. The funeral took place on Friday at the Mountain Rise Crematorium. The service was conducted

by Mr. R. B. Maharaj of Maritzburg before a large gathering of friends and relatives. The chief mourners were Mrs. C. N. Mudeliar (wife), C. C. Mudeliar and S. C. Mudeliar (sons), Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Pillay (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs. C. C. Mudeliar (daughter-in-law) and Mr. Seenivassen.

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### Sporting Chips.

**T**HE semi-final of the intertown competition was played on Saturday afternoon. The Newcastle and district beat Klip River in a very fine soccer struggle. After about 15 minutes play Newcastle drew first blood and soon afterwards Ladysmith equalised. The score at half-time was 1-1. On the resumption Newcastle scored two goals in quick succession, Ladysmith then rallied and scored again, making the score 3-2. Well before the final whistle Newcastle added another goal and ran out winners by four goals to two. Mr. N. P. Naidoo was the referee.

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Before a fairly good crowd on Sunday The Verulam Temple Juvenile F.C. met Violets F.C. of Durban in a friendly match at the Verulam Recreation Ground. The Temple easily won by 6 goals to 1.

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A friendly match was played on the Verulam Indian Recreation Ground on July 5, between the Charwood Juvenile F.C. and the Red Cliffe Juvenile F.C. The match ended in favour of the former by 1-0.

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The following matches were played last Saturday at Currie's Fountain, Durban, under the auspices of the Durban District Football Association: Seniors: Stellas 0, Shamrocks 5, Sydenham 3, Stars 5, Blue Bells 2, Avondale 0. Juvenile League: Sastri College 1, Red Rovers 7, St. Aidans 2, Transvaal 3.

o o o

On July 19 the Durban Sunday League play the Mayville at Currie's Fountain in their inter-district match.

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Before a fairly good crowd M.I.S.O.B. F.C. met Scarlets of Durban in a friendly match on the Mount Edgecombe Indian Recreation Ground on Sunday July 5. The spectators highly appreciated the fine combination of both the teams on the field. Scarlets won by 1-0.

o o o

The Fort Hare South African University Team, met Northern Natal at Ladysmith. The result was draw 1-1. On Sunday July 5, a Tea Party was held at the residence of El-Haj. E. M. Asvat. Tables were laid and over 50 guests were entertained.