

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

City Council Decides To Steam Roll

THE Durban City Council has begun steam rolling under the powers conferred upon it by the Slums Act. It has decided at its meeting last Friday to declare approximately 39 Acres at Riverside as a slum. More than 900 Indians are affected. Their dwellings are situated in Riverside, Mountain, Mandalay and Tommo Roads. The owners of the buildings have been given six months in which to effect repairs to the entire satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health. If this is not done the buildings will be demolished. Exhaustive inspections have been made of the area, and all the owners have been given the opportunity of appearing before the Municipal authorities. Councillor H. H. Kemp protested strongly that the Council was about to turn out 900 Indians without making the slightest provision for their re-housing. Councillor Dr. S. Copley felt that by the declaration of this area as a slum the Council's hand would be forced, and it would be compelled to erect houses within the next six months. Councillor S. J. Smith appealed to the Council not to declare this area a slum until alternative housing had been provided. Councillor H. G. Capell said he would be prepared to support the proposal if the period of grace was extended from six to 12 months. It was futile to believe that the Council would have erected the necessary houses within the next six months. The Mayor, Councillor Fleming Johnston, said if this area was declared a slum it was a direct challenge to the responsible committee to take a definite step to provide sub-economic houses.

The Fate Of 900 Indians

We do not deny the fact that some of the dwellings in the area mentioned are slums but it is sheer callousness on the part of the Council to just declare them slums without making adequate provision for the dwellers who are to be thrown out. The City Council has given six months within which to effect repairs "to the entire satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health." We cannot imagine a more unsympathetic way of enforcing the Slums Act against

Indians. The Minister of the Interior has given the community the assurance that the Act would not discriminate between race or colour. We do not know that Europeans have been treated in the manner in which Indians are being treated. There is no end to housing schemes for Europeans while Dr. Copley has admitted that "during the last six months he had strenuously endeavoured to get the council to make a start with the erection of houses for Indians, but without avail."

Asiatics In the Transvaal

Commenting on Mr. Leslie Blackwell's article, reproduced elsewhere in this issue, *The Star*, (Johannesburg), makes the following observations:—

We publish in this issue the first of two articles by Mr. Leslie Blackwell, M.P. on the effects of the law relating to Asiatic ownership and occupation in the Transvaal, which was added last session to the steadily growing mass of Asiatic legislation upon the Statute Book. Once a country, from whatever motive, starts out to impose discriminatory legislation against a section of its inhabitants, it sets in motion a process which apparently is never ending. Very early in the process those against whom the discrimination is made, with the aid of the legal fraternity, discover various loopholes in the law, or various classes of cases, which, though it intended to cover, it fails to deal with. Parliament then proceeds to plug up the loopholes and to cover the missing cases, but in doing so it must, if it is to act at all fairly, allow exemption for the persons already in possession. Then the lawyers get busy again; fresh loopholes are discovered and fresh legislative plugs are inserted—and so the weary process goes on. Anti-Asiatic legislation in the Transvaal commenced in the 'eighties under the Republic, and the last 50 years have witnessed a constant struggle to make them effective. The Act just passed by Parliament endeavours for the nth time to repair the breaches in the law made by legal decisions or *de facto* evasions. It not only preserves but strengthens, or rather restates in an amplified form, the Gold Law restrictions against residence and

occupation of proclaimed land by Asiatics.... Whether the numbers, actual or potential, of the Asiatic community in the Transvaal are sufficient to warrant the policy of fear which underlies all these acts is open to serious question.... If Asiatic Immigration into the Transvaal from abroad, or even the rest of South Africa, were permitted, or if the number of Asiatics even approached those of Natal, then on grounds of self-preservation a case could be made out. But it is estimated that against a European population in Johannesburg exceeding 200,000 there are not more than 10,000 Asiatics, while the whole Asiatic population of the Transvaal probably does not exceed 20,000....

Further Restrictive Measures Sought

The executive of the Municipal Association of the Transvaal held in Johannesburg last Saturday has decided to ask for legislative action prohibiting the wives of Indians, whether Malay or not, from holding property in European residential areas. Another motion of interest supported by the executive was from Mr. J. B. Mackenzie M.P.C., (Randfontein). He wished to move at the next meeting of the Association that the Licences Control Ordinance be amended so as to provide that all applications for trade licences within a radius of five miles from a municipal boundary be not considered by the Rural Licensing Board, but that application be forwarded to the nearest local authority, and dealt with by the council of the authority concerned.

The Pope Perturbed

His Holiness the Pope is much perturbed at the happenings in Spain which, he says, proclaim the extent to which the very foundations of all culture and civilisation are menaced. If the feelings of His Holiness are wounded at the happenings in Spain it is really a wonder why they were not stirred when Abyssinia was so cruelly ravaged by Italy. The forces of evil and hate must have their reactions in some form or other and is it to be wondered at if this is perhaps the beginning?

Sugar Industry Agreement

The Agreement between growers, millers and refiners under the terms of the Sugar Act, 1936, has been published for general information in a supplement to the Union Gazette dated September 11. The Agreement is signed by Messrs. H. T. Dickinson, N. Bodasingh, J. P. Lutchmhn Singh and R. Talwantsingh as the accredited representatives of the Natal Indian Cane Growers' Association (Tongaat), and Messrs A. I. Kajee and S. M. Paruk as accredited representatives of the Glendale Sugar Estates and Mr. A. I. Kajee as accredited representative of the South African Indian Congress (representing Indian planters at Glendale).

Milk For Indian Children

Representations have been made to the Central Dairy Board by the Natal Indian Congress for the free supply of milk, butter and cheese to Indian children attending Government and Government-aided schools in Natal. There are, the Congress points out, 16,821 Indian children attending schools. Against a total expenditure of £84,045 by the Natal Provincial Administration received in terms of the Financial Relationships Act a subsidy of £5 5s. per child, totalling £88,310. There was therefore no burden on provincial funds. It states that the poverty-stricken condition and the earning capacity of the Indian community is retrogressive to health, and that it is a well-known fact in medical circles that the incidence of tuberculosis and other diseases due to malnutrition is alarmingly high in the Indian community. There is no prejudice of caste, religion or custom against the consumption of fresh milk by Indian children. A large quantity of condensed milk is consumed by Indians in Durban. The Congress emphasises that Indian children are compelled to pay school fees and to purchase books, while primary education is free to the children of the European and coloured community. Very few free meals are provided, and there is no free medical inspection of Indian children.

Death Of Mrs. Choudharee

The many friends of Mr. P. Chowdharee will deeply regret to learn of the sad death of his beloved wife Mrs. Chowdharee which took place on Thursday September 10, after a prolonged illness. The cremation which was attended by a large number of friends and relatives took place at the Umgeni Crematorium. The late Mrs. Chowdharee was very amiable and was much liked by all who had come in her contact. She leaves behind her husband Mr. Chowdharee, her son Mr. Ashwin Chowdharee and two daughters who are married, to mourn their sad loss. We join in extending to the bereaved family our profound sympathy.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1936

Nature's Wrath Over India

 NCE again we are obliged to divert the attention of our people in South Africa towards their Motherland. While we find the people in Europe seething with unrest owing to distrust, hate and war reigning supreme over them, we find that in India, who is trying almost to the breaking point to gather all her forces to regain her lost freedom, Nature's wrath, with all its severity has descended over her. She seems to find herself eternally either in the grip of earthquakes, or it is devastating floods or famine. One almost shudders to think what is becoming of the world. It would appear as though it were nearing its doom. The last exchanges from India have brought harrowing tales of the woes of our countrymen. Things that are happening there are beyond human imagination. The only thing we are waiting to hear now is that the whole of India is effaced from the earth. Many parts in the United Provinces, it is reported, are devastated owing to torrential rains followed by floods. The whole of the Bombay Presidency, Deccan and Kathiawar, on the other hand, are bitterly crying of being struck with severe famine owing to the monsoon having failed, reminding them of the horrifying days of 1899-1900. Yet another catastrophe that has befallen the people of Northern India is that seven villages, with all their inhabitants, flocks and herds, have been engulfed in great landslides in Garhwal, a native State in the Himalayas. The disaster is reported to have occurred during the night while the villagers were asleep. No survivors have been left to describe the catastrophe. The first inkling that the outside

world obtained of the tragedy was when human bodies, carcasses of animals and wreckage began to drift down from the Himalayas on the flood-swollen waters of the Ganges. One day farmers' houses stood in their well-cultivated fields and the next there was nothing to be seen but great mounds of earth scarred with ominous cracks which no one dared to approach owing to earth movement. Apart from the bodies in the debris carried off by the flooded river, no trace has been left. The toll taken by the floods in the United Provinces, according to reports, is that 4,000 houses have collapsed in the City of Lucknow alone and over 400 villages in Assam have been drowned. The flood area is calculated to be about 500 square miles and the damage caused to property, lives and crops inestimable. While thus there is wet famine conditions prevailing in the United Provinces, in the Bombay Presidency and Kathiawar, human lives and animals are famished with thirst and hunger caused by excessive heat and not a drop of rain for the last two months. This harrowing tale of the woes of our brethren in India should awaken us, who are placed in much better circumstances in this country, to our sense of duty to our Motherland. Whatever sympathy and practical help we can give her will be but a drop in the ocean. But we will have the satisfaction to feel that we have not lacked in our duty towards her in her time of need. We have always looked to her in our time of need and she has every right to expect help from us in time of her need. In the meantime it is our fervent prayer that while these lines are being written the Almighty will have showered mercy upon His suffering creatures.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL

OWNERSHIP AND OCCUPATION OF LAND

The following is the first of two articles written by Mr. Leslie Blackwell, K.C., M.P., in *The Star* (Johannesburg) on the present legal position as regards ownership and occupation of land by Asiatics in the Transvaal. Though we have dealt with the question elaborately in previous issues of this journal, these two articles on the question coming from one who has had a share in framing the present Act will be of interest to our readers —

PART of the legislative output of the last Parliamentary session was a long, elaborate and highly technical law, No. 30 of 1936, amending in many material respects the laws relating to Asiatics in the Transvaal. This branch of our law has now, by reason of a series of amending Acts and of the successive imposition of time limits, become so confused that lawyers, let alone laymen, may well be appalled at the prospect of attempting to unravel its mysteries. Consequently, as one who had some share in framing the present Act and has been interested in this subject for many years past, I feel that a useful service may be performed by setting out, in language as clear as the complicated nature of the subject will allow, the general effect of the present Act taken with previous legislation.

It is impossible to arrive at any real understanding of the meaning and effect of the new law without at least a general idea of the legislation which has preceded it. I must begin, therefore, by explaining as briefly as may be the history of the law up to the present time. Anti-Asiatic legislation, so far as the Transvaal as a whole was concerned, began in 1885 with the passing of Law 3 of that year, which, in its amended form, provided in regard to Asiatics firstly that they cannot obtain the burgher right of the Republic, and secondly that they cannot be owners of fixed property in the Transvaal, and thirdly that the Government shall have the right, for purposes of sanitation, to assign to them certain streets, wards and location to live in.

Republican Legislation

The rights and wrongs of Asiatics in the Republic, most of them being British subjects, were a fruitful source of controversy between the suzerain power of Great Britain and the Republic, with the result that this law, though not entirely ignored, was, to a certain extent, more honoured in the breach than the observance. Nevertheless, assignments under this law did take place, a notable instance being the old coolie location which was on the site where Newtown now lies. This area was re-

served for Asiatic occupation, and in it they had the same rights of ownership as Europeans outside it. It was expropriated by the City Council as part of the insanitary area in 1904. One reason why Law 3 of 1885 proved ineffective was that it contains no provision for a penalty for those who fail to reside in the parts set aside for them, and secondly the law was in 1904 held to apply to residence only, and did not interfere with trade by Asiatics outside the areas in question, though the Republican Courts held the opposite view. Moreover, the practice was permitted of holding land in the name of a European nominee. In some cases, the nominee was actually a Government official!

Side by side with this law which imposed restrictions against ownership applying to the Republic as a whole, there were restrictions on ownership and occupation applying to the gold fields and imposed under successive gold laws. When the Gold Law of 1908, which, with amendment, has remained the principal law on this subject ever since, was under discussion by the Transvaal Parliament, it was believed that Sections 130 and 131, which dealt with ownership and occupation by Asiatics, did no more than re-enact the old Republican laws on this point. The matter caused considerable perturbation in the British Parliament, and enquiries were instituted by the Colonial Office. The assurance was given that no right or privilege which a coloured person then had was taken away by the new gold law, and in this belief the law was passed by the Transvaal Parliament and with this assurance it was assented to by His Majesty's Government.

Implications Of The Gold Law

Nevertheless, the ink had scarcely become dry on the new statute when the Transvaal Supreme Court, in the celebrated case of *Khotas v. The Colonial Treasurer* (1909 T.S. 180), decided that the effect of the corresponding provisions of the old gold law was not what the Transvaal Government and its legal advisers had assumed it to be, and that this law, while prohibiting ownership of stands by coloured persons, contained no prohibition against occupation by them either for purposes of trade or residence. The result of all this was that, without actually intending it, the new law in its provisions against occupation and residence actually did go further than the old law, and imposed new disabilities upon the Asiatic community on the gold fields. On the other hand it should be pointed out that until the decision in the case of *Khotas*, including the Government itself, had

assumed that the old law did prohibit occupation for the purpose of trade or residence, and that the new law merely continued this prohibition.

Although, as pointed out, the new law went further than the old, and in Sections 130 and 131 prohibited, firstly, the acquisition of rights, including the ownership of stands by coloured persons and the transfer or leasing of rights to them, and secondly, prohibited residence on proclaimed land in the mining districts of Johannesburg, Boksburg and Krugersdorp, nevertheless the Transvaal Government, and the Union Government which succeeded it, took no effective steps to enforce the new prohibitions against occupation. Up to 1919 these provisions were allowed, to a great extent, to remain a dead letter. So much was this the case, that Government officials, as a matter of course, issued licences to trade to Asiatics who were actually in illegal occupation of the land on which they were trading.

The 1914 Indian Agreement

One of the features of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement of 1914, which ended the bitter conflict which had been raging between the Union Government and the Indian community related to Indian occupation, General Smuts gave to Mr. Gandhi an assurance that the existing laws relating to Asiatics would be "administered in a just manner with due regard to vested rights." Mr. Gandhi thereupon proceeded to give a definition of vested rights in the following manner: "By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successor to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading, no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township." Strictly speaking, it is difficult to see, as a matter of law, how illegal occupation could create vested rights, but in point of fact this definition was accepted tacitly at any rate, by the Government, and was honoured when Act 37 of 1919 came to be passed.

In 1919 a select committee of Parliament sat to consider the question of Asiatic ownership and occupation in the Transvaal. The law as to ownership was systematically being evaded, firstly by the holding of land in the name of European nominees, coupled usually with a bond over the property to the extent of its full value in favour of the Indian, and secondly by the holding of land by companies, the shareholders in which were mainly or entirely Asiatics. The law is that a company has no colour, and a company

whose shareholders are entirely Asiatics is not an Asiatic.

Irregular Occupation

As a result of the deliberations of the select committee, Act 37 of 1919 was passed, and in Section (1) it endeavours to define and protect the rights of those Indians who had vested rights under the Gandhi definition. That definition was given in 1914, and, strictly speaking, no vested rights could come into existence after that date, but

in order to reach finality the select committee fixed May 1, 1919, as the date on which rights must have been held in order to get the benefit of the protection given. The Act furthermore provided that the provisions of the old Law No. 3 of 1885 should be construed as prohibiting a mortgage in favour of an Asiatic otherwise than for a bona fide loan in the ordinary course of business, and secondly as prohibiting the ownership of fixed property by a company in which Asiatics have a controlling interest, or

the registration of a mortgage in favour of such a company except for a bona fide loan in the ordinary course of business.

The select committee recommended also that steps be taken to tighten up the position so as to prevent the growth of further irregular occupations, and that it be made impossible for an Asiatic in illegal occupation to obtain a trading licence, but once more a *laissez faire* policy was allowed to prevail, and administrative inaction defeated the recommendations of Parliament

(To be continued)

IS MODERN SCIENCE OUTGROWING GOD?

ANSWERS OF EMINENT SCIENTISTS

THERE are today considerable numbers of men, some of them persons of intelligence and high character, who deny the existence of God, who affirm that, in a scientific age like ours, belief in God (theism in all its forms) has been passed by—modern science has given it a death blow. Some of these persons call themselves atheists, some materialists, some agnostics, some humanists; but all agree in repudiating the God idea, and generally they repudiate it in the names of science.

Are these persons right? Must God go? Has science made it impossible for intelligent men longer to believe that there is Mind, that there is Intelligent Purpose, at that heart of the universe?

There seems no truer way of answering these questions than by obtaining judgments of scientists themselves. Of course, all cannot be consulted. It will be enough for our present purpose if we limit ourselves to the following seven, who represent different important departments of science, and who will be conceded to be as eminent as any now living in America, Great Britain, or Germany, namely: Albert Einstein, Germany and America, mathematician, originator of the theory of relativity; John S. Haldane, Oxford and Birmingham Universities, England, physicist; Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard, geologist; Arthur H. Compton, University of Chicago, physicist; Sir James H. Jeans, Cambridge and Princeton, mathematician and astronomer, secretary of the Royal Society of Great Britain; Sir Arthur S. Eddington, Cambridge, England, astronomer; Robert A. Millikan, Institute of Technology, Pasadena, physicist. Under the name of each of these scientists we quote enough from his published writings and public addresses to constitute what clearly may be regarded as his authoritative answer to the question: "Has Science Outgrown God?"

Albert Einstein

I believe in God, the God of Spinoza, who reveals Himself in the orderly harmony of the universe.

By

J. T. SUNDERLAND

In "The Modern Review"

I believe that intelligence is manifested throughout all nature.

The basis of all scientific work is the conviction that the world is an ordered and comprehensible entity, and not a thing of chance.

J. S. Haldane

The material world, which has been taken for a world of blind mechanism, is in reality a spiritual world seen very partially and imperfectly. The only real world is the spiritual world.

I think we have reached a turning-point, and that a new physiology is arising in place of the physico-chemical physiology which has held sway for so many years. To the mechanistic physiologists it seemed that there were probably simple physical and chemical explanations of the various physical and chemical changes associated with life. The progress of experimental physiology has shown that this was only a dream, and physiologists are now awakening from the dream. One cannot get round the fact that the mechanistic theory has not been a success in the past, and shows no sign of being a success in future.

The new physiology is biological physiology—not bio-physics or bio-chemistry. The attempt to analyze living organism into physical and chemical mechanism is probably the most colossal failure in the whole history of modern science.

Imagine a number of the school of thought to whom all values are measured in terms of physical quantities, seeking to appraise the worth of such personalities as Plato, Michelangelo, Dante, Francis of Assisi, Newton or Einstein, by analyzing the chemical constituents of his body. He will find, as Dr. A. L. Sachar has ingeniously figured out: "Enough fat to make eight bars of soap, enough iron for four of five

ladies' hairpins, enough sugar to fill an average size sugar bin, and enough salt for a few cellars. There will be enough potassium to fire off a little toy cannon, and enough magnesium to whitewash four and half square inches on your backyard fence. These and other elements taken together would bring about \$73." When reduced to these plain terms, is there anyone who does not see the ludicrousness and the mockery of trying to weigh the human personality on the scales of material values?

The truth is that no matter, not force, not any physical thing, but mind, personality, is the central fact of the universe.

The fact that man has been able to reach out a hundred million light years into space, to measure, weigh and chart the orbits of the myriad world that course through the vast reaches of interstellar space, should be sufficient evidence that man cannot be adequately described in terms of neurons, blood vessels, lungs and bones, or in any merely quantitative terms. The chasm which separates the two outermost rims of the universe is not half so broad nor half so deep as the gulf which yawns between the physical and the mental, between the material and the spiritual.

Sir Arthur Eddington

Materialism and determinism, those household gods of nineteenth century science, which believed that this world could be explained in mechanical and biological concepts as a well run machine, must be discarded by modern science, to make room for a spiritual conception of the universe and man's place in it. The old atheism is gone. Mind is the first and most direct thing in our experience; all else is merely remote inference. Religion belongs to the realm of spirit and mind, and cannot be shaken.

Kirtley F. Mather

For several decades the result of scientific investigation appeared to be leading directly toward a mechanistic explanation of the nature of cosmic

energy. All that has changed in the last few years. We now know that the latest result of the analysis of material objects, when we penetrate as far as we may into the secret of the nature of things, give no wholly different impression from that which our fathers had a generation ago. With deeper understanding and truer knowledge, we find that the cosmic energy which operates within the atom has the attributes and characteristics of mind rather than of mechanics. The announcements which have been made by Sir James Jeans are of great significance here. As he puts it, the world now appears to be more like a great thought than like a great machine. The facts which have been observed, the events which have been noted, are explainable not as the operations of a mechanical device, but as the expressions of mentality. The nearest approach we have thus far made to the ultimate in our analysis of matter and of energy indicates that the universal reality is mind. Matter becomes simply an expression of mind. This represents my belief about God. It leads naturally to a statement about personality. For me God is everything in the universe which tends to produce a fine personality in the human being.

Does God, as thus defined, deserve to be called good? If you believe that there are good human beings, then you must attribute to the cosmic energy (God) the necessary power to produce those results. The power which has produced righteous, kindly personalities, must be at least as valuable and significant as its product.

Arthur H. Compton

The old-fashioned evolutionary attitude was that the world as we know it developed as a result of chance, variations of all kinds occurring, some of which would be more suited to the conditions than others, and therefore surviving. More recent thought has found this viewpoint increasingly difficult to defend.

To the physicist it has become clear that the chances are infinitesimal that a universe filled with atoms having random properties would develop into a world with the infinite variety that we find about us.

This strongly suggests that the evolutionary process is not a chance one, but is directed toward some definite end. If we suggest that evolution is directed we imply that there is an intelligence directing it.

In some reflex actions and habitual acts we may behave as automata, but where deliberation occurs we feel that we choose our own course.

In fact, a certain freedom of choice may, it seems to me, be considered as an experimental fact with which we must reconcile our theories.

If freedom of choice is admitted, it follows by the same line of reasoning

that one's thoughts are not the result of molecular reactions obeying fixed physical laws. For if they were his thoughts would be fixed by the physical conditions and his choice would be made for him. Thus, if there is freedom there must be at least some thinking possible quite independently of any corresponding cerebral process.

On such a view it is no longer impossible that consciousness may persist after the brain is destroyed. An examination of the evidence seems to support the view that there is no very close correspondence between brain and activity and consciousness. It seems that our thinking is partially divorced from our brain, a conclusion which suggests, though of course does not prove, the possibility of consciousness after death.

Robert A. Millikan

God is the unifying principle of the universe.

No more sublime conception of God has ever been presented to the mind of man than that which is furnished by Evolution, when it represents Him as revealing Himself through countless ages in the development of the earth as an abode for man, and in the age long inbreathing of life into constituent matter, culminating in man with his spiritual nature and all his God like powers.

Sir James Jeans

Today there is a wide measure of agreement, which on the physical side of science approaches almost to unanimity, that the stream of knowledge is heading toward a non-mechanical universe; the universe begins to look more like a great thought than like a great machine. Mind no longer appears as an accidental intruder into the realm of matter; we are beginning to suspect that we ought rather to hail it as the creator and governor of the realm of matter. . . . The universe can be best pictured, although still very imperfectly and inadequately, as consisting of pure thought; the thought of what, for want of a wider word, we must describe as a mathematical thinker. In watching the metamorphosis of the old picture of nature or the universe into the new picture which science today is giving us, we do not see the addition of mind to matter so much as the complete disappearance of matter. Nothing in matter survives. The background of the universe, the reality, is mind.

Supplement

Just as the writer is completing the manuscript of this article, an important volume appears from the press of the Macmillan Company, New York, entitled *The Great Design*, consisting of fourteen essays written by fourteen scientists nearly or quite as eminent as those quoted above. These scientists give their various answers to the following important questions;

Is the world a soulless mechanism?
Is it the work of blind chance?
Is materialism true, or is it not?
Is there everywhere order and intelligence in nature?

'Is the universe (as Huxley asked) a mud pie, made by two blind children, Matter and Force?

Or, is it something great, rational and wonderful; something worthy of respect; something moving steadily on and on and up, to the completion and fulfil of God's sublime plan of Evolution, the plan by which He has already created the world and man, and by which He is going majestically forward, now with man's help, to create an ever better world, and an ever higher and nobler humanity?

This book, *The Great Design*, is edited by Francis Mason. Its great significance lies in the fact that Sir William Thompson, who writes the introduction, and all the fourteen scientists who contribute the chapters, *take unequivocally the theistic position*.

The names of the fourteen are: Robert Grant Allen, director of Lick Observatory, California. James Arnold Crowther, lecturer in physics, University of Cambridge. Arthur Stewart Eve, professor of physics, McGill University. Baily Willis, geologist, lecturer, Johns Hopkins University and University of Chicago. C. Lloyd Morgan, University of Bristol, England. Ernest W. MacBride, professor of geology, Imperial College of Science, London. C. Stuart Grager, director Brooklyn Botanical Gardens. Henry E. Armstrong, formerly professor of chemistry, City College, London. Maynard M. Metcalf, formerly professor of zoology, Oberlin College, research associate, Johns Hopkins University. Sir Olive Lodge, Oxford and Cambridge, England. Sir Francis Younghusband, distinguished English traveller, scientist and writer. D. F. Fraser-Harris, formerly professor of physiology, Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia. Hans Driesch, professor of philosophy, Leipzig, Germany.

All persons interested in the question, Has science outgrown God? are advised to read this important book. They will find in it powerful support of the contention of Professor Einstein, Professor Compton, Professor Haldane, Professor Mather, Sir James Jeans, Sir Arthur Eddington, and Dr. Millikan, that the most approved and trustworthy science of today fully justifies religion in its age-long faith and belief that at the heart of the universe is not blind fate and meaninglessness, but Mind, Spirit, Intelligence, Purpose, Goodness, God,

South African News In Brief

National Conference

On Social Work. 1936

THE National Conference on Social Work which is being held from Sept. 30th to October 3rd in Johannesburg during the Empire Exhibition, will be attended on the opening night by His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Clarendon. The Conference will be opened by General J. O. Smuts, Minister of Justice, and Dr. E. G. Malherbe, Director of the National Bureau of Educational and Social Research, Pretoria, will also speak. A very interesting and embracing brochure has been drawn up which gives full particulars about the affairs of the Conference. It also contains a map of the ground indicating the different halls where deliberations will take place, informing about speakers, etc. At the moment more than 600 members to the Conference have been registered. An important and a popular side to the Conference will be the exhibition illustrating the work of more than 27 societies. The Exhibition will illustrate and serve as a guide to the welfare work which is being done by societies throughout the country. Interested visitors will be able to see some of the work from September 15, when exhibits will be arranged in the exhibits hall adjoining the Conference Hall of the Empire Exhibition. Most of the important sides of social work will be discussed and some of the most prominent speakers in the country will lead the deliberations. The importance of a Conference such as this cannot be stressed enough, because in discussion and unity of mind and purpose alone lies the solution of the many social problems of South Africa. Those who desire more particulars can write to the following address: The Secretary, c/o the National Bureau of Educational and Social Research, Union Buildings, Pretoria.

Pedestrians On Pavements Beware

Pavement traffic control has come into force in Durban. Those who disregard the warning to "keep left" will find that for a first offence they are liable to a fine not exceeding £10; for a second offence not exceeding £20 or imprisonment for not more than three months, without the option of a fine. The City Police are now enforcing a by-law which was promulgated in 1928. It states: "Persons using a foot-path shall, on meeting or being followed by any other persons, keep to the left side."

Indian Railway Employees

A meeting of about 200 S. A. R. & H. Indian employees was held in the Hindu Tamil Institute, Durban, recently. The chief speaker being Mr. Christopher who emphasised the necessity of unity amongst all workers, pointing out that also he believed in one union for all workers of a particular industry irrespective of race or colour, but owing to the sad experience of the past he advised the formation of a parallel organisation of Indian workers as the first step. Later when they had become trained to understand trade union organisation, they would then have to join up with the Non-European S. A. R. & H. Workers Union. He spoke on the very sad position of the Indian Railway employees of Durban of whom before the Act of the Union there were 6,000 and to-day less than 600. He urged all to join the new Union which was in their own interests. A representative of the S. A. R. & H. Workers Union (Non-European) also addressed the meeting. It was finally agreed unanimously by the meeting, that the new Union be formed and a working Committee of seven was immediately elected, to draft the constitution, etc. A further meeting will be held shortly to adopt a constitution and to pave the way for the establishment of a branch 100 per cent strong of Indian workers of the S. A. R. & H.

"Hands Off Africa"

Referring to the mandates in an interview at Dar-es-Salaam, Mr. Hofmeyr, Union Minister of the Interior, said there was no justification for handing over the African communities just as if they were bales of goods. "If Africans are to be treated as pawns in the European game, then it is right for us, as fellow Africans, to stand together and say, 'Hands off Africa!'. The nations of Europe have no right to juggle with the map of Africa. Any transfer of African territory involves human lives. The ultimate test of retention of the mandate is whether the nation deserves to hold it."

Native Gunman Undergoing Preparatory Examination

The Native gunman who is alleged to have murdered Bulalwa Elioti, by shooting him at Bergville on August 8, is undergoing preparatory examination at Estcourt. He is Ntlanzi Sandwene, supposed to be the kitchen boy of Robert Henry Ralfe, of the Farm Heavetree. The allegations against him are:

Murder of two Indians and a Native at Heartsease on June 13, 1934.

Murder of Native at Holmsdale Store, Hlatikulu, on November 23, 1935.

Murder of a Native at Bergville, on August 8, 1936.

Attempted murder of Montagu Simpson on the main road between Frere and Chieveley on May 16, 1932.

Attempted murder of an Indian at Amalamo Store, Tabamblope, on November 4, 1935.

Attempted murder of Jameson Nxumalo, a Native, on the Frere-Winterton road on August 9, 1936.

Two counts of theft of firearms.

Stanger Shooting Mystery

The preparatory examination of Mapoti Dube on an allegation of having shot and wounded an Indian storekeeper, Moosa Ahmed Patel, near Glendale, was opened before Mr. L. I. Cohen, Assistant Magistrate at Stanger, in the Indian Immigration Hospital last Monday. Mr. S. T. Pretorius led the evidence and Dube was represented by Mr. J. Levin. Patel stated that the native who shot him was not Dube, and that he had pointed out another man to the police in the morning. The other man was much shorter than Dube. Patel said he knew Dube well and the other man was an entire stranger to him. In reply to Mr. Levin, Patel declared that he had known Dube for about a year, and that he had often travelled in his taxi. He was sure that Dube was not the man who shot him, but the hat produced belonged to Dube and the other man must have borrowed it. The examination was adjourned to September 21, 1936.

Civil Aviation In South Africa

Sir Abe Bailey, has given £10,000 for the development of civil aviation in South Africa. In an interview Sir Abe said, "If the nation is to become air-minded it must, as the first essential, develop civil side of its aviation, and that is why I made this offer."

Durban Municipal Budget Of £3,226,229 Adopted

Durban's Budget for the present Municipal financial year, ending July 31 next, was adopted by the City Council unanimously and without discussion apart from the speech of the Chairman and Finance Committee, Councillor H. L. Buzzard. There is no change in the rates. They will remain at 6d. in the £. on land and 3d. in the £ on buildings. Beach restoration, £20,000; Mayville slum clearance, £65,610; Indian Market, £3,750. These are a few of the interesting items included in the Budget.

Richmond Indian School Buildings

The Richmond town board has agreed to a request made by the Education Department for the board's authority for the transfer of the Indian Government school to the disused European Government school premises.

Sydenham Indian Bus Route

After month of discussion the Durban City Council came to a decision regarding the Sydenham Indian Bus route at its meeting on Monday last. On January 13 it was decided to change the existing route along Essenwood and Sydenham Roads to a route through Toll Gate and along Randles Road and Ramsay Avenue, but on Monday, by a substantial majority, the Council rescinded this resolution and decided to adhere to the existing route along Essenwood and Sydenham Roads to Overport. Councillor W. B. Grindrod urged that the route along Randles Road and Ramsay Avenue be improved and "made safe," and immediately this was done that the bus service be diverted to these roads. Councillor Mrs. Benson protested against this bus service being operated through a select residential area of the City and over roads that were never constructed for this type of traffic.

Young Men's Muslim Association

The Second Annual General Meeting of the above Association was held on September 9, at 62, Madress Arcade under the presidency of Mr. H. A. Kharwa. After the usual secretarial and financial reports the following were elected for the year 1936/7: President, Mr. S. A. Murchie; Vice-President, Mr. H. A. Kharwa; Secretary, Mr. D. M. Bassa; Hon. Joint Treasurers, Messrs. E. E. Coovadia and A. E. Jeewa; Committee, Messrs. S. Amod, M. E. Patel, D. A. Seedat and G. H. Amra.

Durban Indian Young Men's Club

At the annual general meeting of the club held recently the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Patrons: Dr. K. M. Mistry and Mr. S. P. Chetty, President: Mr. V. K. Moodley, Vice-Presidents: Messrs. R. Bijon, P. Doorasamy, M. F. Bodalia, G. K. Padia and V. S. Moodley; Hon. Secretary: Mr. Bikram R. Singh, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. K. P. Pillay; Committee: Messrs. M. N. Naidoo, A. Ramgulum and D. M. Koobair.

Social And Personal

Mr. Justice Richard Feetham, Judge-President of the Natal Supreme Court, has been appointed to act as a Judge of Appeal, with effect from September 16, whenever necessary owing to the absence, illness or other incapacity of the Acting Chief Justice or any Judge of Appeal during the present term of the Appellate Division. During his absence from the Natal Provincial Division Mr. Justice E. D. Matthews is appointed to act as Judge-President.

We heartily welcome back home Mr. V. B. Nagrani of Bulawayo S. Rhodesia,

who has returned from a short visit to Europe.

Mr. A. M. Vanker leaves on Sunday afternoon September 20 by the mail train for Johannesburg. He will be away for 14 days during which time he will visit the Kruger National Park and the Empire Exhibition.

Mr. S. Muthray, the Sub-Post Master of the Indian Post Office, Maritzburg, who left for the Eastern Cape Province for eye treatment is now a private patient in the Port Elizabeth Provincial Hospital (Frankel Ward 1), and is receiving expert treatment in the light of modern discoveries. Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Lingham, 5 John Street, Port Elizabeth who are in charge of Mr. Muthray's welfare will be pleased to inform his friends of progress made by the patient from time to time.

Johannesburg Immigration Office

The Johannesburg Immigration Office has been transferred from the old Fire Station Jeppe Street, Johannesburg to Room No. 19, the old Post Office Building, opposite the City Hall, Johannesburg.

RHODESIA NOTES

(FROM OUR SALISBURY CORRESPONDENT)

FAREWELL MEETING

A MEETING of the Hindus of Salisbury was held in the Hindu School to bid farewell to Mr. B. U. Goswami who after serving the Hindu Society as a teacher for two years was leaving for India. Speeches to suit the occasion were made by Messrs. Motibhai P. Patel, N. D. Mehta, Ramabhai, Morarjibhai P. Patel and C. O. Patel and a gold medal was presented to Mr. Goswami in appreciation of his services. Mr. Goswami suitably thanked the meeting for the honour done to him and donated one guinea to the Society and distributed silk handkerchieves to the school boys and blouse-pieces to the school girls. The meeting terminated after taking light refreshments.

A Great Indian Enterprise

The opening of the City Suit-Case Manufacturing Factory was performed by the Mayor Mr. Leslie B. Fereday on September 7 in the presence of a representative gathering. This is an Indian

enterprise, the first of its kind in the Colony. Among the guests present were Sir Percy Fynn, Acting Prime Minister, Mr. H. M. Barbour, President of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, Mr. N. St. Quintin, President of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, Mr. N. A. Philip, President of the Chamber of Industry and all the representatives of almost all the European and Indian firms. Mr. Bhulabhai after welcoming the guests said in the course of his speech that the step they had taken was to lead the Colony to self-supporting status. The Colony was passing through a period of industrial evolution and that this industry would help it to attain economic freedom by consuming its raw material and utilising local labour. It was their desire to expand the industry to such an extent as to be able to supply all possible high class leather manufactured goods to the whole Colony and they hoped to achieve this through the co-operation of Europeans and Indians.

The Mayor then formally opened the building and in the course of his brief speech said he was very pleased to see yet another industry in Salisbury, particularly as he understood it would eventually use raw materials such as skins and hides produced in this country. The Mayor referred to the fact that the firm had imported a European technical adviser from overseas, and that they proposed to use local native labour. He paid a tribute to the civic sense and loyalty of the Indian community, with whom he had very happy associations. He hoped that the new venture would meet not only with approval but support of all good Rhodesians. It was a matter of gratification that such articles as suitcases could be made within the Colony instead of being imported. He wished the venture a great success and prosperity. As a memento of the occasion the Mayor was presented with a magnificent key. The ceremony ended with light refreshments and a survey of the factory.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

KHAN GAFFAR KHAN SPEAKS

"Even 35 Crores Of 'Asses' Are Difficult To Control"

Addressing a Congress meeting at Almora, soon after his release from prison, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is reported to have said:—

"I have travelled wide all over the world. The difference that I noted between India and other free countries is very marked. In other countries there also dwell people just like India of different creeds and cultures. But there I had not on any occasion heard such cries as Hindu tea and Mahomedan tea etc. Such wicked cries create bad impressions on the minds of the children of the motherland and they are divided when they grow up as Mahomedans and Hindus. I am not a diplomatic, but a religious minded man. I say plainly what I think to be just and true. It is a puzzle to me how India, which is inhabited by 35 crores of people is governed by a handful of Britishers. We take pride in calling ourselves 'men'—but it is even difficult for a body of few men to control 35 crores of 'asses' so easily as we are being controlled. I do not speak to town people. I know their demands are much higher than those of villagers, hence they cannot make much sacrifices. Towns are good for showy work. The real work is only possible in the villages—as villagers can put up with hard life easily. The main cause of any success in the Frontier Province is that firstly, there are very few towns and, secondly, I have worked amongst the villagers. I am away from the Frontier for all these five years. Government used every means to suppress agitation there and the Government claims that the movement has been suppressed. If this is a fact then what is the need to ban any entry into any homeland and in the neighbouring Provinces of the Punjab? We say to ourselves Hindu or Mohammedan. I say plainly that a slave has no religion. It is generally said that the Congress is Hindu organisation, but it is a vicious lie. In my province Hindus are activated by being told that if they backed the Congress agitation they would be slaves to Mahomedans. I do not see any harm if under Hindu ruler the starving Mahomedans get their food or vice versa. To be under the rule of the majority community of the land is far better than to be slaves of foreigners. In the end he stressed on the audience the need for

Hindu-Muslim unity and declared that Congress is an institution that represents the people of all classes and creeds in the land. So the Congress programme must be backed by the people of every community and specially by Mahomedans whose religion teaches them to be free."

Civil Liberties Union

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued a statement saying that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has consented to become Honorary President of the proposed Civil Liberties Union while Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be Chairwoman and head of the National Council of the Union.

Higher Education Of Muslim Girls

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdullah, founder and Honorary Secretary of the Muslim Girls' Intermediate College, Aligarh, who had been making strenuous efforts for the last two years to persuade the Aligarh Muslim University authorities to open degree classes for girls, like all the other Universities in India, interviewed made the following statement:—"The University authorities have ultimately agreed to my proposal, and have recognised the claim of the women of the community for providing facilities of degree education in the institution for them. So far the University had been quite indifferent to the education of girls but perceiving an awakening among the younger generation to the need of higher education of Muslim girls they have ultimately consented to accommodate the girls in the University. I feel quite hopeful that the local Government will come forward to give a liberal aid to this college as its main object is to provide higher education for the purdah girls of the community, for whose education no provision exists anywhere. I am depending to a great deal upon the kind assurances of aid given to me by the Hon. the Minister of Education when he was waited upon by a deputation in June last." The arrangement arrived at between K. B. Sheikh Abdullah, and the University authorities has been embodied in an Ordinance.

"Divine Purpose Of Life"

"The Divine purpose of Life" was the theme of a short broadcast address by Hon. Sir Mahomed Zafrulla Khan, Commerce and Railway Member with the Government of India, during his recent

visit to Hyderabad. Sir Mohd Zafrulla referred to the part played by wireless in bringing into closer contact people living in different parts of the world, annihilating distance. The aeroplane was another instrument in that process. Through these means the whole human family was being brought together. What was the purpose behind all that? "On the physical side," Sir Mahomed declared, "it is the divine purpose to bring together the whole of humanity like one family."

60,000 Copies Sold Out

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Autobiography is now running into sixth edition and has completed 60,000 copies. The book is selling like hot cakes.

'Gita Tower Of Light'

In the course of a signed message from his village retreat at Segaon to the *Vir Bharat*, on the occasion of Lord Krishna's birthday, Mahatma Gandhi says: He is a staunch believer in the philosophy of the Gita. He had met so many disappointments in life that but for the "Karma Yoga" gospel of Lord Krishna in the Gita, he might have turned mad. Rama is his *That Dev* and Krishna his *guru*. He loves Ramayana, but in the hour of disappointment and trouble seeks light from the Gita, which serves him as a lighthouse.

Plight Of Indians In Spain

Sindhi merchants in Spain are in a plight owing to the present trouble in that country between the workers and the Government. A deputation of the Sind Workers' Association, Hyderabad, led by Mr. Pratap Daldas waited upon the Governor of Sind in connection with the plight of the Sindhi merchants in Spain. The deputationists referred to the telegram addressed to the Government of India pointing out that the fate of nearly 200 Sindhi merchants was in the balance. They requested His Excellency to support their cause presented before the Government of India, with a view to obtaining compensation from the Spanish Government for the damage sustained by the Sindhi merchants. His Excellency gave the deputationists a patient hearing and promised to look into the matter.

THE ATHLONE SCHOOL & WORKSHOPS FOR THE BLIND

MAKING UP LEEWAY.

"AND now that a school is opened do you mean to say he cannot be admitted?"

The speaker was the father of a blind lad of 19, who stood at his side with a face full of wistful longing, easily seen in spite of his sightless eyes. A few paces away the Earl of Athlone, then Governor General, was drinking tea and talking with Advocate R. W. Bowen.

It was a Saturday afternoon, May 7th, 1927. The Governor had just declared open the first school for non-European blind children in the whole of South Africa. The crowd pressed round, going in and out of the rooms, inspecting the small house acquired to act as school, hostel and staff quarters. The six small blind children sat demurely on a form against the wall, doubtless wondering what all the noise was about!

Mr. X, the father of the the blind lad, had been told beforehand that funds for a new venture being so hard to get only children under 16 could be accepted. But like the importunate widow he refused to take a refusal, attended the opening ceremony, and then, when a chance came, approached a clergyman standing near.

Taking the boy by the arm the Rev. A. W. Blaxall led him over to the blind advocate and the Earl. "Here is a lad" he said "who has waited years for a chance, and now we have said he cannot be admitted." A word from the Governor drew out his story. Owing to his colour he had never been able to go to a school for the blind. Plans were made to send him overseas but money could not be raised. Braille books and a slate were obtained from London. He had learned a little. "Please give me my chance" he pleaded with no trace of fear in the presence of the King's representative. Silence for a moment. "What are we to do, your Excellency?" Mr. Bowen said "he is over 16 and we can get no grant for him." "Take him, and risk it," came the quick reply.

He was admitted, has made up the leeway in his life, and is to-day a much respected member of the staff.

But making up leeway is a difficult and expensive task. For half a century South Africa has provided nobly and

generously for white blind children, and it is not altogether a matter for surprise that provision for other lagged until their cause was pleaded by one who understood.

Throughout 1926, and the early months of 1927, Advocate Bowen worked hard collecting funds, securing a measure of government support—pleading the cause of the less fortunate blind. A sightless man himself he knew that no blind person really wants to be an idle beggar. Robbed to a large extent of physical independence they long for the freedom of the spirit, and a chance to work for their own support.

Like lightning the news spread through the country that the Athlone School for the Blind would receive blind children of any race. Applications came from Cradock, Alice, Port Elizabeth and far away Johannesburg. By the end of the year a dozen were in residence. Another year and that number was doubled, and then trebled. Children of all ages, of varying grades of ability, of every conceivable type. Without doubt all would have been doomed to misery of neglect, growing up to be paupers, a burden to the country. Instead, today, in the 10th year of its life the school register reveals that over 120 have been admitted. 87 are still in residence, several are earning their own living in Workshops for the Blind, one



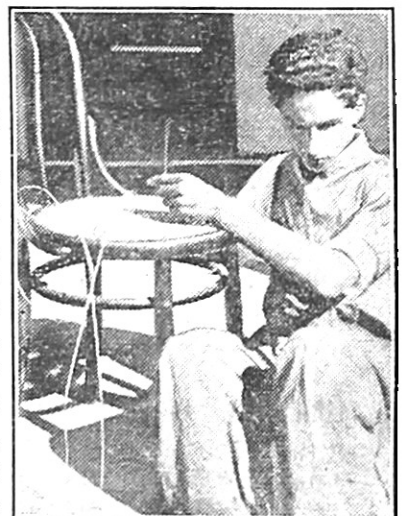
"HAVING EYES THAT SEE NOT"

A totally blind boy in the Athlone School for the Blind. Because his parents were sensible and sent him young to school he is now in Std. 6.



"SIGHT SAVING WORK"

A very important part of the work at the Athlone School for the Blind is that of caring for the eyes of those with very weak sight. If neglected they will go blind. Here we see a boy who has a blind father and a blind grandfather—he still has a little sight left and it is hoped that with care he will keep it. He is working at a special desk.



"A BLIND LAD WORKING"

It is better to work than to beg

is training for Christian work, one is training to be a foreman, 6 have had their eyes restored after long medical care, with operations.

Still the applications come in for the leeway of a generation cannot be made up in a decade. Some of those who are waiting to be admitted are living pitiable lives, every year they lose making the task of teaching harder.

Alas, the present buildings of the institution are absolutely full, unhygienically full (may the Health Officer not read this) to say nothing of discomfort.

Can we refuse to give them a chance in life? Confident that the public will not allow this the school authorities have accepted an offer of ground at

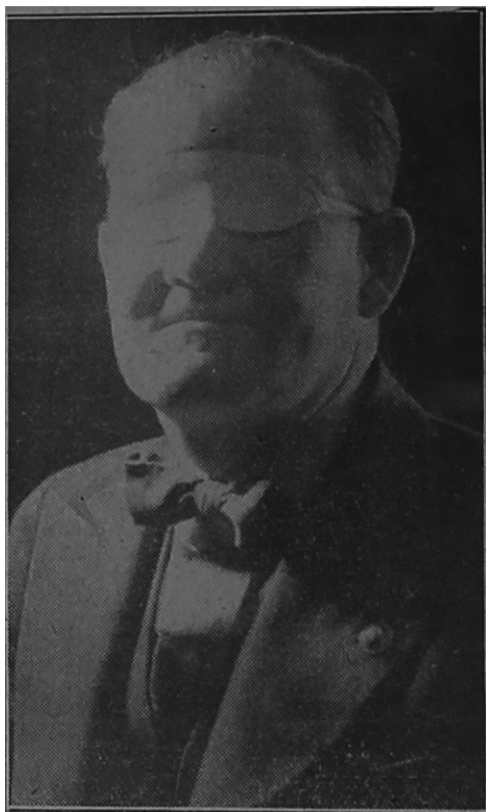
Plumstead from the Capetown City Council, and they are planning to erect buildings which will provide for all the poorest blind children of our country for a generation at least.

So the appeal is made to you, reader, to give our own blind children a chance, Send your gifts, small as well as large, to P.O. Box 1144, Capetown.

MR. R. W. BOWEN M.P. APPEALS TO S.A. INDIANS

FRIENDS.—Are you satisfied that your blind children should be left to grow up with no hope in life? I am sure you are not. Being myself blind I know that there is no happiness for the blind except in useful occupation—I know also that there is nothing a blind person dislikes more than to be pitied because of his blindness. And the blind can be as useful as their friends who see. They can be taught in school by special means to read what is known as the braille type. They can learn trades by which to earn a living. To a very large extent many of them can become self-supporting.

Possibly some of you think that it is all very well for me to talk of these opportunities for the blind to learn to be happy and useful, but I am a white man and have all the advantages of the social order to which I belong. I can understand you feel this but I want you



MR. R. W. BOWEN M.P.

to know that with the blind it is not the case that one section of the community in South Africa enjoys advantages denied to others. Ten years ago that was the case for then there was only one school in the Union for the blind—but now all is altered. There is a school near Capetown prepared to take blind children of any race or colour. In fact, since that school was opened 9 years ago several Indians have been admitted. There they are taught all that modern education for the blind can offer them. The only thing that worries me is that the buildings are now full. So I am turning to understanding people throughout South Africa to help me raise the money needed to put up adequate buildings. I ask you to read the memorandum I have prepared and send me as much as you can afford.

Thanking you, Yours sincerely,

R. W. BOWEN.

The Sporting World

Pretorians Football Club

THE Pretorians Football Club, which won the Transvaal League (late Venn Gopal Naidoo's Cup) by defeating the powerful team of the East Rand, "Germiston F.C." by four goals to nil on Sept 6, on the Germiston Ground, again qualified themselves by winning the Pirates Football Club, in the District Final by three goals to nil for the Transvaal Challenge (late E. Hocking's Cup). The Semi-Final for this Cup will be played between the District Finalists of Johannesburg and Pretorians Football Club on Sunday September 20, at Pretoria on the Indian Sports Ground at 3.30 p.m. The P.F.C. team was: Messrs. A. Layoo (capt.), M. T. Mooloo, G. Sooboo, S. Chetty, G. Moothoo, I. Layloo, V. N. Naidoo, V. V. Naidoo, M. Khan, G. Reddie and G. Padayachee.

Chaka's Kraal Indian Sporting Club

A friendly Football match between the above club and Tongaat Stars was held at the Chaka's Kraal Sports Ground on Sunday, September 13. The results were: Chaka's Kraal "A" Seniors lost by

By "Rambler"

one goal; and Juniors won by one nil. The wind was too heavy, and it was hard to judge the combination of the team. A reception was given at Mr. D. B. Singh's residence and speeches were delivered by Mr. Kareem on behalf of Tongaat Stars Club, and Mr. O. K. Moodley on behalf of Chaka's Kraal Sporting Club.

Campbell And Van Der Walt Draw

In a six-round wrestling contest in the Feather Market Hall on Saturday, Johannesburg van der Walt and "Lightning" Joe Campbell drew with one fall each. The bout was not very impressive. Campbell, who showed greater activity, scored the first fall in the third round. Van der Walt equalised in the fifth, when Campbell lay on his back and seemed to invite his opponent to satisfy the requirements for a fall. The sixth and final round was the most colourful of all with flying tackles, mule kicks and butts which missed the objectives at times,

Sporting Chips.

The all India Cricket team beat the Indian Gymkhana at Osterley by an innings and 77 runs. The scores were: All India, first innings, 303. Indian Gymkhana, first innings, 144 (C. S. Naidu four for 21). Follow on, second innings, 83 (Palia four for 6 runs).

o o o

Young Pillay, Port Elizabeth writes:—The challenge issued by Jack Pillay, the Eastern Province middle-weight wrestling champion, in the columns of your widely read paper as the claimant to the vacant South African middle-weight title, I am prepared to meet him in a titular bout at any time and anywhere as well as for a side stake of £50.

o o o

Joe Foord has left Ladysmith to proceed overseas, where he will go into training with his brother, Ben Foord. Joe sailed from Durban on the *Gloweater Castle* yesterday.

o o o

In a match for the Sunorash Shield, played last week-end, Swifts beat Clare Estates by eight goals to one.