

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903

No. 49.—Vol. XXXIV.

Friday, December 4th, 1936

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

NOTES AND NEWS

Will Mahatma Gandhi Visit South Africa?

"WILL Mahatma Gandhi visit South Africa?" This is the question put to us by many. The *Natal Advertiser's* London correspondent recently reported that he was contemplating visiting South Africa. We are in direct and almost regular communication with Mahatma Gandhi but we have no information of his desiring to come to South Africa. Mahatma Gandhi has received pressing invitations from America and Japan and we do not think he would dream of coming to South Africa when he is not able to go to places which have invited him. We can therefore safely say that there is no truth in the message published in the *Advertiser*. The last mail from India brings the news that after paying hurried visits to Benaras, Ahmedabad and Kathiawad Mahatma Gandhi has once again settled down in the village of Segaon.

The Price Of India's Friendship

In the course of a leader on the South African Parliamentary delegation when the delegation was leaving the shores of India, the *Leader* (Allahabad) wrote: "We do not expect any immediate change for the better, as a result of the visit, in the attitude of the white settlers towards Indians in the Union. The former suffer from a strong colour prejudice and a sense of racial superiority. The Indian residents are regarded by them as economically undesirable, socially inferior and politically perhaps a nuisance. They would be glad if they could get rid of them. The democratically elected Government there reflects in its measures and policies these prejudices. With knowledge and closer contact between the two countries these prejudices may in course of time disappear. There is a feeling in India as well as among Indian settlers in South Africa, that the undertaking of the South African Government to develop to the fullest extent the capacities and opportunities of Indians who were regarded as permanent sections of the population has not been

faithfully carried out. Mr. Hofmeyr did not claim that the South Africans had done all that was possible in the matter. He pleaded that there were difficulties on both sides and urged that there was need for patience and that time should be allowed to work. He gave an assurance that they desired to co-operate in harmonizing the interests of the white settlers and Indian residents. We hope that the members of the delegation on their return will cast their powerful influence on the side of justice and equity, and will tell their compatriots that, to quote the words of Mr. Hofmeyr in his speech at Delhi, 'India and South Africa must be friendly,' that 'they cannot afford to be enemies' and that the two countries 'had many common interests.' They should also tell them, to quote again the words of the leader of the delegation, that 'India is on the move politically,' 'India is on the move socially,' 'India is moving forward industrially and India is also on the move spiritually.' Such an India, pulsating with new life, expects that those Indians who have made South Africa their home should not be subjected to invidious treatment and should not be regarded as pariahs. The price of India's friendship is the grant of full rights of citizenship to Indian settlers.

Housing For Indians

As a result of the publication of the Minister's intimation that he will not permit the Council to expropriate land in the Orient Lane slum area until the Municipality has provided other accommodation, the latter is now taking steps, we understand, to provide sub-economic housing on the Corporation's estates at Springfield and Cato Manor to accommodate the Indians who are to be turned out of the Orient Lane and Riverside slum areas. The City Engineer has been instructed, it is learnt, to immediately prepare a layout for the erection of 50 dwellings at Cato Manor and 15 dwellings at Springfield. The buildings will be either brick or concrete or a combination of both.

Housing Municipal Employees

A suggestion that the Durban City Council should devote the money set aside on the Municipal estimates for

the erection of additional Indian barracks for the purpose of building small cottages instead is made by the Durban Indian Municipal Employees' Society in a letter to the Town Clerk. The letter states: "The Society wishes to endorse the remarks of Councillor Mrs. E. A. Benson to the effect that separate houses should be erected for the Indian Municipal employees on lands owned by the Municipality in place of the present barracks system. The Municipality will be setting a good example to other employers of labour if it begins the erection of small cottages with small plots of land to house their employees. Should the City Council view with favour the application of the Society, it is hoped that the buildings will be built close to transport. It is understood that the City Engineer, Mr. W. M. Campbell, has also approved of the system, the only drawback, according to his contention, being the extra land required for the cottages, but this, the Society feels, can be overcome as the Municipality has large tracts of land in various parts of the suburbs which have been lying idle for a considerable period."

Union's Population

According to the preliminary results of the 1936 census revised to October 15 the figures of the Union's population are: Total 9,588,665 of which Europeans are 2,003,512 and of the 7,585,153 non-Europeans, Natives are 6,597,241, Coloured persons 767,984, and Asiatics 219,928. The last census of all races of the population was taken in 1921. The following comparative table shows increases since 1921:—

Europeans: From 1,519,488 in 1921 to 2,003,512 in 1936.

Natives: 4,697,813 in 1921 to 6,597,241 in 1936.

Coloureds: 545,548 in 1921 to 767,984 in 1936.

Asiatics: 165,731 in 1921 to 219,928 in 1936.

Totals: 6,928,580 in 1921 and 9,588,665 in 1936.

The relationship of the rural to urban population of the Union is: Rural, 6,572,341; urban, 3,016,324.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1936

Our "New Master"

WE were not so much shocked with the appointment of the new Governor-General for South Africa as we are with the changes that have taken place in the Union Cabinet. The news that Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr is no longer the Minister of the Interior has come as a rude shock to the whole Indian community. Of course it was inconceivable that a person like Mr. Hofmeyr with his liberal views on the Asiatic and Native problems—the two burning problems of the Union—would be allowed to remain long in the Cabinet. He had become unpopular from the moment he took a courageous stand against the Government on the Native Bills. The very friendly spirit in which he received the various representations of the Indian community was not much liked by those who wished to deal with them with an iron hand. He had become a sort of thorn to anti-Asiatics and anti-Natives both within the Union Cabinet and without. But while we did not expect Mr. Hofmeyr to remain very long in the Cabinet little did we expect to lose him as Minister of the Interior so soon. At the same time we are pleasantly surprised that he still remains in the Cabinet holding the portfolio of Mines, Education, Labour and Social Welfare. We have no doubt all these Departments will greatly benefit by the association of Mr. Hofmeyr and Indians will still have occasion to trouble him and to take advantage, not undue we hope, of his generosity.

The present legislation especially the Slums Act and the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act have set fear into the minds of Indians as to what will happen if Mr. Hofmeyr would have to go and an un-

sympathetic Minister were to succeed him. The policy underlying these two pieces of legislation is such that it would bring about the annihilation of the Indian community if they were to be handled at all unsympathetically. Our only solace was that we had a sympathetic Minister in Mr. Hofmeyr whom we could look to to prevent maladministration of the Acts by unscrupulous local authorities. In this respect we are very grateful to Mr. Hofmeyr for having dealt firmly with the Durban City Council in its administration of the Slums Act against Indians.

Our new "Master" is Mr. Stuttaford who is now appointed Minister of the Interior. Mr. Richard Stuttaford has had an interesting career. For many years a close friend of General Hertzog, he is one of the ablest business men in the country. For many years now he has been regarded as the principal commercial critic in the House of Assembly. In 1932 Mr. Stuttaford headed the commercial advisers who accompanied the official Union delegation to the Ottawa Conference. His services there were invaluable to the Minister of Finance, who on more than one occasion has paid a compliment to Mr. Stuttaford. He was born in 1870, and was educated in England. His active association with the public affairs of this country dates from 1906, when he was elected to the Town Council of Capetown. From 1921 to 1923 he was president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa. At the 1924 general election, Mr. Stuttaford was returned to Parliament as the South African Party representative for Newlands. Mr. Stuttaford, who now represents Claremont, was in 1933 chosen as a Minister without Portfolio of the Coalition Cabinet. During the absence of Mr. Pirow in 1933, he acted as Minister of Railways, and in 1935, owing to the illness of

Mr. P. G. Grobler, he was temporarily the Minister of Native Affairs. Mr. Stuttaford is however to us a "new broom." We have not had much experience of him. We may not, nor do we wish to prejudge him. In the course of his new duties he will come closely in touch with Asiatic affairs and in dealing with them we sincerely hope he will be guided by the same spirit that guided his immediate predecessor and that he will act sympathetically in the administration of legislation affecting them and temper justice with mercy.

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NOTES AND NEWS (Contd.)

The Cape, with a total for all races of 3,529,027, has the biggest population of the four provinces. The Transvaal comes next with 3,341,144; then Natal with 1,946,640; and the Free State with 771,854.

The Transvaal has the biggest European population, namely, 820,620, compared with 791,394 in the Cape, 200,947 in the Free State, and 190,551 in Natal. During these five years Natal's European population has increased from 177,449 to 190,551.

United Party Again Pressing For Mixed Marriage Laws

The demand for legislation to prohibit Asiatics marrying Europeans will again be put forward by a number of branches when the quarterly congress of the United Party on the Witwatersrand meets in Johannesburg on December 7. United Party members in Fordsburg have been insistent in working for this move. A resolution on the subject has already been adopted at the congress of the Witwatersrand branch of the Party and at the Transvaal Congress. The motion was to go forward to the Union Congress at Bloemfontein. This congress has been postponed and the branches of the United Party are now insisting that the matter should be dealt with before the next session of Parliament.

Coloured Township For New Clare

It was announced at a meeting of the Public Health Committee of the Johannesburg City Council last week that a letter had been received from the Ministry of Health stating that the Housing Board had approved of a coloured township being established at Newclare. The site has been the subject of considerable controversy. The purchase price of the land is £40,000 for the 200 acres. The Council having obtained the sanction of the Housing Board to establish the township, can now proceed with the scheme if it still desires to do so.

A SOUTH AFRICAN ON INDIA

The following is the first of a series of articles contributed to the *Rand Daily Mail* by Mr. Leif Egeland M.P., a member of the South African Parliamentary Delegation that recently visited India. Further articles will be reproduced in subsequent issues of *INDIAN OPINION*.

In the course of a recent Goodwill tour in India we were afforded a surprisingly wide glimpse of a sub-continent as large as Europe excluding Russia. We had just on two months (all but 26 days of which were spent on board ship) in which to improve our knowledge by study, observation and by personal contacts of the Empire's most colourful and perplexing unit at a critical moment in her history.

Successively we were guests of a thriving cosmopolitan city like Bombay and of the ruler of India's premier Native State. After sweltering in the heat of Madras and Calcutta we experienced the cool relief of hill stations like Ootacamund and Simla, seats of Government during the summer months. We steeped ourselves at Lahore, Delhi, Agra and elsewhere in the architectural glories of the Mogul past. Two unforgettable days we spent near the North West Frontier, learning amid the wild grandeur of the Khyber, that most grimly dramatic spot, something of the stern realities which there complicate the problem of India's security. In short, we "did" India in what even Americans would consider record time.

Sound Advice

In the light of so hurried a visit I cannot pretend in these articles to be dogmatic about the "real India." Shortly before our departure I sought advice of a friend who has a very wide experience of India. He replied that, although he had been there for ten years, spoken three dialects and lived for weeks on end in the villages, he didn't understand India or Indians when he left. "So don't worry your head about trying to see the real India," he added. "You won't."

Having now begun to understand for myself something of the immensity, the charm and the complexity, the paradoxes and the problems that make up India, I can appreciate the essential soundness of my friend's advice. Still, I cannot as a sympathetic observer and a replete tourist resist the temptation of hazarding a few impressions and views, especially on the absorbingly interesting problem of what is likely to happen to the vast experiment in democratic government now being inaugurated there.

My most obvious impression is of the immensity of India. This is hardly

surprising of a country more than three times the size of the Union, and with a population which makes up three quarters of the British Empire.

Of its 350 million inhabitants about one fourth reside within "Indian" India, the so-called independent Native States, ruled over by Princes who wield absolute powers over their people but acknowledge the suzerainty of the British Crown. The remainder live in the eleven provinces of 'British' India, administered by Governors with Provincial Executives and Legislatures to whom under the 1935 Government of India Act self-government is being conceded, subject, however, to certain safeguards and so to the ultimate control of Westminster.

Great Diversity

Diversity is an equally marked characteristic of India, diversity of race, of creed and of condition. The task of achieving unity of the diversities is one of enormous difficulty. The late Aristide Briand strove for the ideal of a United States of Europe, the very suggestion of which in the ears of Herr Hitler or M. Stalin would sound to-day like a poor joke. And yet the new Constitution proposes to set up a Federated State of All-India in a country quite as diverse as Europe.

For India's many tribes (and races speak a dozen main languages. The chief of these, Hindustani, is understood by upwards of a third of the whole population and is considered likely to become what Swahili is in East Africa, the *lingua franca* of the masses, although some think that English as the language of government and of the *intelligentsia* will eventually be not only India's chief link with the outside world, but also her common language.

Apart from these main languages some 200 or more dialects survive owing to the distressingly big proportion of the population who are still illiterate. According to the last census, less than one sixth of the men and less than one thirtieth of the women of India could read or write, although an extra five and a half millions had learnt to do so during the preceding decade.

Many Creeds

The diversity of creeds is no less marked, and its significance is increased because in India religious difference means also difference of law and custom even of civilisation. In the past conflicts between adherents of the three leading faiths Hindu, Muslim or Sikh, have frequently spelt disorder and bloodshed. That this is still the case is shown by the recent serious riots in Bombay.

India's religions include some 77 million Muslims and about six million Christians (mostly in the South). There is also a bewildering variety of lesser sects, ranging from the simplest Animism to the subtlest Buddhism. But the vast majority of Indians, about two-thirds, are Hindus of some form or other, and over all India's diversity is spread the greater unity which springs from the binding force of Hinduism.

Notwithstanding its 3,000 year old system of rigid caste, Hinduism is in other respects the most tolerant and absorbant of religions, as Indian Buddhism learnt centuries ago. Within its fold it embraces alike Jains, whose anxiety not to destroy animal life (even mosquitoes) is so strong that most of them follow sedentary occupations and some will not go out after dusk for fear of involuntarily taking life, and devotees of the Goddess Kali, at whose venerable but unattractive shrine in Calcutta I saw the crude sacrifices of goat and buffalo for subsequent consumption by members of the five per cent. minority of meat-eating Hindus.

Paradox Of Hinduism

It is a striking paradox that while Hinduism has bred in the Indian mind a certain attitude to life so universal as to make a whole sub-continent appear as cast in one mould and therefore presenting a genuine unity, the social effects of the essentially Hindu conception of caste have been to breed dissension within its own ranks, and to thwart all attempts to remove grave abuses like child marriage or to improve the lot of Hindu widows and of the 60 odd million outcasts or "untouchables."

Apart from an isolated institution like the Ram Krishna (Hindu) Mission in Bengal, I never heard of any organised non-Christian religious body as such engaging in social service or uplift work. To an outsider it would appear from the squalor and superstition so often met with that there is a big need to "recondition" much in Indian religions so as to fit them to help rather than hinder attempts to improve conditions under which their devotees exist.

The unity born of Hinduism to which I have referred has been powerfully reinforced by the consequences of British rule during the last century and a half. That rule has given India a Government whose authority has remained unquestioned throughout the sub-continent—a Government which has kept out the foreign invader and kept the peace at home, and which has introduced the rule of law, just administration, and Western education.

Towards Self-Government

The result of all this has been to engender a sense of political unity and of national pride and to intensify the clamour for full self-government. The placid stillness of ages of Hinduism has been stirred, and the political aspirations of the educated classes have obtained an influence out of all proportion to their numbers. So much is this so that the hitherto dumb illiterate millions have responded to the magnetic appeal of leaders like Gandhi, and no longer unquestioningly accept the Government of India. Even the backward denizens of the villages, when they find that neither good monsoon rains nor just rule can keep up the prices of their

products, tend to become uncomprehending followers of the political agitators.

This growing sense of national unity fostered by British rule was also quickened by India's participation in the Great War and at Versailles, and by her separate representation on the League of Nations and on the governing body of the International Labour Office. Whether that unity is sufficiently developed to justify the committal into Indian hands of the considerable share in government contemplated under the new constitution it is still a matter of doubt to many well-wishers of India.

It will require to be strong indeed if the storms and stresses of the years

ahead are to be safely weathered. For as the recent British Joint Committee reported, no self-governing nation of the British Empire has ever been faced within its borders and at the same time by all the problems with which India has to deal, and which include the ever-present risk of hostilities on her frontier, the cleavages between communal and religious interests, the innumerable differences of race and speech, a financial system largely dependent for its credit on centres outside India, and a vast population in every conceivable stage of civilisation.

(To be continued)

UNION PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. HOFMEYR'S SPEECH AT FAREWELL FUNCTION

MR. HOFMEYR, leader of the South African delegation, replying to a toast proposed by the hon. Sir Jagdish Prasad at a farewell function at New Delhi in honour of the South African delegation said:—

"This is for your South African visitors both a happy and significant occasion. I regard what you have said as representing in words the good will which has been evidenced to us in so many different ways by all sections of the people of India since we arrived here just about three weeks ago. We came here on the invitation of the Government of India. We came not without a certain amount of apprehension. We are a timid people in South Africa. We did not quite know how people other than the Government of India, people who possibly did not approve of the Government of India, might view our coming. We had heard of the cry 'Go back, Simon'. We wondered whether there would not be a *hartal* in Bombay on the day we arrived. But from the beginning we have been receiving nothing but universal kindness, nothing but the greatest cordiality and nothing but the most complete goodwill and we know that that has come from all sections of the people and from all parties. India as a whole has manifested a desire to do us honour and to make us happy. You said, sir, we have come to India to conquer. I may remark that while other westerners have come to India to conquer, we desire to conquer nothing save the hearts and the affections of the people of this land. I trust that in some measure at least we have succeeded in that. I am glad, sir, to regard the happy relations that have prevailed while we have travelled in India as symbolic of the relations which prevail and are likely to prevail in the future

between our respective countries. India and South Africa have been linked up together in the past and they will be linked up still more closely in the future. In prehistoric times, the geologists tell us, there was a close linking up of India and South Africa. At a later stage, as we learn from the pages of history, the Cape played a big part in the development of associations between India and the West. In these days when the Suez canal is losing much of its importance from the strategic point of view, the Cape is again becoming the half-way house between the East and the West. With that, the association between India and South Africa is going to be one of increasing closeness. India and South Africa must be friendly. They cannot afford to be enemies. In this world—a world of strife, a world of uncertainty, a world which is narrowing, where distance is being annihilated, we must stand together. Certainly we have many common interests. Some of the dangers that India fears as she looks eastward are dangers which also are not without a meaning to South Africa. We have those common interests. We are glad to think that in some measure our visit has tended to strengthen the link between the peoples of the two lands. No one can visit this country without realizing that the caravan of India is on the move. No one can say where it is going to rest again. India is on the move socially, India is moving forward industrially and India is also on the move spiritually. India surely will once again make some spiritual contribution to the common stock of humanity. We do not know where the caravan of India is going to find its resting place, but we do hope and believe that it will not be further from South Africa, but that it will be nearer than it is to-day.

1926 Agreement, A Tremendous Achievement

Sir Jagdish, you, on the other hand have spoken for official India. You have spoken as a member—of the Government of India—a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, charged with those affairs in relation to which South Africa is brought into close contact with this land. India and South Africa are associated within the British Commonwealth of Nations, associated also from the outset within the League of Nations. But we have, of course, that special link to which you have referred. The common interest which comes from the fact that in our land there are some hundreds of thousands of those to whom this is the land of their birth or of their origin and all of whom, though South Africa is their birthplace, still naturally feel attracted to their old Motherland. We have that in common. I have, as you know, during the time that I have been in India, tried to avoid saying anything that would be regarded as controversial or polemical. It has been no part of our mission to come here to provoke a public discussion of matters in regard to which there might be differences of views. But I cannot help feeling that when one thinks back to a certain period—before 1926, before the first parliamentary delegation came from South Africa to India, before the first Round Table Conference took place in Cape Town, when one thinks of the relations that then existed between our representative Governments, one cannot but regard as a tremendous achievement that by wise statesmanship, by ripe tolerance, by a readiness to appreciate opposite points of view, it was possible for the two Governments to come to an understanding. I cannot help feeling too that the fact that India and South Africa were

able in 1926 so largely to compose their differences and to reach so large a measure of agreement is an indication of how issues that otherwise might have been insoluble can yield to conciliatory treatment within the fabric of states to which both India and South Africa belong. Well, sir, an agreement was come to in 1926. It was agreed on the one side that India would cooperate in assisting South Africa in anything that might be done to enable those Indians in our land who do not regard themselves as permanently settled there, to return to their old Motherland. Subsequently that was expanded so as to cover the possibilities of colonization outside of India. It was agreed on the other hand by South Africa to accept the principle of development to the fullest extent of their capacities and opportunities of those who might be regarded as permanent sections of our population, and by way of a gesture South Africa agreed also at that time to abandon the legislation then pending—the Class Areas Bill. On its side, the Indian Government recognized that while those principles were accepted, regard must be paid to the difficulties in any democratic country of going too far in advance of public opinion. Well that was the agreement of 1926. When the representatives of our two Governments met again in 1932, they put on record that both the Governments considered that the Capetown Agreement had been of powerful influence in fostering friendly relations between them and desired to continue to co operate in the common object of harmonizing their respective interests in regard to the Indians resident in South Africa. I would assure you, Sir Jagdish, that that is still our view, that it is still our desire to cooperate in harmonizing those common interests. I would assure you also that we shall not forget those considerations which you have put so powerfully before us this evening. The biggest thing achieved by that Agreement of 1926 was the establishment of friendly relations. India and South Africa were drifting apart. In 1926 they were brought nearer together. But in respect also of the more specific purposes set out in that Agreement, we have made real progress. Possibly on both sides we might feel that not enough has been done to give effect to what was agreed in 1926. On both sides we have had our difficulties, but let us not forget that in these matters sometimes there is need for patience. Let us remember Carlyle's injunction "Let time work."

Value Of Personal Contact

"By coming here we have become known to you, we have learnt to know something about you, and as a result we can go back to interpret to our own people and to our own land something of the India that we have learnt to know.

There can be no limits to the value of personal contact, and the very fact that it has been possible for us, representing all political parties in the Union, to come here to India and meet all types of men of all parties and of very different conceptions of the future of India, that very fact helps to expedite the process of letting time work.

"Sir Jagdish Prasad, I gladly take this opportunity of expressing our own very sincere thanks to you, as the responsible Member of Council, and to your department, for all that has been done to make our tour happy and successful. We have been overwhelmed with friendship from the people of India, but we have been overwhelmed even

St. Aidan's Mission

Questions Answered

TO THE EDITOR "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—The answers to questions asked by "Interested" in your issue of Oct. 30 are as follows:—

Is the St. Aidan's School a Missionary Institution?

Yes.

If not, is there any definite policy in employing teachers as regards their religion?

Teachers employed in the Schools under the Mission in Durban are drawn from the three main religious groups, Moslem, Hindu and Christian.

Does religion play any part in the consideration of teachers for promotion?

The main factors taken into consideration in promotion of teachers are academic qualifications and seniority of service.

Is the St. Aidan's Hospital also a Missionary Institution?

Yes.

Is there an admission fee here that must be paid?

No there is no admission fee.

What happens (in the event of there being such a fee) to urgent cases seeking admission without the necessary fee?

As no admission fee is charged this question falls away.

I am, Sir,

Yours etc.,

W. H. SACHELL

more, by the thoroughness, the completeness and the thoughtfulness of the arrangements which your department has made for our tour. When we leave India, we shall carry with us many happy recollections of all we have received here. I assure you that we shall also carry with us not just goodwill in the ordinary sense, we shall carry with us some measure of sympathetic understanding of the people of this land, and I think we can assure you that in the critical days which may very well lie ahead of you, you at least will have on the other side of the Indian Ocean sympathetic friends who will watch with goodwill what happens in India."

Wanted Equity And Self-respect

At a largely attended farewell luncheon given to the South African delegation by the Rotary Club, Bombay, the president of the club, Sir Shapurji Billimoria referred to the delegation's mission of fostering goodwill and fellowship amongst Indians and South Africans. He said: "As members of the Commonwealth of the British Empire, if that membership has any reality behind it, we can be actuated in our relationship by only one consideration, that we are members of one large but common family. And it would be but mere commonplace to suggest that the strength and happiness of the family are conditioned by the state of equality and self respect which every member of the family enjoys."

He added: "Your mission, Sir, I have no doubt, will ultimately prove to be a blessing to this country and South Africa if it leads to a reorientation of the Indian policy of your Government directed towards the establishment of a friendly relationship between the Indian settlers and the South African Government."

Mr. Hofmeyr's Advice

Mr. Hofmeyr, leader of South Africa's delegation, expressed particular pleasure at the presence among the guests of Sir Mahomed Habibullah, leader of the first delegation which visited South Africa to sow the seeds of cordial goodwill between India and South Africa.

Mr. Hofmeyr dwelt on the hospitality the delegation had enjoyed and recalled a Stephen Leacock story of a small boy who swallowed a synthetic pellet containing 13 Christmas dinners. The pellet expanding caused him to explode and when the pieces were put together by the sorrowing parents, they found on his face such an expression of happiness as could only be found on the face of a small boy who had succeeded in eating 13 Christmas dinners.

The delegation's mission to India, which was not for the purpose of any material advantages but was solely a mission of goodwill, had been attended with success. They everywhere encountered the utmost friendliness and were carrying back with them memories that they would always cherish.

He came, he said, from a happy land where people were cheerful and contented, but they gathered on their tour that the people of India were not a happy people. In an eloquent passage Mr. Hofmeyr outlined what he would do if he were an Indian. He would be consumed by a love for India as a whole as he was consumed by a love, not for any particular spot in South Africa but for South Africa as a whole. And he would work with all his energies for the social upliftment of the Indian people. He prayed that some great spiritual force would arise in India which could convert the country into a smiling happy land.

South African News In Brief

Changes In Union Cabinet

WITH Mr. Patrick Duncan's resignation changes have taken place in the Cabinet from December 1. The changes are that Mr. Stuttaford (Minister Without Portfolio) has been appointed Minister of the Interior and Public Health; Mr. Hofmeyr relinquishes the portfolio of the Interior and Public Health and has been appointed Minister of Mines, Education, Labour and Social Welfare; Mr. Fourie relinquishes the portfolio of Labour and Social Welfare and retains the portfolio of Commerce and Industries. Mr. F. O. Sturrock, M.P. for Turrfontein, has been appointed Minister without portfolio.

The following is the new order of precedence in the Cabinet:

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, General J. B. M. Hertzog.

Minister of Justice, Gen. J. C. Smuts.

Minister of Finance, Mr. N. O. Havenga.

Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. P. G. W. Grobler (replacing Mr. P. Duncan).

Minister of Railways and Harbours and Defence, Mr. O. Pirow.

Minister of Lands, General J. G. O. Kemp.

Minister of Commerce and Industries, Mr. A. P. J. Fourie.

Minister of Agriculture, Colonel Deneys Reitz.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mines and Education, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Senator O. F. Clarkson.

Minister of the Interior and Public Health, Mr. R. Stuttaford.

Minister Without Portfolio, Mr. F. O. Sturrock.

Mr. Duncan Sailing On

December 11

Mr. Patrick Duncan, O.M.G., who has been appointed to succeed the Earl of Clarendon as Governor-General of the Union, will sail on December 11 for England in the *Windsor Castle*. His private secretary, Mr. R. de Villiers, will accompany him. The Earl of Clarendon will sail for England on March 13 and Mr. Duncan will leave England some days before that. The Earl of Clarendon and Mr. Duncan will thus conform to tradition and pass each other at sea. Mr. Duncan will arrive in Capetown on March 29 as Governor-General.

Lady Ali's Diamond Stolen

It is reported that Lady Raza Ali, the wife of the Agent-General for India, who accompanied her husband to Europe recently, had some of her diamond jewellery stolen from her hotel in Vienna. Lady Ali possesses numerous articles of jewellery adorned with the best Kimberley stones—a collection which is the finest of any among the Indians

in South Africa and valued at many thousand pounds. Before she sailed from Durban all her luggage, including the jewels was insured. Lady Ali is now with her husband in England, where they expect to stay till nearly the end of December. Sir Raza, who is now fully restored to health, accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law, Miss T. Sammy, will make the return voyage by the *Preterea*, arriving at Capetown in the middle of January next. They will stay in Capetown during the Parliamentary session and expect to come back to Natal in May, 1937, and will later visit the Transvaal.

Administrator Of O.F.S.

In an official statement on November 27 it was announced that the Government has decided to appoint Dr. J. F. J. van Rensburg Administrator of the Orange Free State in the place of the late Mr. O. T. M. Wilcocks. Dr. Van Rensburg is the Secretary for Justice. He takes over the position of Administrator of the Free State from December 1. Dr. Van Rensburg is about 37 years old. He holds the degrees of M.A. and LL.B. He became private secretary to Mr. Tielman Roos, when the latter was Minister of Justice. In November, 1930, he was appointed Under Secretary for Justice, later being appointed Secretary of that Department.

Texaco Route Map Service

The Texas Company (S.A.) Ltd., have rendered a very useful service to motorists by issuing route maps in booklet form for the convenience of motorists throughout the Union of South Africa. Seven route maps are at present available from their branches at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg and Bulawayo. They have also published the Town Plan of Johannesburg which makes it very easy for any strange motorist to find the places he wishes to go to. These can be obtained free on application to any of its branches in the Union.

More Yard Space For Indians

More generous provision for yard space for flat-blocks occupied by Indians, than in the case of those occupied by Europeans is suggested by Dr. G. H. Gunn, Medical Officer of Health, who asks that provision in the building by-laws be made to prevent the gross overcrowding of sites upon which these flat-blocks are erected. "The class of Indian family now seeking accommodation as the result of progress with slum elimination cannot afford to ape the European in sending his laundry out and conveying his children to open spaces and playing grounds," says Dr. Gunn. "It must be obvious that the herding of poor Indian families on plots of ground of which only a very small proportion is left

uncovered by buildings, will tend to perpetuate several of the numerous objectional features of slumdom.

Loskop Murderer Sentenced To Death

Found guilty on six counts of murder, Timane Sandwane, a Zulu kitchen boy was sentenced to death on Wednesday November 25, by the Native High Court sitting at Estcourt. In passing sentence the Judge-President, Mr. Lennox Ward, said that the crimes were deliberate, coldblooded and callous. Asked if he had anything to say, Sandwane pleaded for mercy. "Give me another chance" he said, "and I promise not to do anything of this sort again." Sandwane has been taken to Pretoria.

King Edward

Non-European Hospital

The Governor-General, the Earl of Clarendon, arrived in Durban privately on Thursday, December 3, to open the King Edward VIII Non-European Hospital, which has been erected at Congella at a cost of £140,000. The opening ceremony, at which his Excellency accompanied by the Countess of Clarendon, was performed at eleven o'clock. The King Edward VIII Non-European Hospital has been in commission for the past few weeks, and already accommodates approximately 450 patients, the Native and Indian sections at Addington have been completely closed down.

A Pretty Durban Wedding

One of the prettiest weddings Durban has seen for a long time was performed last Sunday November 29, at the Shri Vaithianathaswami Temple, Umgeni Road, when Miss Marimoothammal eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. Appavoo Pillay of De Aar and Dr. G. Mohambry Naicker, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Naicker, of Durban were united in the bonds of matrimony. The huge Pandol in the Temple grounds was filled up with people representing every section of the community. At the conclusion of the ceremony, blessings were given to the married couple by speeches and many illuminated addresses in verses composed specially for the occasion were presented by various societies. Messrs. A. V. and V. V. Appavoo the brothers of the bride and Mr. S. R. Naidoo and several relatives and friends from Port Elizabeth came to Durban to attend the ceremony. Hundreds were entertained to a grand feast after the ceremony. The married couple were the recipients of numerous valuable gifts and messages of congratulations and blessings poured from all parts of South Africa, India and Europe. We extend to the wedded couple our hearty congratulations and wish them every happiness and prosperity in their future life.

Hindu Youth Club's Appeal

The following appeal has been made above the signatures of Dr. G. M. Naicker President and Mr. T. G. Pillay Secretary, in aid of the funds of the Durban Indian Benevolent Society. It says, 'about a year ago, you will no doubt remember, that we appealed to your generosity for donations to a Bazaar and Sale of Work, which we then held in aid of the M. K. Gandhi Senthamil School, Soup Kitchen Fund. We feel, in duty bound, to again express our deep sense of gratitude for your help towards that cause and to have made it possible for us to place the Soup Kitchen in a proper basis and to supply a greater number of children with free meals, once daily. We are now holding our second Bazaar and Sale Work, at the M. K. Gandhi Senthamil School, 122, May Street, Durban, on Wednesday, the 16th of December 1936, the proceeds of which will go towards assisting the Durban Indian Benevolent Society, which is doing excellent work for the local Indian poor. This Society has been, since February last, giving relief to the needy, distressed and half-starved families in our midst. Over 175 such cases have already been relieved by them. The demand upon this Society is monthly increasing, while their funds, except in the case of Old Age Indigents, for whom they made provisions satisfactorily to last until the end of the year, is running very low. They receive a grant of £50. per annum from the Provincial Administration and the rest they have to find through donations from the public. It is important that they have further funds urgently. Otherwise they will be compelled to decline further relief and assistance to many distressed and deserving cases which are now being provided for—and these poor families, we are afraid, will have to go without the necessities of life. The Durban Indian Benevolent Society is very anxious to prevent this happening and we have readily agreed to co-operate with them in appealing to the public for their support. May we request you to give freely in cash or kind to enable us to help our less fortunate brethren?' Donations may be sent to any of the places mentioned hereunder:—The Treasurer, Hindu Youth Club, 122, May Street, Durban; The Treasurer, Durban Indian Benevolent Society, 104, Commercial Road, Durban; Rev. J. M. Sudrum, Hon. Secretary, Durban Indian Benevolent Society, 39, Cross Street, Durban; Dr. G. M. Naicker, 26, Short Street, Durban; Mr. R. M. Naidoo, 71, Albert Street, Durban; Mr. J. B. Chetty, 171, Umgeni Road, Durban."

Nizamiah Muslim Society

The Nizamiah Muslim Society Maritzburg, has received the following reply from the Hon. Patrick Duncan, K.O., C.M.G. in response to a message of congratulations sent to him on his appointment as Governor-General of the Union:

"Please convey to your society my best thanks for their congratulations which I much appreciate."

South African Delegation Visits Porbander

The Union Parliamentary Goodwill Delegation during their visit to India, were invited by His Highness the Maharajah Maharana Saheb of Porbandar State, to Porbandar. They were welcomed by His Highness the Maharajah Saheb. A welcome address was presented to the Delegation at the Jubilee Madressa, and the members were driven round the town. Amongst the places they visited included the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi. The distinguished visitors were very much impressed by the beautiful sights of the City of Porbandar and admired its great buildings. A luncheon was given in honour of the Delegation by His Highness the Maharajah at his Palace. Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, leader of the Delegation thanked His Highness the Maharajah Maha Rana for his kind hospitality and said that they were leaving their very best and sincere wishes for the prosperity and welfare of Porbandar State.

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Seven Years Hard Labour For Bogus Son Of Mr. B. M. Singh

David Frank, 26, an Indian, of Natal, appeared before Mr. Justice Solomon at the Rand Criminal Sessions on November 30 for sentence on eight counts of fraud to which he pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour. The Crown alleged that on all eight counts he perpetrated the various frauds by pretending to be the son of Mr. B. M. Singh of Durban. Frank admitted six previous convictions for fraud, theft and forgery and uttering at Weenen, Johannesburg, Maritzburg, Strand and Estcourt. He asked to be sent back to Mauritius, where he was born. Mr. Justice Solomon said he had no option but to pass a heavy sentence.

The Coronation Indian Social, Educational & Recreation Society

The officials of the Coronation Indian Social, Educational & Recreation Society wish through these columns to tender their sincere thanks to all those who contributed towards the purchase of a plot of land to erect a Tamil School and have pleasure in stating that same has now been fully paid for. In order to obtain funds for the erection of a School, the society will stage a play from Ramayanam, titled "Utha Gandan" in the

Coronation Hall, Briardene, on 16th, January 1937. The officials of the society appeal for the support of all well-wishers to patronise a good cause assuring them at the same time of a splendid night's entertainment. Tickets are now available at popular prices.

Eid Stamps

The Young Men's Muslim Association, 94, Victoria Street, Durban, has issued Eid Stamps with the object of furthering the cause of Islam. The Association desires every Muslim to buy these stamps which cost a shilling a book of 12 or 1d. each and to affix one on every letter and Eid card sent out. "The stamp" says the Association, "will not only mark you as a donor to a worthy cause but will also decorate your correspondence and convey your fervent wishes. The stamps are printed in red and green with the scene of a Mosque and the New Moon and the words Peace and Greetings in Urdu with initial letters Y.M.M.A. in the right hand corner denoting the name of the Association.

Hindi Rashtriya Patshala

The foundation stone of the New Hindi Rashtriya Patshala will be laid at 145 Jacobs Road, Clairwood, by Mr. M. Rajcoomar of Durban North, on Sunday December 6, at 10-30 a.m. The Public is invited by the Secretary to attend.

Deepavali At Ladysmith

The Young Hindu Cultural Service Society, celebrated the Deepavali Festival at the Gujarati Hindi School, before a large crowd. Mr. S. Chotali, the president of the Society gave the audience a vivid description of the festival. Tea and Shantee Paart brought the function to a close. The Y.H.C.S. Society supplied provision to poor people to celebrate the festival.

Obituary

Death Of Mr. N. S. Pillay's Daughter

We deeply regret to record the untimely death of Mrs. Abiramee Moonsamy Moodley the eldest daughter of Mr. N. S. Pillay, President of the Transvaal Tamil Benefit Society. The deceased was only 24 years of age and had been recently married. The funeral which took place in Pretoria was attended by friends and relatives from all parts of the Transvaal and Messrs. Rajagopal Pillay and N. K. Pillay of Kimberley were also present. Telegrams of condolence were received from all parts of South Africa. Wreaths representing numerous associations were received. The deceased leaves behind two children and her husband to mourn their loss. We extend the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss they have sustained.

Death Of Mrs. Ramlagan Sewduth

Mrs. Ramlagan Sewduth passed away peacefully after a short illness in the district of Inanda on November 4 at 10 a.m., and was cremated at her own farm at 5 p.m.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

The King's Visit To India

IN the course of his speech at the opening of the British Parliament on Nov. 4, H.M. the King made the following reference to India: "It is my hope, when the solemnity of my Coronation has been celebrated, to revisit my Indian Dominions and there to make known in the same manner as my revered father to the Princes and people of India my succession to the Imperial Crown. You will be asked to approve drafts of various instruments which are required to implement your decision that the provisions of the Government of India Act affecting the provinces, and of the Government of Burma Act shall come into operation in April next. I have every confidence that the great responsibilities which will devolve upon the representatives of the Government of India and of Burma will be faithfully and effectively discharged."

Why Indefinite?

The reason for the lack of certainty regarding the King's Indian visit is the disturbed international situation says the *Daily Herald*. The King merely said in his speech from the throne that he hoped to go to India after the Coronation, and in London and Delhi it was appreciated that His Majesty deliberately refrained from making a definite announcement. The feeling in Whitehall is that it is impossible to say that towards the end of 1937—when the King would go to India, if he went at all—the world situation will not be so serious as to make it either undesirable or even impossible for the King to leave the country. The *Herald* adds that it is certain that the King, if he goes to India at all, will go most or all the way by air, probably in an Imperial Airways liner escorted by Air Force machines. Reuters cables that the announcement in the King's speech, that it was His Majesty's hope to revisit his Indian Dominions has aroused widespread interest. No arrangements have yet been made for this Coronation Durbar. Circumstances have changed considerably since King George in this way made known to the Princes and people of India his succession to the Imperial Crown, and in view of the present pressure of public business, it is considered unlikely that the King's visit will include an extended tour of India. The visit will take place after the Coronation, and December, 1937, is considered in some quarters as the probable date.

50 Years Ago!

Fifty years ago there was only one anti-Asiatic law on the statute book of the Transvaal. Now, says *The Leader*

(Allahabad) Indians labour under so many legal disabilities in South Africa. We know that South Africa is a self-governing dominion and that the Union Government resent any interference by Britain in their affairs. But Kruger's republic was also self governing. That did not prevent the British Government from intervening in behalf of the English settlers. Besides the self-governing dominions however there are other countries where Indians are denied a status of equality with white settlers. They are under the control of the British Government. Why is a policy of racial discrimination allowed to be pursued there?

Warning To Indians Bound For South Africa

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes: Passengers from India proposing to enter the Union of South Africa are warned of the Union Government's health requirements in regard to vaccination against smallpox. It is reported that in the case of passengers arriving at Union ports from all Indian ports except Bombay failure to comply with the relevant regulations regarding smallpox is a common occurrence. These regulations provide that: No person who has immediately prior to embarkation been in any part of India, shall be permitted to enter the Union of South Africa unless he produces, to the satisfaction of the port health officer or other officer duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Public Health, acceptable evidence that he (a) has been successfully vaccinated against smallpox not less than twelve days and not more than three years, prior to the date of embarkation from India, or (b) bears marks of having had the disease previously, or (c) is insusceptible to vaccination or re vaccination owing to previous acceptable vaccination or other cause.

Indians In Foreign Countries

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Secretary Foreign Department, A.I.C.C. made the following statement in the course of an interview to the *United Press* about the position of Indians in free countries and what they have done for Indian nationalism:—"Indians in certain of the free countries have of course risen to fairly high positions. For instance, one of them is a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Rumanian Army, yet another is a Professor in an American University and quite a number have established themselves as leading members of their profession, as physicians and teachers. Till sometime ago, an Indian was a cabinet minister in the Brazilian Government.

There is hardly a free country in the world where a number of Indian students do not live either as students, teachers, physicians, businessmen and traders or as journalists, political propagandists and exiles. Often these are styled the 'Honorary Ambassadors' of India attached to the country where they live. Ambassadors they are not in the strict sense of the term, but they have exceptionally brilliant opportunities of bringing India nearer the country of their residence. Beside the political diplomacy between two Governments, there is that equally important function, cultural diplomacy between two peoples and Indians who may happen to be in foreign countries as students, businessmen, journalists or political propagandists can to a very great extent act as cultural ambassadors of India. But for that, they will themselves have to be posted with the latest developments of Indian literature, art and philosophy. Then only can they bring about better relations and closer contacts between the Indian Nationalist movement and progressive and radical movements abroad. One might style this as political diplomacy in miniature. To an extent, Indians abroad are already fulfilling this function, but on the fresh stream of students that go out every year from India rests a very heavy and yet pleasant responsibility.

The Imperial Conference

The representatives of India at the Imperial Conference in London next May will be the Marquis of Zetland (Secretary for India), His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, and Sir Zafrulla Khan (member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy).

Dr. Ansari's Daughter Married

The nikah (nuptial) ceremony of Zohra, the late Dr. Ansari's daughter, with Dr. Shaukatullah Shah, the late doctor's nephew, was quietly solemnised at Dares Salam. Mufti Kifayatullah officiated at the function. A large number of congratulatory telegrams including those from Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were received by the couple.

Maharajah Of Gwalior Invested With Ruling Powers

The twenty year old Maharajah of Gwalior was invested with ruling powers by the Viceroy with brilliant pageantry. The Maharajah on this auspicious occasion announced the remission of £450,000 arrears in agricultural revenue and also a provision of £750,000 for rural uplift.

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI ON WORLD SITUATION AND INDIA

"WORLD situation and India" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, M.L.A., at the Nagpur University Union Society, in the Convocation Hall, Mr. G. P. Gimi, president of the Union, presiding.

Mr. Desai surveyed the political situation in all the major states of the world and said that Europe was becoming the storm-centre of western civilisation. Due to the advance of scientific research the world was becoming narrower and narrower and one could fly from England to India in about 2½ days occupying less than 36 actual flying hours, and that messages from one part of the globe can be flashed to the other in less than 10 minutes. Immense changes were being made all over the world,

while they in India were just waking up from comparative lethargy.

So far as science was concerned, its greater achievement lay in finding out the means of rapid destruction.

Conditions into which the world was drifting was a tragedy for those who could feel and a comedy for those who did not care. If war came, it would end in mutual destruction of the combatants. In the event of the war, India could not remain out of the picture. All the natural barriers of war had now vanished and in a case of a world conflagration, there was little or no prospect of a neutrality of any country.

What India wanted was a will to act and a spirit of co-ordination. It was said that if war came and in the event of England being involved, India stood

to gain; but freedom, said Mr. Desai, without sacrifice would not be lasting. He asked the students to gird up their loins and decide to act. They must realise their own condition and decide what price they should pay for the freedom of their country, bearing in mind the price which every country had paid for winning its freedom.

"Time has arrived," said Mr. Desai, "when you should rather be ashamed rather than proud of your past, unless you could profit by our experience in the past."

"Wake up while time's up; do not argue," was the message which Mr. Desai gave to the younger generation of India.

BY-LAWS FOR CORPORATION INDIAN BARRACKS

THE Administrator in Executive Committee has confirmed the following By-laws for the control of the Corporation Indian Barracks of the City of Durban, as passed by the City Council at a meeting held on the 30th September, 1936:—

1. Every resident shall obey all lawful orders of the caretaker.

2. No resident shall allow any person, other than members of his own family, to occupy the accommodation allotted to him.

3. Every resident shall accept the room or rooms allotted to him and shall remove to any other accommodation as directed by the caretaker from time to time.

4. Every resident shall keep his quarters clean and in good order and shall not interfere with any lighting and ventilation arrangements.

5. No resident or other person shall foul or improperly use any latrine or washing place. Parents will be held responsible for the fouling by their children of any such latrine or washing place.

6. No person shall destroy or in any way damage any Corporation property within the barracks, and any person destroying or in any way damaging such property shall, in addition to any penalty for which he may be liable, on conviction, be liable for the cost of replacement or repair of such property. If any such destruction or damage shall be caused by the children or dependents

of any resident, such resident shall be liable for the cost of replacement or repair.

7. No person shall bring or cause to be brought any vehicle, motor cycle or the like into the barracks without the permission of the caretaker.

8. No person shall keep in the barracks any birds or any other animals excepting cats.

9. No person shall behave in a noisy, riotous or disorderly manner within the barracks.

10. No person shall be allowed to trade in the barracks unless he satisfies the caretaker that he is a legitimate trader, and whilst in the barracks such trader shall be strictly subject to all barrack by-laws.

11. No visitor shall remain in the barracks after 10 p.m. without the special permission of the caretaker.

12. The main gates of the barracks shall be closed from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., and no person shall open them between these times except on the instruction of the caretaker.

13. No resident shall keep or accumulate any lumber or material at any place within the barracks. The caretaker may cause any lumber or material kept in the barracks in breach of this By-law to be removed or destroyed. This shall not include firewood.

14. In these By-laws—

"Corporation" shall mean the City Council of the City of Durban;

"Barracks" shall mean any barracks provided by the Corporation for housing of Indians in its employ;

"Residents" shall mean those Indians in the employ of the Corporation or the families of such Indians who reside in barracks provided for their housing by the Corporation;

"Caretaker" shall mean the person appointed by the Corporation from time to time to take charge of the barracks.

15. Any person committing a breach of any of these By-laws shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, upon conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period of not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding £10 or to such imprisonment in default of payment of any fine.

Poet Rabindranath's Tagore's Tribute To Mahatma Gandhi

Presiding over the celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said: "Professional patriotism is the greatest curse to-day. Gandhiji attempted to save us from that through his insistence upon truth and his creed of *Ahimsa*. This was his 'Sadhana' and that too his supreme gift to the motherland and through her to all humanity. On this great day in our annals we offer him afresh our tribute, affection and reverence."

The Sporting World

Wrestling.

Ali Bey Beats Harry Mamos

BEFORE a packed City Hall crowd at Capetown, on Dec. 1, Ali Bey beat Harry Mamos, the latter being disqualified in the fifth round. The first two rounds of the fight almost resembled a Boxing match, both men frequently squaring up and only wrestling at intervals. In the third round Mamos threw Bey with a series of cross buttock throws, pinning Bey with bodypress. In the fifth round, when Mamos had Bey against the ropes, the referee intervened and Mamos, who resented this, remonstrated with the referee. In the meantime, Bey came up behind Mamos and applied the unconscious hold and pinned Mamos. After the referee had awarded a fall to Bey, Mamos went berserk, rushing across the ring and hitting Bey. The referee in attempting to stop Mamos, was thrown out by him and then followed a general melee with spectators, seconds and police in the ring. Mamos was disqualified and the bout was awarded to Bey.

Boxing.

Non-European Boxing

On December 12 a non-European boxing programme will be submitted in the Durban City Hall. Two championships are billed for the decision, these being the non-European lightweight contest between Bud Gengan, of Durban, and Sonny Thomas, of Capetown, and a fly-weight bout between Seaman Chetty and L. Pottier. Mannie Dixon and Arvie Williams are also matched over the 10 rounds route. Supporting these bouts will be two six round preliminaries between D. D. Naidoo and Joe Aaron, and Kid Vengan and Ranjit Kid Singh.

Cricket.

Bulawayo Indian Cricket Prodigy

M. I. Yusuf, the young Indian cricketer, says the *Rhodesia Herald*, who recently created a stir by scoring 410 in 170 minutes, pitted his strength against a team of European cricketers. He gave a brilliant all-round performance, scoring 53 out of a total of 96, and he also took five wickets for 41 runs. Yusuf's fine footwork was particularly impressive. He placed beautifully and hit with power, showing a strong liking for a forward play. Bowling medium and fast, he spun the ball both ways.

He is now on a visit to Durban.

Aryan Cricket Club Port Elizabeth

The above Cricket Club, played a cup match against Uitenhage Indian Cricket Club, on the Aryan ground. Aryan won by an innings and 1 run.

By "Rambler"

Dannhauser Cricket Club

Dannhauser Indian Cricket Club beat the Independent Cricket Club by 90 runs at Dannhauser on November 15. D.I.C.C. 1st. Innings 60, Independent C.C. 1st. Innings 47 (R Loganathan 8 wickets for 18 runs); D.I.C.C. 2nd. Innings 111 (C. R. Naidoo 57), Independent C.C. 34 (E. Nanji 5 for 13).

Social And Personal

H. H. the Aga Khan is expected to tour Kenya, Zanzibar and Tanganyika during this month according to an *Africopa* message. The Sultan of Zanzibar has invited the Aga-Khan to be his guest for a week.

—o—

Raj Mantree Khan Bahadur Hajee Cassim Adam of Pretoria has gone on short sea voyage to Mombasa and will be returning to the Union on Dec. 16.

—o—

The engagement is announced of Harjel Mary daughter of J. R. Hartshorne Esq., Johannesburg, to Joseph Antony O'Brien of Bray, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.

—o—

It will be regretted by many in Durban that Dr. Nanji the well-known doctor of Durban who has some years given up practicing owing to his delicate health is for the last few days laid up with serious illness. May God spare him.

—o—

Principal Mr. D. M. Desai, of the Springs Government Indian School, thanks the ladies and gentlemen who generously contributed towards the school's Empire Exhibition Fund.

—o—

Mr. S Singaram wishes to tender his grateful thanks on behalf of his scholars to Mr. Essop Patel of Messrs M. I Joosub and Co. of Johannesburg, and also to Mr. and Mrs. Teladia of Goldberg's Bioscope Tearoom, Johannesburg for their kind hospitality during their stay in Johannesburg on the occasion of the visit to the Empire Exhibition.

Soccer.

Soccer At Scottsburg

A cup presented by Mr. O. Foe to the Scottsburg (Blue Birds) Indian Football Club, was played for at Scottsburg River ground recently. Eleven Indian teams competed in a five-a-side

tournament. In the final, between Khan's five (from the Majestic Hotel, Durban) and Blue Birds (Scottsburg) extra time had to be played. Khan's five won by two goals to nil. There were over 400 spectators. Mr. Foe was thanked for giving the cup. Medals were presented to the winning team and runners-up.

Athletic.

Deepawali Sports At Cato Manor

A grand Deepawali sports was held by the Manor United Sporting Club at Manor Gardens on Sunday last. More than 600 people were present from all parts of Durban and suburbs. The chief events of the day were the bicycle race, which was won by R. Govender, and the Juvenile marathon, won by Albert Barbeau for the second consecutive year. Free toys and lunch packets were distributed to all present. At the conclusion of the sports Mr. V. G. Moodley and N. G. Reddy were garlanded by Mr. Chiniah Nayagar for being Chairman and Secretary respectively for three years since the inception of the Club.

To Club Secretaries

Secretaries are requested to send in their reports for publication to reach us not later than Wednesday mornings.

—:O:—

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