

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903

No. 51.—Vol. XXXIV.

Friday, December 18th, 1936.

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

DEATH OF DR. NANJI

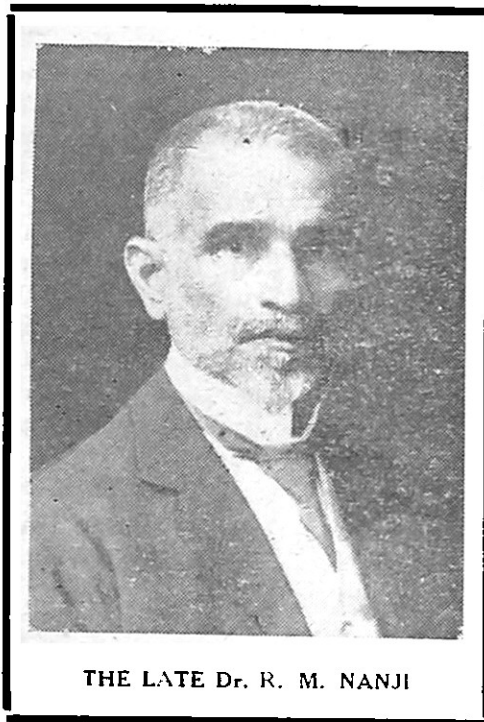
THE death of Dr. Ratanjee Mancherjee Nanjee, which took place at 9-15 on Wednesday morning at the age of 76 at his residence at 144 First Avenue, removes from the life of Durban an old and well-known resident. Dr. Nanji was the first Indian medical practitioner to come to this country. He came in 1902. He was qualified first in Bombay where he received his L.M. and S. degree and then proceeded to England where he received the L.R.C.P. degree in London. Dr. Nanji was a close associate of the late Mr. Parsee Rustumjee, the late Mr. R. K. Khan and of Mahatma Gandhi while the latter was in South Africa. He had a very large and successful practice among Indians, Coloureds and Europeans, until he retired owing to indisposition five years ago.

Dr. Nanji took a very keen interest in world political affairs with which he made it his business to keep himself well acquainted. He was an ardent Nationalist and watched with the utmost anxiety the great struggle for freedom and the trend of events in India. It was his burning desire to see India free from the foreign yoke in his life time but he was pessimistic and often used to say that Indians had not yet sufficiently washed their sins to enjoy the blessings of freedom.

Though profoundly patriotic the late Doctor did not as a rule take an active part in political affairs either in this country or in India. But the writer has a vivid recollection of one instance in 1913, when the Indian Passive Resistance struggle in South Africa had reached its zenith with the memorable strike of Indian labourers and the historic march across the Transvaal border, under the leadership of Mr. M. K. Gandhi and when the prisons were filled with Indian Passive Resisters and almost all the leaders were arrested by the authorities. It was at that time when it fell upon the few young enthusiasts who were still free to keep the struggle alive, that Dr. Nanji came forward like a general in the late Mr. Rustumjee's premises at 110, Field Street, which was then known as the "War Office," and encouraged the young men by offering his guidance. It

can well be imagined what a great source of strength he must have been to the workers at that critical period.

The late Dr. Nanjee had many sterling qualities. He was frank and straightforward both in his profession and his private life. One typical instance of his frankness is noteworthy. Once during a Municipal electioneering campaign a European candidate went to Dr. Nanji saking for his vote. The candidate was taken aback when the Doctor rebuffed him with these significant words: "You can't have my vote. You take our votes to cut our throats!"



THE LATE Dr. R. M. NANJI

Dr. Nanji was energetic, hard working and scrupulously clean. He did not believe in getting things done by others which he could do himself. He took pleasure in doing house work including laundrying. He led a simple life though he had the means to indulge in as much luxury as he could wish. He was always neatly and spotlessly and yet simply dressed. His house which he cleaned himself was a model in cleanliness for any housewife. Mrs. Nanji who has now for many years settled down in England was an ideal housewife but there are few husbands who share the burden of the housewives as Dr. Nanji did. And this he did because he took great pleasure in doing

things himself which he wanted done, to his own satisfaction.

There are some who have misunderstood him to be a miser because, though having the means, he spent little on his own comfort. He believed in not wasting even a farthing. He detested spending money unnecessarily on luxuries and always rebuked many of the younger generation who came in close touch with him for doing so. While he did not spend much on his personal comfort, he did not deny himself the cleanliness and comfort that are necessary for every human-being. He was very particular in having them through self help. He believed in the dignity of labour. There are many wealthier people than Dr. Nanji who, with all their wealth, cannot and do not live as cleanly and as comfortably as Dr. Nanji did.

Thrift, industry, cleanliness, and straightforwardness are qualities worthy of emulation from the life of Dr. Nanji.

Dr. Nanjee belonged to the Zoroastrian faith but he always openly declared himself to be an atheist. In fact he was like many atheists who are unconsciously more religious than those who believed in God. He was a lover of truth and right.

INDIAN OPINION has a personal tribute to pay to the late Dr. Nanjee. With his great admiration and affection for Mahatma Gandhi he was at all times ready to give free medical aid to the settlers in Phoenix and he did not hesitate to come to Phoenix which he did at times even at midnight under the most difficult circumstances. Once when Mrs. Gandhi was very seriously ill and Mr. M. K. Gandhi was flung into prison by the then Union authorities, Dr. Nanji took Mrs. Gandhi to his own home and both Dr. and Mrs. Nanji nursed her personally.

Dr. Nanji leaves behind him his widow and a daughter who are at present in England and a sister and brother in India.

He has left about £40,000 for the technical education of Indians. He has also left a life legacy to his wife, £100

to the Rev. John L. Dube for the benefit of Natives in Natal and various personal bequests.

The remains of the late Dr. Nanji, in accordance with his desire, were cremated at the Stellawood Crematorium. The funeral which took place at 4 p.m.

on Wednesday, was attended by a large number of Indians representing all sections of the community the chief mourners being the local Parsee community. We extend to the bereaved our heartfelt sympathy.

NOTES AND NEWS

Miraculous Happenings

MIRACULOUS happenings have taken place during the last week-end in Britain. King Edward decided to abdicate as he found it impossible to carry the heavy burden and responsibility and discharge his duty as King as he would wish to do without the help and support of the woman he loved. King Edward ceased to be Sovereign from the night of Friday Dec. 11, with the passing of the Declaration of Abdication Bill which was presented in the House of Commons on Thursday evening. The Duke of York took the Oath of Succession as the new King at a special meeting of the Privy Council in St. James' Palace at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, Dec. 13, assuming the title of George VI. The Duchess has become Queen Elizabeth. Queen Mary will in future be known as the Queen Mother as it is the intention of her Majesty to do all she can to make easy the hard task before the new King and Queen. The new King's first act on succeeding his brother was to confer a dukedom and thus henceforth the ex-King will be known as His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor.

Institution Of Monarchy

The following utterance in connection with the abdication of King Edward, by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Mines and Labour and Social Welfare, at the Benoni Caledonian Society banquet, will be shared by all sane people:

"...If we value the partnership of the Commonwealth we must not fail to appreciate the significance of the Crown in relation to it—we must desire to see the prestige and dignity of the Monarchy upheld, and that I believe is the feeling of the people of South Africa, whether they were born under the Monarchy or born under the Republic. I need hardly say how deeply we all deplore the circumstances that have led his Majesty King Edward VIII to announce his intention to abdicate the Throne. His personality, his understanding sympathy, his desire to help the forgotten man, these are some of the things for the loss of which the Commonwealth will be the poorer. Yet, having regard to what I have said of its importance in relation to the Commonwealth, there is something greater than the Monarch and

that is the institution of Monarchy. That truth—and the desire to maintain the institution of the Monarchy unimpaired—have been dominating factors in the minds of his Majesty's Ministers throughout the Commonwealth in these difficult days. Although it may seem to some that a severe shock has been administered to the Monarchy by recent events, I for one believe that when they come to be viewed in their right perspective the institution will be seen to have emerged not weaker but stronger than before..."

Human Sympathy

Mr. Hofmeyr went on further to say:

"During the last few days all the world has been watching the events that have happened under the fierce light that beats upon the Throne. Do not let us forget that what we have been watching has been a crisis in the lives of human beings, men and women with like feelings and passions to our own, and do not let us fail to pay them the tribute of our human sympathy. In that spirit I know the sympathy of us all goes out to the King whom we are losing. Surely, too, the heart of every woman and of every mother's son among us has been going out to Queen Mary in this time of her sorrow..."

Archbishop Of Canterbury On Christian Principles

In a broadcast from London on Sunday evening the Archbishop of Canterbury said:

"Seldom, if ever, has any British Sovereign come to the Throne with greater natural gifts for kingship than Edward the Eighth. From God he received the high and sacred trust. With characteristic frankness he told us the motive for surrendering that trust. It was a craving for private happiness. Strange and sad it must be that for such a motive, however strongly it pressed upon his heart, he should have disappointed hopes so high, abandoned a trust so great. Even more strange and sad that he should have sought his happiness in a manner inconsistent with the Christian principles of marriage, and with in a social circle whose standards and ways of life are so alien to all the best instincts and traditions of his

people. Let those who belong to this circle know to day that they stand rebuked by the judgment of the nation which loved King Edward."

Mr. Grobler On Black Man's Place

"White and black can no longer live in the same territory," said Mr. P. G. W. Grobler, Minister of Native Affairs, in a speech at the Pretoria University graduation day held on Saturday December 12. "Political equality can never be tolerated in South Africa. It is our duty to preserve what is an ordinance of God that there should be separate white and black National entities in the country."

If it is an ordinance of God that there should be separate white and black national entities then why in world, might we ask, did the white man enter the precincts of the black man and rob him of his land and his God-given dependence? Will Mr. Grobler say that that too was ordained by God? We fully endorse the view expressed by the *Natal Advertiser* that, "sentiments expressed by the Minister of Native Affairs and addressed to University students on a formal occasion supposedly dedicated to non-controversial subjects may well fill even the stoutest supporter of the Government with misgiving.....It is pertinent to recall that Mr. Hofmeyr recently refused to have a hypothetical Liberal Party fathered upon him on the ground that there was ample scope for liberal opinion within the United Party. If Mr. Grobler, at Pretoria, spoke as an accredited agent of the Government and with Cabinet authority then the obvious verdict will be "Liberalism—Nothing" If this be liberalism then what, in the name of fortune, world conservatism look like."

Immigration And Housing

In the course of a speech at Worcester (Cape) Mr. R. Stuttaford, Minister of the Interior and Public Health, spoke on immigration and housing. Speaking on immigration the Minister of the Interior is reported to have said:

"South Africa should treat all persons who were lawfully in the country, whatever race or creed, with equal justice and assure them of liberty and protection."

As for housing, Mr. Stuttaford said,

his opinion was that every man woman and child should have a roof over their heads. Public health was an international matter and the Government decision to spend £5,000,000 on it was a modern and progressive gesture."

Out of that what share Indians will come in for remains yet to be seen.

White Girls Working For Indians

Replying to a question at a meeting at Standerton, General Smuts Minister of Justice, said that it was not the Government's intention to legislate to prohibit white girls from working for Indians. "It will not be practical legislation," said General Smuts. "It is one of the things which must be left to individual and public opinion. Marriage between black and white, said General Smuts, was another problem which could not be remedied by legislation. In any case such marriages were so few and far between that it was not a national problem at all and never likely to become one."

Will Never Surrender Principles

Speaking at a social gathering in the Masonic Hall, Parktown North, Johannesburg, held under the auspices of district branches of the United Party, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr is reported to have said: "As this is not a political meeting but more in the nature of a social gathering, I want perhaps to be a little more personal than I would be on another occasion. When I went into political life seven or eight years ago I did so because I thought, I hoped, I might be able to render some service to my country and service to those who sent me to Parliament."

"I also went into politics with certain principles which seemed to me to be more valuable than any political advantage I could secure. I shall never be prepared to surrender those principles for any advan-

tage to myself. I would rather leave politics than surrender those principles; and the service that I am rendering, the service that I am prepared to continue to render as long as it is desired that I should render it, is all subject to the recognition and acceptance of that fact.

"Although sometimes you may think I have followed an unpopular course, I can claim that in every matter I have only acted in accordance with those principles, within the scope of the principles of our party, and within the scope of the policy of the Government.

Mixed Marriages

Mr. Hofmeyr went on further to say: "Take the question of mixed marriages. We have heard so much about it because it is being used for political purposes, and for no other reason. In May last, in parliament, it fell to my lot as Minister of the Interior, to oppose on behalf of the Government a proposal to prohibit by law marriages between Europeans and all classes of non Europeans. I opposed that for two reasons. One reason was that a matter of that kind should not be dealt with by legislation. It should be a matter for the social conscience. The social conscience of the nation should be strong enough to eliminate that thing and gradually prevent it, and that is what is happening to-day. The number of mixed marriages in South Africa is steadily decreasing year by

year. It is decreasing without legislation, it is decreasing because the good sense of the people of South Africa has asserted itself...The marriages of Europeans and other non-Europeans represent an almost negligible number...I want to make a statement on behalf of the Government that the Government is not prepared to introduce legislation for the purpose of prohibiting marriages between Europeans and sections of the non-European population.

A Great Leader Of Liberal Thought

Mr. Arthur G. Barlow commenting on Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr's declaration states: "This declaration may in time to come mean a split in the parliamentary ranks of the South African National United Party, and from this split Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr will emerge as a great leader of liberal thought in this country, and it is likely to attract to himself thousands of men and women who are inclined towards liberalism as against fascism or republicanism. The Nationalists are flogging the question of marriages between Indians and Europeans, between Coloureds and Europeans, the treatment of the Jewish people, and the placing of Indian shopkeepers in bazaars, to death. It is all a vote-catching campaign. Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr is one of those leaders of thought among statesmen who takes a long while to make up his mind on certain questions, but when he does so he stands by his convictions like a rock. The younger people of South Africa are looking for that type of leader."

CHINESE PROFESSOR'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI

PROFESSOR Tan Yun Sen, Director of the Sino-Indian Cultural Society, Santiniketan, is a great admirer of Mahatma Gandhi and his work. He has translated into Chinese Mahatma Gandhi's "Indian Home Rule" and has also written a short biography of his.

Paying his homage to the Mahatma on the latter's birthday he said: "I personally met Mahatma Gandhi twice, the first time in 1931 at Bardoli and the second time in 1934 at Patna. I have been greatly impressed by his personality which is replete with love, sincerity and perfect calmness.

Mahatmaji is not only the greatest leader of the Indian national movement, but also the greatest saint and philosopher of the world to-day. He is what

we call a *real* man, a true friend and saviour of mankind.

As is well-known, India, through Lord Buddha's doctrine, had been teacher of the world in the past. She will be once more so through the teachings of the great poet Rabindranath and the Mahatma, M. K. Gandhi.

To-day the sufferings of our world know no bounds. Race and class conflicts, political and economic struggles, all sorts of chaos and disorder, are rampant elsewhere. What shall we do? There are only two ways before us. One is violence for killing, the other love for salvation. The disastrous effects of violence are already upon us. Now is the time for love. The Mahatma has taught us the way of love. He has laid

the foundation of deliverance and freedom for India. It is now time, I think, to spread that gospel of love and non-violence to humanity at large. In China, many people, especially the student world, regard Poet Rabindranath and the Mahatma as the modern Buddhas of India. We long for the day when Gandhiji may come to China with his golden message of non-violence, just as the poet did in 1924. It would be wonderful if both of them could come together.

Let me, on behalf of my countrymen and myself, offer our most sincere congratulations to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of his birthday. May he have a very long life for the sake of India and the whole world.

A SOUTH AFRICAN ON INDIA

CONTRASTS IN CALCUTTA AND MADRAS

The following is the third 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**.

CALCUTTA, the capital of Bengal, ranks as the second largest city in the Empire. Despite its prosperity and despite the volume of its annual trade—chiefly in the products of its many jute mills on either bank of the Hooghly River—it is in certain other respects, comparatively, speaking a waning city. It is no longer the political capital of India, no longer the unchallenged leading centre of learning and culture.

To me, Calcutta appeared flat and sprawling but with a lovely huge meadow, the Maidan, in the heart of the city, for sports and recreation including lawn tennis on real lawn courts. Rich in memories of a historic past, of Clive, the Black Hole, Warren Hastings and the rest, Calcutta is even fuller than Bombay of statues and monuments. The finest of these is the Victoria Memorial Museum, a large gleaming white marble building which though impressive and ponderously splendid, somehow fails to thrill. It seems as if Curzon has here attempted the impossible task of combining the idea of the Taj Mahal with the functions of a national gallery of art.

India's Dublin

Calcutta, however, interested me less as a tourist resort than as the nursery of leading Indian intellectuals and poets, and as the stormy petrel of British Indian politics—the Dublin of India. The Bengalis are a gifted race, and have produced world-famous figures like Sir Jagadis Bose, the scientist, and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the poet.

The venerable Tagore is the chief member of a versatile and gifted family which has recently led a movement for a renaissance of Indian art. He has always been, both in his work and in his personality, a great reconciler perhaps the chief interpreter in our time of the East to the West. Time did not allow us to visit his famous *ashram* or school at Santiniketan, but in a characteristic letter he expressed his hope that our tour would "make easier the task of reconciliation of conflicting racial interests in the Union of South Africa."

To the student of politics, however, Bengal has of late years connoted tumult and terrorism rather than reconciliation, and political crime, while epidemic

elsewhere in India, has been endemic here. The extremists have not hesitated to illustrate Nehru's statement that you cannot play at revolution in a drawing-room. Until recently there were frequent murders of officials and even attempts on the Governor.

We had the privilege of being entertained by the present Governor, Sir John Anderson, whose firm but tactful handling of a most difficult situation has resulted in the collapse of terrorism at least for the time being. According to Mr. Yeats Brown, not more than one per cent of Bengal now sympathises with the terrorists, of whom possibly three thousand remain at large while nearly half that number are in detention or under surveillance.

Economic Troubles

Bengal has almost always been an unsettled Province, owing partly to the acuteness of its economic troubles, and partly to the fact that under any democratic regime there will always be a small Mohammedan majority, although the politically-minded classes are almost exclusively Hindu. It is in such a Province, where communal tension rarely relaxes, that the severest test will be given to the working of the new constitutional reforms.

In Madras, from which a large proportion of South African Indians originally came, we spent only a few hours. In extent and in population it recalls Johannesburg, but in little else. I remember it chiefly for the record number of photographs for which we posed and for the pleasure of meeting again the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, who had undertaken a wearing two-day journey from the Annamalai University, of which he is head, in order to welcome us.

I was shown round the principal sights of the city and the harbour by an Oxford contemporary of Mr. Hofmeyr's, a keen cricket patron and in local politics now a leader of the Right wing of the Congress Party. His is the section which favours the policy of taking office in the new legislatures and of working the constitution for what it may be worth, as against that of the Left wing, under Nehru, who want to decline office and to wreck the constitution from the word "go." He showed me something of the University and of the fine buildings that face on the splendid Marina or beach parade, and I was told how comparatively high the general level of education, especially in the women, is in this Presidency, how advanced they are in regard to hospitals and the work of rural reconstruction.

Genial Residents

Madras struck me as being much less cosmopolitan, much more homogeneous than either Bombay or Calcutta, and the people I met as easy-going and genial. An indication, however, of their keen political mindedness occurred when both at the start and the conclusion of the presentation to us of a civic address the Congress Party Councillors lustily shouted the Indian equivalent of the "Heil Hitler" salute, namely "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai!" I remember looking enviously during the proceedings at a large portrait of the nearly nude Mahatma hanging in the Chamber while I sweated in the sultry warmth of the summer afternoon beneath the weight of Western garb (plus garland).

Madras boasts at least two first-class newspapers. One of these, the *Hindu*, entirely Indian owned and edited, brought out an attractive special supplement in honour of our delegation. The other, the *Madras Mail*, showed its efficiency by providing us, before we left Madras with copies containing full and accurate reports of all the afternoon's proceedings, including an extempore speech by Mr. Hofmeyr delivered less than two hours previously.

Unlike Bengal, to which I have already referred, or to province like the Punjab or Bombay, Madras is comparatively free of the scourge of communal quarrels between adherents of the various religious groups. In most provinces, however, these quarrels are so deep-seated that until the Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs can learn to be what Roman Catholics are in England, namely patriots first and religionists second, it will remain necessary for Indian legislatures to be elected on the communal principle of a quota of so many seats for representatives of each group.

How Riots Begin

Religious riots in India are generally due to some variant or other of what is termed "the cow music" problem. To the Hindu the cow is a holy animal, not to be killed, and literally millions of more or less useless scrub stock roam the streets or the countryside of India. The Hindu also loves music and din, as I thoroughly appreciated when witnessing the vast, colourful and noisy pageant of the Ram Lila procession in Agra. The Muslim, on the contrary, is particularly partial to cattle meat, and loathes any noise near the Mosque to which he repairs for silent prayer.

Just as we were leaving Bombay one of these dispute flared up in connection

with the building of the concert hall addition to a Hindu temple which adjoins a Mosque. After days of rioting in which over sixty were killed and many hundreds injured the neutral British troops were able to restore order. Regrettable outbreaks like this were formerly more frequent, and during the first seventeen months of Lord Irwin's Viceroyalty the cancer of communal dissension was responsible for some three hundred deaths and two thousand five hundred woundings.

The persistence of such outbreaks is partly due to the fact that communalism is not entirely a matter of religion. Often it is really a revolt of the emancipated lower caste Indians against the social and financial domination of the higher castes, for a big proportion of Indian Muslims are descendants of lower caste Hindu converts. Moreover, there is frequently an economic basis to the rivalry—Muslim peasant versus Hindu moneylender

or shopkeeper, or Muslim town labourer against his Hindu employer.

No Team Work

The survival of these serious communal differences shows how dangerously imperfect still is the sense of national unity and national responsibility. As an Indian writer of unquestioned patriotism, Venkataramani admits, 'one lesson shines clear in Indian history, revealing a national defect of character—a total inability for team work even in high crisis.' To inculcate that ability for team work is still the mission of Britain, and premature withdrawal from India would mean wars of religion and eventual chaos.

In all three of the leading cities to which I have so far referred there was evidence of active use by municipalities of the powers of local government, which in India include the running of a great number of town schools. In Calcutta an attractive Municipal Gazette, published weekly on the authority

of the Council for the price of a newspaper, has for upwards of twelve years done valuable work in promoting hygiene and civic consciousness. That there is tremendous scope for such work is obvious to any one who ventures into the slummier parts of the towns.

These contrast at times painfully with the more prosperous and Westernised sections. As in the villages so also in the cities, the tasks of uplift and betterment, quite apart from the problem of communal rivalries are enormous. They will call for the patient and self-sacrificing work of a vastly increased body of social workers, especially women, if they are to be successfully tackled. In any event far-reaching reforms involving interference with religious customs can hardly be hoped for till India has become autonomous and till a more advanced and united public opinion than exists to-day is in a position to compel revolutionary changes.

(To be continued)

A CALL TO NATAL EUROPEAN TEACHERS

NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL HARMONY

In an editorial article on "Teachers and Internationalism," *The Mentor* (the organ of the Natal Teachers' Society) states:—

ARMISTICE Day has come and gone and in many parts of the world homage has been paid to the "Glorious Dead." "Let us remember them," we have said, and to the children under our care we teachers have spoken, perhaps, of the great sacrifice that these noble men made. We have told how they went forth at the call of their fatherland and laid down their lives in fields far distant, how for honour they yielded up all that they held dear, how they died that we might live.

It is right and fitting, I suppose, that we do this—up to a point. But do we say anything at such time of the causes of war, of the folly of war? Do we tell that ten million of the world's finest men were slaughtered between 1914 and 1918 in the interests of national trade? Do we tell that England fought Germany to protect Belgium or that she fought to safeguard her markets?

The answers to the questions are obvious. We teach lies and hate and narrow nationalism. What are we doing to promote better international relationships? What are we doing to prevent another war waged in the in-

terests of "Big Business?" At every Teachers' conference we boast that we mould the "citizens of tomorrow." Look around—have we much of which to be proud? Shall we tutor another world of blood-drenched, war-wearied, hate-maddened heroes?

Teachers must think and they must teach to ensure a harmonious future. "Let us remember"—let us remember the lessons of the prophets of nearly three thousand years ago, that God is the God of all, that He is no mere tribal god, that God is the universal father and that we are therefore all kin, that God is love. Let us rid our minds of prejudice—religious, sectarian, colour, class, race, and let us consciously strive for the millenium.

We may do it by precept and example. In our own immediate sphere we may begin. Let us strive for racial amity in our own land between English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking; let us try to understand the natives and the Indians—banish, I pray you, those insulting terms, kaffirs and coolies—let us work for a united, happy South Africa. Let us be proud of our nation certainly, but let us at the same time realise that we, as a nation, are dependent on others and let us not grudge them their "place in the sun." If we have differences—as

we must—let us settle them amicably with understanding hearts and active goodwill.

All organisations which strive, as we should, for international harmony, for "peace on earth and goodwill towards all men," demand our active support.

Let us fight—let us fight the evil within us the evil around us in the hearts of others. Thus and only thus shall we truly honour our "Glorious Dead."

First Indian For Cantab Ph.D.

IT is understood that Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao B.A. (Cantab) now senior Lecturer in Economics Andhra University, has been awarded the Ph.D. degree by the Cambridge University. He is the fourth person and the first Indian to receive a Cambridge Ph.D. in Economics. The award was made for his work on the National Income of India, which he carried out as Garfon Research Student, and it is expected that his thesis will shortly be published.

South African News In Brief

Arrival Of Mr. Nanji Kalidas Mehta

MR. NANJI KALIDAS MEHTA, the well-known Indian merchant and philanthropist of Uganda arrived in Durban with Mrs. Mehta and two sons, by the *Kenya* on Wednesday December 16. A large number of Indians were thronged at the Point to receive their distinguished guest. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mehta were profusely garlanded by the various bodies including the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha. The guests were then taken to their residence at the Mayville Castle, where people from all parts were pouring in all the morning to offer their welcome greetings to Mr. and Mrs. Mehta. Mr. Mehta was looking well after his pleasant voyage and was overwhelmed with the cordial reception he and his wife had received from so many friends. Mr. Mehta hopes to spend a week in Durban. He will then proceed to the Transvaal.

On Pilgrimage To India

Mr. Ravikrishna Talwantsingh, son of Babu Talwant Singh, well-known resident of Verulam, is proceeding on a short trip to India by the *Kenya* next Monday. Young Mr. Talwant Singh was one of Mahatma Gandhi's soldiers in South Africa and had experienced the rigours of gaol life during the Passive Resistance struggle. For some time he had settled down as a student at the Phoenix Settlement. It is Mr. Talwant Singh's ardent desire on landing in India to take the opportunity of paying his respects to Mahatma Gandhi. He will then visit all the important places and hopes to return within three or four months. Mr. Talwant Singh will be accompanied by Mr. S. R. Maharaj, a well-known farmer in the Verulam district. We wish them both a pleasant voyage and a safe return.

Mr. Das Visits Phoenix Settlement

Mr. S. E. D. Das, B.A., world tourist and journalist, who has recently come to the Union, during his short stay in Durban paid a visit to Mahatma Gandhi's Phoenix Settlement last Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Das was accompanied by Mr. Bikram S. Singh, Secretary of Mr. Das's Reception Committee, Mr. W. Bahoolal, Headmaster Clare Estate Indian School, Mr. S. P. Singh, Headmaster S. R. S. Overport Indian School, and Mr. P. Doraswami, vice-President Durban Indian Young Men's Club.

Natal Natives To Elect Senator

Officials of the Native Affairs Department are now hard at work on the mass of intricate detail that must be prepared for the first senatorial election of its kind ever to take place in Natal—that of the election of one man by 2,000,000 natives

to represent their interests in the Senate. The representation of Natives Act provides for the election of four additional Senators who will represent the four areas into which the Union has been divided for this purpose. The position of Senator carries with it a remuneration of £700 a year.

Sir Raza Ali In London

Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent-General for India in South Africa, arrived in London on Saturday after visits to medical men on the Continent. In an exclusive interview to *Africopa* he is reported to have said that the work of an Agent-General was hard. "The tremendous pressure of work told on me, as it did on my predecessors. All of them were broken in health. I have had a frank talk in London with Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India, about the disabilities Indians suffer in South Africa. I asked him to help us. For one thing I want Indian students to be admitted to the Universities of the Union."

B. W. CANEY

—Jeweller—

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For best value in Jewellery
and Watches of all makes.

King Celebrates 41st Birthday

Hundreds of congratulatory messages from all parts of the Empire and the world reached the King on the occasion of his 41st birthday on Dec. 14. Beyond the firing of Royal salutes and the flying of Union Jacks the birthday was not officially celebrated. This was deferred by the King's desire until next year. To mark the birthday of the King a salute of 21 guns was fired from Schanskop, Pretoria, by the South African Field Artillery.

Union Government Tenders Homage

A message to King George VI from the Union Government, submitted through the Governor-General, reads: The following is a minute, with which I desire with great respect wholeheartedly to associate myself, received from my Ministers for submission to His Majesty:—"The Ministers have the honour to request that His Excellency the Governor-General may be pleased to convey the dutiful homage and sincere expression of the loyalty, both of themselves and the people of the Union of South Africa, to His Majesty King George VI on his accession to the Throne. The Ministers hope and trust that His Majesty's reign may be a long and happy one conducive to the peace, prosperity and development of all parts of his Dominions."

Ex-King Edward's New Title

Ex-King Edward has been granted the title of His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor. Quite recently he left his native land early on Saturday morning.

Mr. Justice Feetham Resumes Duty

Mr. Justice Feetham resumes duty as Judge President of the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as from December 16. During his absence Mr. Justice Matthews has been acting as Judge President. Mr. Justice Feetham has been absent on duty as additional Judge of Appeal at Bloemfontein and has also been completing his report as Commissioner on the Asiatic Tenure Commission and the Johannesburg-Germiston Boundaries Commission. Mr. Justice Fischer, who has been assisting the Natal Provincial Division, left for Bloemfontein.

Prince Of Siam In Union

The Prince Paribatra, of Siam, brother of the King of Siam, who arrived at Pretoria on Dec. 12 in the course of a holiday tour of South Africa, is most enthusiastic about the Kruger National Park. "It is a splendid idea," he said, "that might well be quoted in the other countries, where through the depredations of those who kill for pleasure the native fauna is gradually becoming extinct. No country should be without some such reserve, and South Africa is to be commended on its initiative." His Royal Highness is accompanied by his family. They have gone to the Victoria Falls and will later visit Johannesburg and Durban. "I regard myself as something of a pioneer in this country," he said, "for at the moment I am certainly the only Siamese, and probably one of the first since the opening of the Suez Canal. Our people are not very great immigrants. There is plenty of room in Siam."

Mr. Das And The Andhra

Maha Sabha

Mr. S. E. D. Das, the world tourist in a lecture to the Sabha on the "Andhras At Home" at the Gandhi Library, gave a frank expression of his views on the relative merits of the languages of India, quoting Max Muller's famous phrase—the Italian of the East—which he said in reference to the Andhra language. In the initial stages of his lecture he gave the derivation of the word Andhra and subsequently a resume of the language and the people as seen by him in modern India. Andhradesa which, he said, was to everyone synonymous to Hospitality, was the land wherein the greatest of metaphysical, philosophic and poetical developments ever known to India took place. He said it would be futile to attempt an appreciation of the euphonic, lyrical and musical beauties of a tongue

so rich in a graceful splendour of style rarely seen in other languages. In spite of the fact that Andhra was an offshoot of the mother-language, Sanskrit, he said, it had been so elaborated and beautified as to completely eclipse the language from which it had sprung. These sublime beauties, he said, may only be realised if one delved deep enough into the literature and philosophy of a people so renowned for their culture and advancement. In conclusion, he said, he hoped to see the South African Andhras emulating the Andhras of India, who are the pride of Bharata-Bumi, and making great strides towards a perfection that has been attained by Andhras both ancient and modern.

Attorney To Go To Trial

Abdul Hamid Gamiet (29), a Capetown attorney, was committed for trial by Mr. S. O. Brown at Caledon Square on Friday afternoon on 18 charges. There were 15 counts of theft, the amounts involved totalling about £1,680. Other charges were that he attempted to defeat the ends of justice by suborning a Crown witness in a preparatory examination to give false evidence; that he committed fraud by making false representations when applying for a passport; and that he failed to keep proper books of account in his business as an attorney. Gamiet pleaded not guilty to all charges. Gamiet was arrested in Johannesburg on October 7.

Three Indians Killed Near Vereeniging

A Reuter's message from Johannesburg dated December 14, states three Asiatics were killed and five injured when a van in which they were travelling capsized about 14 miles from Vereeniging on the Barrage Road. The dead men are Pema Haree, who was killed outright, Sama Dhula, and Nathamorar Nabho, who died later. The driver of the van, Madu Naran, is lying in the Vereeniging Hospital in a critical condition. It is believed that he has a fractured spine. All the men live at Fordsburg. The van left the road and rolled over three times, breaking down a fence and eventually coming to rest on its hood.

Glendale Assault Case Fails

Mr. Justice Shepstone gave judgment in the Native High Court, Durban, on Monday in the case in which Mapoli Dube was charged with assaulting Moosa Ahmod Patel, an Indian storekeeper, of Glendale, with intent to murder him by shooting him in the stomach with a pistol on September 6. Dube was found not guilty and discharged. Mr. H. N. H. White was for the Crown and Mr. J. Levin, of Stanger, for the defence.

New £5,000 Bridge For Estcourt

After many years of negotiation, agreement has been reached between the Town Council and the Railway Administration which will benefit the hundreds of motorists who pass through Estcourt each week. The Connor Street overhead railway bridge is to be completely demolished by the Railway Department and rebuilt to meet the needs of present-day requirements. The cost is placed at £5,000, of which Estcourt is to pay one-fifth. The bridge spans the main railway line, and carries vehicular traffic over the top of the railway electric traction wires. It is situated at the principal cross-roads of the town, and has been the scene of two fatalities and a number of other accidents to motorists. The new structure is to be commenced at once.

Asiatic Birthrate Causes Concern To Europeans

Serious concern is being felt in Durban among the Europeans, it is said, at the marked disparity between the Asiatic and European birthrates. November's vital statistics show that the Asiatic birthrate is more than double that of the European, although the Asiatic population is more than 6,500 fewer than the European. In November 119 European children were born to the European population of 86,918. The Asiatic population is 80,045 and the number of births was 270. The matter was brought up to a meeting of the Public Health Committee in Durban on Tuesday December 8. It was considered advisable to debate the matter, however, as the special sub-committee appointed by the Natal Municipal Association on Asiatic penetration is expected to submit its report very shortly. The mortality statistics for November are as follow: European 71; Asiatic, 83; Native, 162; and Coloured 14. There was a total of 542 births as against 330 deaths.

Free Library For Durban

Durban will have a free library service from March 1, subject to the final approval of the City Council. There was talk of the service starting on January 1 but the Library Committee has recommended the later date as there are only two months before the end of the financial year.

Bellair Farmer's Will Filed

The will of Athanasio Serandu Rakagiatis (62), known as Rikagio, has been filed in Maritzburg. Rakagiatis, a farmer of Bellair, Durban, died on December 5 at the Durban Sanatorium. His Estate, which is made up of immovable property, totals £25,020. £600 is to be paid into the National Bank of Greece and the interest from this amount is to be used for the benefit of the Church Panagea at Chape Lemnos. £50 is left to all Saints Church at Bellair, Durban.

Umzimkuluwana Indian School Board

The above school board consists of the following:—Chairman: Mr. P. Pillay; Secretary: Mr. M. K. Reddy; Members: Messrs. Ethrajalloo Naidoo, Umia Govender, Ramaja Naicker, Kulla Munthry, Babu Naidoo, Gopaul Pillay, Kunnah Govender. The residents of Umzimkuluwana desire to thank Mr. P. Pillay for presenting two acres of land to the school board to erect a school thereon.

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Social And Personal

HONORARY degrees will be conferred upon their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Clarendon when they visit Johannesburg in February. The Witwatersrand University has offered to each of them the honorary degree of LL.D., and both Lord and Lady Clarendon have signified their acceptance.

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The Governor-General administered the oath of office at Government House, Pretoria on Wednesday last to Mr. R. Stuttaford, in respect of the Departments of the Interior and of Public Health.

—o—

Mr. Patrick Duncan, Governor-General Designate, and Mrs Duncan, Miss Deborah Duncan, Miss Joan Duncan, Miss Helen Addison and Mr. R. de Villiers have sailed last Friday in the *Windsor Castle* for England.

—o—

Dr. Edgar H. Brookes M.A. Ph.D. Principal of Adams College, Rev. Jas R. Jolobe, B.A., and Mr. C. Douglas Zulu of the General Office, Lovedale, have sailed for India says *Illanga* as South African delegates to the World International Young Men's Christian Association's Conference which is holding its meetings from the 2nd to the 10th of January next.

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The Ven. Archdeacon Heywood Harris who, with Mrs. Harris returned to Durban from Capetown on Sunday in the *Edinburgh Castle*.

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Mr. E. D. Davies, Assistant Provincial Secretary, has now returned to duty after a period of long leave and will assume the responsibilities of the Provincial Secretary's post during the absence on sick leave of Mr. A. E. Charter.

—o—

Mr. Anand Rai Principal of the Depot Road Government Indian School left on Wednesday with 37 students to see the Empire Exhibition.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Mr. Andrews To Lecture At Cambridge

AFTER his short holiday in Ceylon, Mr. C. F. Andrews sails by the *Mooltan* for Bombay. Interviewed, Mr. Andrews said that his health had slightly improved but it still prevented him from undertaking any public engagement. In India, he hoped, he would be able to meet Mahatma Gandhi and visit Shantiniketan, Delhi and Allahabad before sailing for England by the *Ranchi* on December 12. Mr. Andrews has been offered and has accepted a University Lectureship at Cambridge in January next. His new book called "India and World Peace" is nearly finished, and will be shortly published by a London publishing house. Mr. Andrews declined to say anything about Indians in Ceylon, but said that he had found opportunities of discussing the question with leading Indians there.

Emigration Of Wives And Children

The Director of Information, Sind Karachi, in a press note on the subject of 'Emigration to South Africa—Admission of wives and children of Indian residents in that country,' says that since the Capetown Agreement of 1927 the procedure in regard to the admission into the Union of South Africa of wives and children of Indians resident in that country has been as follows:—(a) The person who desires to introduce into the Union his wife or minor child or children, first applies to the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs for permission to do so. The Commissioner then forwards the application direct to the district authority concerned in India; (b) The district authority makes the necessary investigation about the relationship between the applicant and his wife or children, as the case may be, for whom entry into South Africa is desired and in regard to certain other particulars, completes the form, certifies the correctness of the entries therein on behalf of the Government of India and returns it to the Commissioner direct; (c) On receipt of the form in South Africa, the Commissioner scrutinises it and if he is satisfied about the relationship and other particulars, issues the necessary permit for entry into South Africa of the individuals concerned.

Women's Temperance Union

Under the auspices of the 39th convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, a public meeting of the citizens of Delhi was held with the Rev. E. C. Badly in the chair. Mr. S.

P. Andrews Dube, of the Servants of India Society, Lucknow branch, spoke on 'India's Demand for Protection.' After paying a magnificent tribute to the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, London, particularly to Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., and Mr. Frederic Grubb for their devotion to the temperance cause and for organizing the temperance movement in India, the speaker surveyed the entire field from the temperance point of view and regretted that while the Indian public was for prohibition, there was no concerted effort made to wean away those who were a prey to intemperance. Mr. Dube lamented the enormous wastage of about one hundred crores of rupees a year over the alcoholic drinks in which the people of India indulged. He appealed to the young men of the gathering to show their patriotic sentiment in a practical manner by organizing to fight against this deadly evil.

Political Torch-Bearers At Forthcoming Congress

A spectacular torch relay run from Bombay to Faizpur on the Olympic example is being arranged by the Indian National Congress. A torch lighted in Bombay, the birthplace of the congress, will be carried by 300 volunteer runners 300 miles across four districts to Faizpur, the first village to hold a congress session. The journey will begin on December 20, and relays of volunteers, at every mile, will carry the torch, reaching Faizpur in time for the congress flag salutation ceremony.

Indians In Fiji

Mr. C. F. Andrews who had recently toured Fiji islands expressed strong dissatisfaction in India with the status of Indians in that colony. Referring to the recent decision of the Colonial Office regarding the franchise for election of members to the Fiji legislature, he deplored the attempt to create division among Indians by having some elected and some nominated Indian members. There can hardly be any explanation for this procedure which seeks to create an unnecessary distinction besides being opposed to the elementary conception of democratic self-government. Mr. Andrews also pointed out that Indians were not allowed to enter the high grade of Fiji Civil Service and there was no Indian holding a higher post than that of a second-grade clerk. This humiliating condition is characteristic of the status of Indians in most British colonies and the persistent apathy of the Government of India in this connection is no less significant.

Europe Has Dictators But No Statesmen

Dr. and Mrs. Arundale, who recently returned from Europe, in the course of an interview said: "I am glad to be out of Europe and back again in India and peace such as we failed to find anywhere in Europe." He drew a dismal picture of Europe with the horror of war overhanging every country—with many dictators but not one statesman. "Mussolini! he sees only Italy; Hitler! he sees only Germany; Stalin! he sees only Russia," he said. "They are all dictators, and not statesmen." He said emphatically that he had been all over Europe but he had come back to peace and cleanliness such as one finds only in India.

Mr. T. K. Swaminathan's Lecture

Mr. T. K. Swaminathan who recently visited South Africa during his tour of the Colonies, delivered a lecture in Madras on "Across the Indian Ocean." Mr. P. N. Damopara Mudaliar, Protector of Emigrants, presided. Mr. Swaminathan referred to his recent visit to Mauritius, where he had gone to attend the Indian Colonial Centenary celebrations. He emphasised the necessity of the people of Indians in the Mother-country coming into closer contact with Indians in the colonies. In Singapore he had noted that there were several Indian associations. But there was no co-ordination among them. In Mauritius, he found the people evincing a desire to learn Tamil, Telugu and Hindi. He would advise teachers who had the necessary spirit of adventure in them to go there and render useful service. There was great scope for reclaiming many in the colonies who had left the Hindu fold. He noted that people in Mauritius were observing the Kavadi festival, the Sivarathri festival and the fire-treading ceremony. The Arya Samajists also were doing their best to spread their faith. About twenty-five years ago, the South Indians in the colonies had been holding the field in the matter of commerce and other activities. But now they were not so prosperous. Another sad feature was that Indian businessmen in the colonies were not trying to trade in Indian articles. Mr. Swaminathan next referred to his visit to South Africa and said that many non-Indians there were keen on imbibing Indian culture, philosophy and religion.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" ON THE UNION DELEGATION

The *Bombay Chronicle* writes:—

It is the sincere hope of Indians that the South African Deputation which departed from India a few days ago, after an extended tour throughout the country and left a happy impression on the minds of all those who came in contact with the members, may do some real and lasting good to Indians resident in South Africa and that the relations between whites and Indians will show an improvement.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. H. J. Hofmeyr before coming to India gave some sound advice to Indians at a banquet held by them in honour of the Deputation.

He asked them, whether they were born in South Africa or not whether "it was their land of adoption or not" they should make it "their land of service and development." He also advised them to consider themselves as citizens of South Africa first, though he did not suggest that they should not longingly look to India sometimes.

Mr. Hofmeyr regretted much that there was no unity among South African Indians, and felt disturbed by the gap between the richer and poorer Indians there.

Nobody cavails at this advice, but it would have been better if it had been backed up by some timely concessions to Indians to encourage and enable them to play the part which he has invited them to do.

But what can Indians do, when the Union of South Africa itself refuses to

treat them as human beings, but as intruders disintitled to the ordinary rights of citizens.

Indians are given no franchise of any kind; they are denied proper education; they are not even allowed to travel in tram cars, except in a few back seats; they are not allowed to live in townships along with the other communities. They are denied all amenities, which are their due.

Indians are considered good enough only to pay their taxes to the Government and for nothing else. Is this the kind of treatment which encourages Indians to look upon South Africa as their home, or is such a position in consonance with their self-respect, or ideas of citizenship?

As *INDIAN OPINION* writes, Indians "are crying for want of educational facilities, housing facilities, employment facilities, trade facilities, owing to the harshness of the industrial laws to which they have to submit without having any voice in the making of those laws." They are not even allowed to grow sugar under the new Act.

The paper adds, "In fact being voteless and voiceless a spoke is being put in almost every avenue in which they seem to be thriving by the hue and cry of their European competitors, who are able to make their voice heard by any and every means."

Not satisfied with this, the Union has been bribing Indians even those who were born in South Africa, to return to India by giving them passage money

and a bonus! All this does not appear to be any encouragement to Indians to look upon the Union as their homeland.

The Indian pays taxes, without having any voice in the spending of them, and yet is treated as a serf, more or less. The government seem to have no responsibility whatever, as far as the Indians are concerned, and they might not have existed at all for all they care.

Indians, as *INDIAN OPINION* says, are blamed if they are thrifty, and they are blamed if they are extravagant. Their very existence, in fact, is an eyesore to South Africans.

It is very good to say kind things at a banquet, and we do not blame Mr. Hofmeyr for he is very sympathetically inclined towards Indians. But one swallow does not make a summer, and alone he cannot necessarily do much against the united wishes of so many South Africans.

Not satisfied with this, advantage is being taken of the new Slums Act to drive Indians and coloured persons out of their houses where they have been living for decades and turn them into salubrious residential areas for the benefit of whites at the cost of the municipalities.

This is a refined method of driving Indians into segregation, out of townships. And yet Indians are expected to be exemplary citizens of South Africa and kiss the hand that smites them.

BAN ON ENTRY INTO SOUTH AFRICA INJUSTICE TO INDIAN BOXER

Mr. C. P. Billimoria of Sachapir Street, Poona has addressed the following letter to the *Bombay Chronicle*:—

I WISH to draw your attention to the unjust treatment that has been meted out to the well-known Parsi Boxer of India, Burma and Ceylon, namely, Fali Billimoria, who has many championship titles to his credit in these countries by the South African Government.

About two years ago, this Boxer was offered Rs. 6,000 for a fight in South Africa by a well-known promoter from that country and was promised two more contracts by the same promoter if he either won his fight or made a good show.

Only recently, however, my son, Fali Billimoria, received a letter from his

promoter informing him of the fact that he was finding it very difficult to arrange about his entry into South Africa, and further requesting him to communicate with Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt., C.I.E., Home Member to the Government of United Provinces, in this matter, with a view to interest him as he was Agent to the Governor-General in South Africa before. My son, therefore, wrote to Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh requesting his help and received a disappointing reply.

Since then my son has received another letter from the Government of India saying that he cannot enter South Africa and returning to him his passport fees, etc.

Under these circumstances I feel certain that you will, as is usual with you

champion the cause of an Indian Sportsman who has been debarred from entering South Africa for sporting purposes presumably for the reason that he happens to be an Indian. The injustice of the whole thing will be patent to all who have any regard for justice and fairplay. Incidentally, I may add that we have in our midst at this very date, the Goodwill Delegation from the South African Union Government.

My son was appointed Boxing Instructor to a British Regiment namely, the 1st Battalion. The Norfolk Regiment at present at Jansi, and his regiment has done very well in Army Boxing in India, as they topped the list.

The Sporting World

Cricket.

Barnato Tournament

Mr. Sol. D. Royéppen, writes:

FOR several years the affiliated Unions were deprived of a Tournament, and as a result of the South African Coloured Cricket Board's failure to stage a tournament this season, the Natal Indian Cricket Union has extended invitation to all centres of the Union of South Africa to participate in an Inter-Provincial Tournament which is to take place in Durban during the New Year holidays. The Barnato South African Coloured Cricket Tournament is one of the most important competitions in South Africa. It invites all sections of the non-European community. The affiliated centres being dictators and masters of the South African Coloured Cricket Board, they alone can, by a requisition signed by three centres compel the Board to call a meeting. Failing to comply with this request, I should certainly think, that Centres shall have the right to elect officials and amend the present constitution to suit their convenience. But before any action is taken to form a new Board, let me appeal to my fellow Unions in the Cape and Natal, to await the decision of the present Board in response to the request made, whether the Board is prepared to stage a tournament this season. In which case Transvaal would agree for the venue of the tournament in the Natal Province, if the latter is prepared to cancel its present arrangements for the tournament to take place during Easter holidays.

Stanger United C.C.

The Stanger United Cricket Club opened its cricket season on Sunday December 6, by gaining a magnificent victory over the Sparks Cricket Club which travelled down from Durban. The home team, batting first, scored 104, G. Bux 16, J. Bux 33, G. Bechoo 21. The visitors scored 29, collapsing to the bowling of Ohengiah and O. V. Mahomed. In their second innings, the visitors, fighting very hard, were responsible for a score of 122 (Nazir 38, and Joe 37). Requiring 48 to win, the home team faced the bowling and won easily with 5 wickets in hand. Clubs desirous of playing the Stanger United C.C. should address their letters to the Secretary, P. O. Box 68, Stanger.

Dundee vs. Ottoman C.C.

On Sunday last, the Dundee United Cricket Club played the Ottoman C.C. at Ladysmith, before a large crowd of spectators. The visitors scored 85 runs in their first innings and the Ottomans replied with 10 runs. Thus the match resulted in a win for Dundee on the first innings.

By "Rambler"

Aryan Cricket Club

A cup match between the Aryan Cricket Club and South End Hindoo Cricket Club was played on Nov. 29 on the South End ground. The Aryan Club won by 37 runs.

Soccer.

Five-A-Side Soccer At Malvern

The annual five-a-side Soccer tournament of the Malvern Government-Aided Indian School took place in the School grounds on December 4. Ten teams entered, and play was very keen. The finalists, Krishna's 5 and the "Invisibles" could only come to a decision after playing several extra halves, when the latter for the second year in succession won by two goals to nil. At the conclusion of the games, the Headmaster, Mr. G. Munger, presented the winning team with the floating silver trophy.

Soccer At Verulam

A friendly game between the St. Xavier's school Oakford, and Verulam school at the Oakford Indian Football Ground took place on Sunday December 6. The game was well played by both teams. The St. Xavier's boys were bigger in size and yet the visiting team scored 4 goals, which was an easy victory for Verulam.

Boxing.

Non-European Boxing

An enthusiastic crowd of about 2,000 watched the non-European boxing tournament held at the City Hall last Saturday. The results were:—Featherweights.—Joe Aaron beat D. D. Naidoo by a technical knock-out in the second round; Flyweights.—Kid Vengan beat Ranjit Singh on points; Flyweight Title Bout.—Seaman Chetty beat Young Pottier on points; Lightweight Title Bout.—Bud Gengan beat Sonny Thomas on points; Welter-weights.—Mannie Dixon beat Arvie Williams on points. In the flyweight match between Chetty and Pottier, which was announced as the championship of South Africa, Chetty was faster and more aggressive than his opponent, though he wasted many punches. There was little between the two on points. Chetty, after being slowed up by straight lefts in the sixth round, recovered as the fight progressed and finished strongly. The Gengan-Thomas fight for the lightweight championship was a poor one and the decision to Gengan was surprising. Neither boxer was eager to make the fight and the referee appeared to warn them to attack.

Thomas skipped round Gengan, who has a fighter's build and stance, and scored with light lefts during the first five rounds, when Gengan scarcely landed a clean blow. Thomas made Gengan miss badly and generally outwitted an opponent with a heavier punch.

Heavy-Weight Title Fight

The world heavy-weight champion, James J. Braddock, will defend his title against Max Schmelling on June 8 1937, at Long Island Bowl. The New York State Athletic Commission has stipulated that the boxers may participate in tuning-up bouts of under 15 rounds with anyone except Joe Louis.

Athletic.

Indian Scouts And Guides

Approximately 200 Indian Scouts and Guides drawn from 23 different school troops, crews and companies, together with their Scoutmasters and Guide-Mistresses, will leave Durban for Johannesburg on Sunday, December 20, by special train at 2.54 p.m. The camp will last for 10 days at Johannesburg and four days at Pretoria. The camp is of a sightseeing and educational nature and the Empire Exhibition will be visited. On the return journey the contingent will visit Newcastle, Ladysmith and Estcourt, arriving at Durban on January 7 at 6.29 a.m.

Sports For Children Of Municipal Employees

Under the aegis of the Durban Indian Municipal Employees' Society a monster sports meeting for the children of Indian workers of the Municipality is to be staged on Sunday, December 27, on the grounds adjoining the Magazine barracks. The day's proceedings will commence at 10 a.m. and the Mayor has consented to be present. The programme will be mainly confined to events for the children. Some have been included for adults to create further interest, while such features as physical culture displays, exhibition Boxing and Wrestling will be added to stimulate the growing enthusiasm of Indian youth in these sports.

Sports At Springfield

The first annual Deepavali Sports were held at Alpine Road, Springfield, when Major Raftery gave an address to an Indian gathering. After being garlanded by Mr. R. O. Naidoo, he asked Mrs. Raftery to distribute the prizes. In his address Mr. R. O. Naidoo spoke about Indian education, and Indian culture and tradition. Mr. M. A. Varma spoke on the importance of sport and stressed the lack of sporting facilities in many Indian schools. The Arya Sungeeth Mandal provided the music at the gathering.