

Indian Opinion

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Friday, August 18th, 1933

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NOTES AND NEWS

A REUTER'S message from Poona dated Aug. 16 states:—Gandhi commenced a fast "unto to death" at noon to-day, but it is believed that he will break it and take his usual meal to-day as a result of the Government having offered him facilities to continue his campaign for the regeneration of the Untouchables, on certain conditions. Gandhiji started his fast, it is understood, in fulfilment of a threat that he would do so unless he was granted the full rights of a State prisoner. He declared that he wanted those rights so as to carry on his campaign for the regeneration of the Untouchables. M. S. Aney, Acting President of the Congress, was sentenced at Bombay to-day to six months' imprisonment. Mr. Aney was arrested near Akola in the Central Provinces, on Aug. 14 with a party of Congress volunteers who were about to commit civil disobedience. They refused a police order to disperse. Of the 13 others arrested 11 were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Two women were acquitted.

The following are extracts from the Report of the Protector of Indian Immigrants for Natal, for the year ended 31st December 1932:—

There were no arrivals during the year, emigration to Natal having been stopped by the Indian Act of 1911. The number of births registered during the year was:—Males 3,260, and females 3,958 being in all 1,253 less than last year and giving a birth-rate of 42.82 per thousand. This is the lowest birth-rate since 1918. The number of deaths reported for the year is, men 921, women 924 and children 1,172, as against 696, 650 and 835 respectively during the previous year showing an increase of 836 and giving a death-rate of 20.45 per thousand, the highest since 1911. The high death-rate is accounted for by the malaria epidemic. The approximate number of Indians in the colony on the 31st December, 1932, was 147,516. There were only 21 Indians (males) under indenture on the 31st December 1932. There are approximately 17,000 Indians (men) employed in the province, out of a population of 35,818 (men). The average rate of wages for Indians who reindentured is 42/6d. per month, including food, accommodation, medical attention and medicine, free of charge.

The Agent of the Government of India, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, accompanied by the Kunwarani, is to visit Ladysmith on August 26. He will be entertained at a civic luncheon, and a public welcome will be given him by the Indian community in the Town Hall in the evening.

Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh will lay the foundation stone of the new Christ Church (St. Aidans Indian Mission) at Sydenham, at 4-15 p.m., on Tuesday afternoon Aug. 22. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. E. A. Benson, who until recently was Ward IV's representative in the Durban Town Council was on Tuesday presented with a turquoise necklace from Councillors and a handsome cheque from public bodies and private individuals in Durban for her excellent work on the Council for the past 13 years. The presentation was made by the Mayor of Durban, Mr. P. Osborn, in the presence of Councillors and a large number of prominent social women workers in Durban. Mrs. Benson left last Wednesday for a holiday in England.

CONFERENCE OR A TAMASHA

AT the request of the committee of the Natal Indian Congress the South African Indian Congress officials have convened an emergency conference which is to be held on Saturday and Sunday in Johannesburg for the purpose, it is stated, of rediscussing and reviewing the resolution passed by the last conference authorizing the officials to inform the Union Government of the willingness of the Congress to co-operate with the Governments of India and the Union in the former's mission to explore outlets for her increasing population, and to "remove the misconception" created by the passing of a resolution opposing any colonization scheme or any inquiry in connection therewith by a mass meeting of Colonial-born Indians held recently in Durban.

The Congress officials are still going about the wrong way. They have not yet taken steps to satisfy those who have stood against them and those avowed themselves to work for the public nor have they respected the resolution passed by the recent mass meeting of Indians.

This was not a time to consider their own prestige. The community's cause must, obviously, be greater than any consideration of personal pride or prestige. The correct course for them, after they had heard the voice of the public, was to have temporarily suspended their participation with the colonization committee. They would have been justified in doing so in view of the fact that one of the Provinces was opposed and that too the one which was vitally affected by the proposed scheme. But they have, however, continued their co-operation, flouting public opinion, and now they are calling an emergency conference to clear the "misconception" created by the public!

On the first occasion when the Assisted Emigration Scheme was agreed to the Congress officials did not explain to the public what they were going to do for them, but when, after 13000 souls were sold

away for the concessions that were promised, but have not yet seen the light of day; their eyes were opened and they protested against the scheme and held a mass meeting in the Town Hall to get the public support.

Now again in co-operating with the Government in the formation of another like scheme, they have not considered it necessary to explain to the public what they are about to do for them. Why do they persist in refusing to do this? Because they realize that they cannot carry the public with them. If that is so why are they persisting in doing a thing which the public do not want and which is against the fundamental principles of civilisation? Is it not a fact that while the motive underlying the scheme, in so far as the Government is concerned, is to reduce the Indian population in this country the motive underlying the co-operation in the scheme, in so far as the Congress officials are concerned, is to compromise the birthrights of their less favourably situated brethren for doubtful concessions to the other Indian settlers? To deny it would be beside the truth. Mr. Sastri, in the course of a speech recently in India said, our non-participation in the investigation would endanger the position of the Agent. The meaning of this is quite clear. If you desire any concessions in this country and wish the Agent to endeavour to get them for you be prepared to compromise the birthrights of your brethren. The action of the Congress officials amounts to the acceptance of this principle. It is a dishonourable thing and it is time to cry a halt.

The Congress officials have shown no signs whatsoever of repentance. They have shown every sign of their persistence to ride the high horse.

They have chosen Johannesburg as the venue of the Conference? Why did they unnecessarily have to involve Natal into such an expense when the question to be decided was mainly connected with and of the greatest importance to Natal. Could not the amount to be wasted on taking delegates four hundred miles away have been put to better use by relieving the distress of the poor, Transvaal and the Cape may well ask that question.

The delegates assembled at the Conference will have to bear this in mind: They must forget their own individual selves. They must forget what assurances their representatives may or may not have given to the Government. The people are not bound by their acts if they consider them to have been wrong or immoral. They must consider the issue on its own merits. Do they or do they not favour a colonisation scheme for settling South African Indians in other countries. If they say they do their co-operation in the formation or in investigating the possibilities of such a scheme will be justified. But it will be only justified after having obtained the consent of the public to such a scheme. If the delegates, however, do not favour such a scheme their co-operation in the formation or any investigation thereof will be entirely inconsistent. No responsible body of men working in the interests of the people can be so inconsistent and the people would not tolerate such inconsistency. If in addition there is in this inconsistency the evil

object of bartering of the rights of a section of the people for any concessions promised for another section, such an act would be criminal and the participants would be held to censure by the public. It will therefore be incompetent for the emergency conference to decide the issue in any other light than was decided by the mass meeting in Durban, as a result of which, it is stated, this Conference has been convened. We say it will be incompetent because we happen to know how the delegates have been chosen. The delegates who will sit at the Conference are not all persons who are connected with any public activities or even know the A.B.C. of what is really happening. They are not the chosen representatives of the people in the true sense of the term. The task before the Conference is therefore both difficult and delicate. Its decision may either result in bringing once more peace and amity or it may result in dividing the forces in this country which will never be able to unite. There can be no harmony between truth and untruth. In the war between them truth will ultimately prevail, untruth must perish.

Fountain Of Wisdom

*Truth crushed to earth shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among his worshippers.*

W. C. BRYANT.

Protest Against Proposed Colonization

Protest meetings against the Colonization Committee were held last Saturday night at Verulam and Tongaat and on Sunday at Clairwood and Stanger. The meetings were well attended and were addressed by Messrs. A. Christopher, P. R. Pather, S. L. Singh, C. R. Naidoo, D. S. Chetty, Manilal Gandhi and others. The Verulam meeting was presided over by the local leading merchant Mr. Mether who was supported by Messrs. Chunalal, Raghavjee Rughnath, A. Sham, Dhanjee Ramjee, Jutha Jeeva and other leading Indians.

The Tongaat meeting was presided over by Mr. A. J. Choonoo who was supported by Mr. V. Desai of Messrs Gandhi and Co and others.

At Stanger Mr. P. Luke presided who was supported by Messrs. P. Thomas, S. Roop Singh, Ramportal, Maganlal Patel and many other leading Indians.

Mr. P. Thomas entertained the party to dinner after the meeting.

At Verulam the party was given light refreshments by Messrs Chunalal Bros.

The resolutions passed at the mass meeting of Colonial born Indians held recently at the Victoria Picture Palace, Durban, were conveyed to the Government an acknowledgment to which has been received by Mr. A. Christopher.

Resolutions passed at the above meetings have been conveyed to the Union Government.

Natal Indian Congress

Election Of Delegates

The Natal delegates to the forthcoming South African Indian Emergency Conference, which meets in Johannesburg on Saturday, August 19, to re-consider the colonisation scheme in its fullest bearing, have been given the fullest powers to discuss and decide the matter, untrammelled by any mandate, as to note, says the *Natal Advertiser*.

This decision was unanimously accepted by the meeting of the Natal Indian Congress held in the Gandhi Library on Sunday last.

At the initial stages of the meeting, the question was raised of nominations of absent members. The meeting decided to elect the best Natal team possible so that all views, however divergent, might be represented at the conference.

The chairman, Mr. V. Lawrence, in referring to the meeting, said that as a result of the division in connection with the colonisation scheme inquiry the executive had requested the South African Indian Congress to hold an emergency conference, and in response to their request the meeting in Johannesburg on August 19 and 20 had been called.

Speaking on the question of mandate, all the speakers were unanimous that the delegates (according to Mr. Soekdeo) should not be muzzled and that they should be given a blank cheque. This viewpoint was endorsed by Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee, P. Hargovan, B. A. Meghraj, B. M. Patel and L. Panday.

The meeting, on the motion of Mr. P. Hargovan, adopted a resolution empowering the delegates to consider in their own lights, freely and frankly, the colonisation scheme.

Twenty delegates were nominated and 10 others were elected from the various branches, thus making a full complement of 30 delegates from Natal.

Kunwarani's Plea For Indian Women

Association Formed In Maritzburg

A meeting organised by the Natal Indian Congress to afford the Indian women of Maritzburg an opportunity of hearing the Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh was held on Monday afternoon at the Hindu Young Men's Association Hall, Church Street, Maritzburg.

There was a large number of interested Indian women and many representative City women, including Mrs. D. C. Dicks, who presided over the meeting, Mrs. N. Fisher, wife of the Bishop of Natal, Councillor Mrs. A. E. Shirley and Councillor Mrs. W. A. D. Russell.

In welcoming the Kunwarani, Mrs. Dick spoke of the aim of the meeting to inaugurate an Indian Women's Association for the advancement and uplift of Indian women throughout the Union.

The Kunwarani emphasised the importance of forming this Indian Women's Association with a view to interesting the women in social and educational work. She mentioned the movement in India—the All India Women's Association, which had done enormous good in helping along women's interests. The Association formulated public opinion, endeavoured to further the education of Indian girls, and tried to check early marriages.

With regard to welfare, she touched on the question of home hygiene, Red Cross classes and extension classes for adults. In Durban such classes were well under way and held two or three times a week, when scholars could continue with any subject

Mrs. W. A. D. Russell, in speaking of a clinic, said that the Municipality had the matter of welfare in mind.

At the close of the meeting the Association was inaugurated, many Indian women becoming members.

Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission

Mr. Mahomed Jajbhai's Evidence

(Continued from last week.)

Mr. MACWILLIAM: Now if the Mahomedans predominate to the extent of 75 per cent, as you suggest, that 75 per cent of the Asiatic community is composed of all types of individuals—merchants, retail shopkeepers, hawkers?—Yes.

And I take it your answer to my learned friend applies there, that the great percentage of them are of the poorer class—isn't that so?—That is so.

The hawker, the pedlar, and men of that kind?—No, not only the hawker—the retailer.

You would class them amongst the poorer class?—Yes.

The biggest class of individuals are your hawkers, your pedlars, your cooks, your waiters?—And retailers.

Now leave out retailers for the moment. Your pedlar and hawker is the man who leaves his home very early in the morning?—Yes.

He buys his wares very early on the morning market—isn't that so?—Yes.

He is absent all day long on his rounds. He very seldom arrives home until late at night—isn't that so?—Yes.

So far as he is concerned, he has been able to carry on his business perfectly admirably away from home, although you tell me he practices, or his family practices, purdah?—Yes.

So that absence from home for a very lengthy period of the day can be no objection to that class of Mahomedans?—Hawkers, yes.

In the same way with the waiters and the cooks. So that a large percentage of the Mahomedan community have found no difficulty in carrying on their business away from home, they practise purdah?—You won't find 90 per cent hawkers, Mahomedans; you will find them in the small shops too.

Anyway, to the extent you do find them there, they have found no difficulty?—No.

Now there are just one or two questions I want to put to you as regards the questions in your statement. You have told us that your Association consists all told of 40 members, 20 of whom are on the executive?—Yes.

And that they are the most influential section of the Indian community. I put it to you by "influential" there you also mean wealthy?—Wealthy and poor. The poor which has advanced to that stage in life, society. A man can be poor but yet educated; he would be admitted to our Association.

CHAIRMAN: You gave a figure of something financial, some indication of wealth represented on your Society?—Yes.

I was not quite certain whether that referred to the members of the Committee or the Society as a whole?—They were members of the Society in addition to others, who are also affected. We include those.

You said that your Society represented property to the extent of about £2,000,000?—Yes, Sir.

Property of all kinds; you mean not only business but personal property?—Yes.

That is for the Society as a whole, you give that figure?—Yes.

Not for the members of the Committee?—No.

Mr. MACWILLIAM: Now, the Society as a whole: when you mention that figure that figure of £2,000,000 that also includes of Asiatic land companies, does it not?—Yes.

So that may I take it, Mr. Jajbhay, that there is hardly a well-to-do Indian or Asiatic that is not represented on your Society?—There may be one or two left out.

There may be one or two?—There may be.

In other words, the wealthy Indians in the Indian community in Johannesburg, the wealthy individuals, are a comparatively small number of the Asiatic community?—That is so, yes.

May I put it that they would not exceed 100; the really "well-to-do"? There are different grades.

CHAIRMAN: That is a difficulty.

Mr. MACWILLIAM: I realise the difficulty of providing a standard, my lord, as the ordinary phrase goes. (To witness): I was rather taking your phrase, "the well-to-do," Mr. Jajbhay: that is, the man in very comfortable circumstances, or even in comfortable circumstances?—What does that mean—"comfortable"? £30 a month, £40 a month, or a man with a big income?

Well, judging from the wealth displayed here I suppose I dare not put it as low as that. I find it very difficult to give a standard. When you used the phrase, "the well-to-do," what did you have in mind?—There is the very wealthy class. Then you have the middle wealthy class. There are different grades even in "wealthy."

CHAIRMAN: What do you call "very wealthy"?—Well, I think, Sir,—I am referring to five hundred thousand, or two hundred and fifty thousand.

We will take the quarter of a million?—Yes, Sir. And then the moderately wealthy?—Yes—then we have the second grade.

What is that?—Between seventy-five thousand and one hundred thousand. Then you have other grades between ten thousand and twenty thousand. Now between the ten thousand and twenty thousand you will find also a fair number, not a very big number. And then you have the average shopkeeper with one thousand capital, or two thousand, or three thousand.

You have given four classes; that is, you have mentioned those with two hundred and fifty thousand and over; the men with twenty-five thousand up to two hundred and fifty thousand; and the men with ten thousand to twenty thousand; and then those under ten thousand.

Mr. MACWILLIAM: On your figures, when you come down to the small shopkeeper, you would then come down to the average European standard of the well-to-do man?—No. There are very poor people also—people with £500 capital.

As a matter of fact I think it is well known that there are about four or five very wealthy Indian gentlemen in Johannesburg. May I put it to you, to come down right to your fourth scale, there are a comparatively small number who are worth £10,000?—Yes, a small number. Not very small, you will find 20 to 30 people. There are probably 20 to 30 people who are worth £10,000.

CHAIRMAN: Do you mean the people who have £10,000 and over—the Asiatics who have £10,000 and over, are only 20 or 30 in Johannesburg?

Mr. MACWILLIAM: No; I thought he said there were about four or five who were on the quarter of a million mark?—(Witness): I would not say how many.

I don't want to tie you down to a particular number. I want to get an approximate view. You have told me there are 20 or 30 that are worth, say, £10,000. May I put it this way, that there are not probably 40 Indian merchants in Johannesburg who are worth—there are not more than 40 who are worth more than £10,000 and over?—Possibly.

And coming down the scale again, I put it to you

that probably there are not 100 Indian merchants in Johannesburg who are worth, we will say, £5,000 and over?—I could not say that. It is difficult to say.

How many would you say are worth £5,000 and over?—I am afraid I won't be able to say.

Would you agree with this, that it is inconceivable that there are certainly more than three hundred that are worth more than £5,000? Possibly your contention is correct.

And for the rest, the Indian community on the whole is a poor community?—They make ends meet. "They make ends meet": I think that is a very fair answer. And they make ends meet on a very small monthly amount?—It depends how that man has been stationed in life.

But broadly speaking?—One cannot say everybody lives on nothing. Now these people are advanced, they spend more than they make.

Does that apply to the Indian community as well as to the European community?—Yes.

Now just one small question. You gave some evidence about how, in your experience dating from as far as you can remember back to 1912, how areas fell down in the scale of suitable areas for living in. As a matter of fact the process goes on both ways, doesn't it? You find areas that drop down and suddenly begin to re-establish themselves—isn't that so?—There must be some reason for re-establishing.

Let me give you a possible reason. If 20 or 30 of these wealthy Indian gentlemen were to be established in a section of Fordsburg, they would never allow that area to remain in the condition which it is in to-day, would they?—No.

That of course would happen in all areas where the individuals were in a position to be able to buy the things that they require?—Yes.

And that is one of the factors that naturally improves areas that were bad before—isn't that so?—Yes.

And in fact you recognise that that may happen in quite a number of these areas if you are allowed to remain there without fear of contravening the law?—Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. MacWilliam, you have a habit of dropping your voice. I did not hear the last question.

Mr. MACWILLIAM: He assented to the general proposition that if as a matter of fact these areas were available for Indian gentlemen to live in, even although bad at the time, the very fact that they had that opportunity would in itself bring about an immediate improvement in what we call slum areas to-day?—(Witness): I would not say 100 per cent. You will find that the better type of Indian may not like to go into Wolhuter and put up a nice building there. He might consider it on the western side or the southern side. And you would still find a certain amount of depreciation in that area.

Let me give you the illustration of the eleven blocks in Fordsburg that, it is suggested, should be demarcated in that area. You would not call that area at the moment a very salubrious one, would you?—I do not understand the word "salubrious."

You would not call it anything in the way of a high-class area?—Not altogether.

It is rather being on the slum area, isn't it?—Not fully "slums" also.

You agree, don't you, that if the well-to-do Indian merchants were allowed to go and live there, your whole case is that there would be a very rapid improvement in the nature of the locality?—Yes, that is so.

Now in your statement you spoke about estimates. I think it is in connection with the increase of population since the figures that we had last, which were the figures put in, if I remember rightly, when evidence was given before the Select Committee in Parliament?—Yes.

You then proceeded in your statement to refer to estimates. I just want to put this question to you. Are those your estimates, or what is the data on which you arrived at the conclusion that to-day there is only a matter of, I think the figure is, 18,000 Asiatics in Johannesburg?.....

CHAIRMAN: In the Transvaal. As a matter of fact he said 20,000, including Chinese.

Mr. MACWILLIAM: 18,000, and 20,000 including Chinese?—(Witness): Those are estimates as a result of a conference between our attorneys going through the various reports.

I just want to get this clear. You had before you the last census. Now what data did you take in order to arrive at your increase to 20,000?—From the census that we had before us—the census of 1921.

Those are the figures put in before the Select Committee. Now taking those figures as your basis, on which you started, what data—you talk about estimates—did you take into account in arriving at your increased figure of 20,000?—There was no special data. It was an approximate guess on that figure.

It was an approximate guess, not based on any figures at all?—No. We applied for the census from Pretoria, but we were told that there was no census available.

Let me just put this to you. You did not take into account any question of birth-rate or death-rate?—I took into account not in figures but according to western knowledge.

In other words may I put this to you, it is fair to say the figure is a pure guess?—It is a guess.

In the same way, when you gave evidence to say that 50 per cent. of the Asiatics in the Transvaal to-day were born in the Transvaal, that is a pure guess?—I said in my previous evidence—I cannot say whether that was taken from the book or from my knowledge.

I do not recollect coming across any particular figure given as regards that. I only wanted to get it from you as to whether it was fair to say that was simply an approximate figure, from your own idea?—An approximate figure from my own idea.

Not based on any particular data?—I cannot say.

MR. BRINK: Perhaps I might assist my learned friend on this point, if he wants the information. On page 280 of the minutes of evidence in the Select Committee Report of 1930 my learned friend will find the census figures given—1904, 1911, 1921, and the calculation was simply made on the ratio of the rise from 1911 to 1921, and calculated on the prior data, and allowing for the fact that there was no further immigration.

Mr. MACWILLIAM (to witness): Just a small question. You made a point about requiring expansion, and in particular areas of playgrounds in schools. You are aware of the fact, aren't you, that that is a problem that faces the whole community, no matter whether it is Asiatic, European or coloured?—No, I cannot agree with that.

I think, as a matter of fact, Mr. Jajbhay, it was the late Mr. Motan who appeared before the School Board on a number of occasions dealing with the question of the provision of school grounds. Do you recollect that?—Yes.

Do you recollect that in very few cases in Johannesburg is there anything like sufficient playgrounds even for European schools?—No: I can tell you, from my personal experience, that the European when he establishes a school, he has already advanced in life to allow for playgrounds for school children. With the Indian, he starts off with a school before providing the playground.

The result is that all Indians become occupied and you find great difficulty in finding playgrounds. At present we have the Government Indian School here which caters for 600 children.

CHAIRMAN: Is that the Burgersdorp School?—Yes, and it has got a small playground from here to that spot (indicating).

What do you mean by that—about the size of this Court?—Yes, Sir. And the Principal has time after time appealed to us to purchase the adjoining blocks, and owing to the Land Tenure Act we have great difficulties.

This is the school which was acquired by the Indians?—Yes. When?—Before 1918.

You say you want to extend the property in order to provide a playground annexed to the school?—Yes.

Have you the money to buy it?—Yes, Sir.

Do I understand you are prevented from buying it by the provisions of the law?—Yes, Sir. And therefore we have asked the Commission to specially consider that block, whereas the Municipality have left out the block in their recommendations.

You want that block included so that the school may be in a position to have this playground added to it?—Yes.

Mr. MACWILLIAM: Outside that case, Mr. Jajbhay, in the case of the other schools they are well provided with playing-grounds?—No, they are not well provided.

In what other cases?—All those schools have got no playgrounds.

Is there no single school that has got a playground at all?—Very small. The one here has been provided, but that was a European school.

CHAIRMAN: Will you identify it, please?—In Diagonal Street, corner of Diagonal and Kerk Street. It was a European school, and owing to the school having been provided before the playground at the time of its establishment, naturally they have come into possession of that playground.

Mr. MACWILLIAM: In another capacity one learned quite a lot about the deficiency of playgrounds in all schools in Johannesburg practically?—My experience is that I have seen many European schools and they provide very fine grounds.

Do you know the Twist Street School, for example?—Yes.

Do you know that they have got practically no playground at all?—Yes, that can happen. But I am speaking of the majority of cases.

We won't discuss the extent, but I put it to you a very large percentage really have got anything like sufficient playgrounds.....

CHAIRMAN (interposing): Still his difficulty is a special one.

Mr. MACWILLIAM: Yes, my lord; he has mentioned a special case. (To witness): Now in connection with the areas that you ask to be recommended by the Commission, have you examined at all the extent of those areas that you have asked for as the Asiatic community, in relation to the total number of Asiatics that you know of in Johannesburg at the present time?—Yes, also allowing the coloured people together.

That is, taking the coloured and the Asiatic together?—Yes.

And, I suggest to you, that taking the two together, there is a very handsome surplus of ground left over for any further expansion?—No!

(To be continued)

News In Brief

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Wesleyan Indian Guild, held in the Lorne Street Church on Tuesday evening, August 15, Mr. E. Thomas, Headmaster of the Carlisle Street Government Indian School, gave a very interesting address on Booker T. Washington. Booker T. Washington started life as a slave but gradually worked his way up, became an ordinary school teacher and finally was associated with the establishment of Tuskegee, the first Negro College in the U.S.A. Mr. Thomas' address was most illuminating though there was only a fair crowd present to appreciate the address. In this country, with its vast multiplicity of races, it would, indeed, be an excellent feature if the members of one race took an interest in the welfare of the history of its neighbours. The time would soon come when the races could meet on common ground. The now social colour problem would then be a myth. The study of Booker T. Washington's absorbing autobiography, 'Up From Slavery' would certainly be a first step towards this realisation.

General Smuts will return to the Union by air on August 23, says a Reuters message from London.

The soccer over the last week-end was of a high order. In the semi-final for the Tandree's Cup the Pirates, after an extra half, were successful in inflicting a defeat of 2-1 on the Daffodils. This is no true reflex of the game for the Daffodils throughout the first half had full control over the game. It was only the unfortunate lapses on the part of their keeper which made them lose ground and consequently the match.

On Sunday an extremely large crowd assembled at Currie's Fountain to witness the inter-district match between Durban and Mayville. The match was a fast one and although Durban emerged victors by 8-1, Mayville made the pace hot, particularly in the second half when they were awarded a penalty. A mis-kick, however, drowned their hopes and soon after, the final whistle went with Durban winners. Durban will play Estcourt on Sunday, Aug. 20, at Estcourt in the Final for the Inter-District Trophy.

South African Indian Congress

Notice is hereby given to the constituent bodies of the South African Indian Congress that an Emergency Conference will be held at Johannesburg on the 19th and 20th August, 1933.

Agenda: Colonization Enquiry.

O. H. A. JHAVERI, President.

A. I. KAJEE,
S. R. NAIDOO,

Joint. Hon. Sec. Secretary.

Headquarters:
175, Grey Street,
Durban.

Sporting News

(BY SPORTSMAN)

It is announced by the Secretary Mr. G. Schowan that the Annual General Meeting of the Pirates Cricket Club will be held at Mr. G. Schowan's residence, Centenary Road, Durban, on Sunday the 20th August commencing at 1.15 p.m. for the transaction of the following business: 1. Minutes, 2. Correspondence, 3. Secretary's Annual Report, 4. Treasurer's Financial Statement, 5. Batting and Bowling averages, 6. Election of officials, 7. General.

SOCCER RESULTS

Saturday 12th August 1933.
Seniors: Pirates 3 Daffodils 1. (after extra-half).
Sastri 5 Avondales 1.
Juniors: Daffodils 4 Sydenham 1.
Juniors: Sastri 5 Shamrocks 1.

Sunday 18th August 1933.

Juveniles—Natal Cup District final,
Natal Estates 4 Sastri 1.
Durban 2 Mayville 1.

FIXTURES

Natal Cup Final

[Seniors: Pirates (Durban) vs. Stars (Newcastle).

Thajmoon's Cup

Daffodils vs. Sydenham.

Junior's Scobells' Cup

Red Rovers vs. Daffodils.

Shamrocks vs. Sydenham.

Stella vs. Railway.

Juvenile—League

Stella vs. Sastri College.

TENNIS

The first round of the Alfred—David—Shield Tournament which is held annually, will take place on August 20th.

Indian Child Welfare Society Centre

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