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NOTES AND NEWS

Indians Are Not All Undesirable

THE application of the Durban Turf Club for 300 acres of land of the Springfield Flats for training tracks for horses has elicited from Mr. A. G. Mullinson, the Borough Valuator and Estates Manager and from the chairman of the Markets Committee a report which will serve as a historical record to prove that Indians were not all undesirable as is the general cry, but that they have been an asset to the country, in the present instance, as market gardeners.

A Grave Injustice

THERE lies a very human tragedy behind the negotiations for the development of the Springfield Flats for industrial and other purposes. It is a story of poor Indians being thrust from their homes and from the land from which they have earned a meagre and hardwon livelihood for generations. As paper factories, sewerage works and racecourse training tracks are erected, there will be driven before the powerful hand of development some 2,500 Indians who have known no other home than the big flat running near the Umgeni. Some 600 of these Indians live entirely on the meagre living their market gardens on the flat bring them. Many getting on in years tell that they were born on the estate and have lived nowhere else. Like their fathers before them, they are market gardeners and are now teaching their children—and yet another generation after that—their humble calling. That, in the words of the *Natal Advertiser*, is the impending tragedy which Mr. A. E. Mullinson, the Borough Valuator and Estates Manager foresees in the development of the Springfield Flats. "I feel that we should be doing a grave injustice to the tenants of this land in arbitrarily cutting off their means of livelihood," says the chairman of the Markets Committee.

What Will The Council Do?

IT remains now for the Durban Town Council to choose between the importance of promoting the great attraction afforded by the Durban Turf Club and all the evils thereof and the importance of supplying vegetables to every household which is essential to our every-day food supply and which, incidentally, is

an honest means of livelihood to hundreds of our poor souls. This is a cause of the poor people which needs the serious attention of our public bodies.

As we go to press we learn that the Finance Committee of the Town Council has agreed to the lease of the land and has instructed the Borough Engineer and the Estates Manager to approach the Turf Club to ascertain the minimum area required.

Where Is The Change of Heart?

THE City Council has decided to exclude hawkers from plying their trade within the central area of Maritzburg. The exclusion already applies, it is learned, to the area bounded by Pietermaritz Street and Havelock Road, Railway property and Baverstock Street. The draft by-law now proposes to include Commercial Road, from Victoria Bridge to Dorp Spruit Bridge; Loop Street, from Commercial Road to Henrietta Street; Longmarket Street, from Chapel Street to Henrietta Street; Henrietta Street, from Longmarket Street to Loop Street, and Hesom Street. It is also learned that the City Council is intending to restrict the number of pedlars trading within the Borough.

Thus an attack is being made on every honest means of livelihood of Indians. Where then is the change of heart. Is it in the liberal distribution of honours? We are sure that will not butter the bread of the poor.

Propriety Of Congress Address To The King

IN the course of an editorial note on Indians in South Africa, the *Indian Social Reformer* writes:—

While on the subject of Indians in South Africa, we may express our doubt about the propriety of the address to his Majesty which the Transvaal Congress has voted and which is to be presented by one of the members on the occasion of the Jubilee in London. If Indians want to be recognised and treated as an integral part of the population of the Union they should not now and again behave as if they were a separate and exclusive section of it.

The British in South Africa are not sending a deputation or an address of their own to His Majesty. The official representative of the Union will represent the whole population of the Dominion, including Indians. We mention this because part of the prejudice against Indians is due to the feeling that they are a discordant element in African nationalism.

The above needs no further comment.

Animal Sacrifice In Temples

IN the cause of an article in *Hartjan* Mahatma Gandhi writes as follows on the above subject:—

I would draw the line at temples where animal sacrifices are offered. I would not touch these temples till animal sacrifices are stopped. Inward corruption in temples cannot affect the devotee who knows nothing about it. But with animal sacrifice every worshipper is intimately connected. For, he, or she has to offer such sacrifices. Most reforms have had their origin in small beginnings. The citadel of Kali will fall by its own weight, if the minor temples wash themselves clean of innocent blood."

Independence Of The Judiciary In India

THE editor of *A. B. Patrika* has been sentenced to three months without the option of a fine for the following portion of the articles which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru read out in the Court:—

"It is unfortunate and regrettable that at the present day, the Chief Justice and the Judges find a peculiar delight in hobnobbing with the Executive with the result that the Judiciary is robbed of its independence, which at one time attracted the admiration of the whole country."

We are not able to express any opinion in regard to ordinary criminal cases but in so far as political cases go it is true, beyond any doubt, that the courts in India have no independence at all.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, MAY 17TH, 1935

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR INDIANS OVERSEAS

THE Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has made a suggestion that there should be a separate Secretary to the Government of India to deal with questions relating to Indians overseas. At present the charge of Indians overseas lies with the Secretary of Education, Health and Land. Great responsibility is attached to these three departments under one head the importance of which in a vast country like India can well be imagined. It would be too much to expect that an equally responsible portfolio with its ever growing importance could receive the attention that it deserves in the midst of local matters constantly demanding careful and immediate attention. Indeed we have always felt that the Government of India is not giving Indians Overseas adequate attention, even as the people of India, who are so busy with their own local troubles, are loath to be troubled with the affairs of their countrymen abroad. We do not wish to blame them for that. We fully realise their difficulties and sympathise with them. But with all that, we owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and to some of the papers in India such as the *Indian Social Reformer*, Bombay, *The Hindu* (Madras), and *The Leader* (Allahabad), to name only a few, for the zealous interest they have been taking in our cause.

To come to the point however we heartily endorse the suggestion made by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association for the appointment of a separate Department in charge of affairs relating to Indians Overseas. The Association in making the suggestion has given several instances where measures have been passed seriously affecting the rights and interests of Indian nationals by certain countries without the knowledge of the Government of India. One such step has been taken by the Zanzibar Government recently which cuts at the very root the rights of Indians who have been trading there for generations, to pursue their trade and the other by the British Government in regard to the highlands in Kenya where Indians are threatened with segregation, both of which subjects have caused a great deal of consternation among Indians in other Dominions. The Association also points out to the additional responsibilities towards Indian nationals in Ceylon, and soon in Burma and Aden. We are strongly of the opinion that the time for a separate department to deal

with matters relating to Indians Overseas is fully ripe if at all justice is to be done to Indian nationals who have been obliged to emigrate to other countries.

It is of course true that all that the Government of India has hitherto been able to do is to give only lip sympathy. Nothing of practical value has been done. But even so a Department whose sole responsibility would be that of watching the interests of Indians abroad is much more competent to handle the affairs than one who is more than worked out with local affairs.

Indeed it is highly essential now more than ever to have such a Department in view of the announcement made recently by the British Government that the relations between India and the Dominions should be regulated by the parties immediately concerned.

We sincerely hope the suggestion made by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association which we have no doubt has the fullest support of the people of India and will be whole-heartedly welcomed by Indians abroad will be sympathetically considered by the Government of India.

THE NATIVE PROBLEM

WE have sufficient of our own troubles in this country to afford to divert our attention to other problems any more than to merely show a passing interest. But the Native Problem is of paramount importance and being a problem of those who are in their own country kept under the iron heels of the ruling race it cannot but attract the attention and sympathy of those who have any humane feeling, and we are glad to find that even among the ruling race there are some who have not hesitated to give expression to that feeling in an outspoken manner. Indeed it is only this hopeful feature in an extremely gloomy outlook that makes life worth living in this world.

The Government of this country has made no secret of its Native policy whether it be Smuts Government or Hertzog Government or whether it be Nationalist, Labour or any other Government.

The sjambok or the Kraal. That is destined for him. He dare not expect anything

more. If he raises his head the mere sight of the machine-gun will make him sink into oblivion.

Ten years ago the Native Bills introduced by the Government raised a torrent of protest by the Natives and their European well-wishers. Once again they have come before the public and, in the words of no less a personality than Sir James Rose-Innes, former Chief Justice of the Union, the Bills are worse than the original Bills. For the guidance of our readers we devoted some space in our last week's issue to the discussion of these Bills. Neither time nor space will permit us to deal with them here in any detail.

But there is one outstanding feature which cannot escape the eyes of even one who throws just a superficial glance over them. That is that they deprive the Natives of the franchise they have hitherto enjoyed in the Cape and in its place they are being given a sort of a sham franchise. The real object under the guise of a uniformity of policy is to deprive them of, and not to extend, the rights they have at present been enjoying. Such a policy will not work because it is unnatural. Notwithstanding the very meagre facilities provided by the Government the Native is making such strides in his intellectual advancement that would put to shame many Indians as well as Europeans. There is a growing number of qualified Natives who can sit on a par with any European. It will be impossible to check that growth which is the work of Nature. A time must come and it will inevitably come when the Native will be sufficiently advanced to assert his God-given rights which will be beyond the power of any man to deny him. We therefore look upon these Bills as a sorry reflection on the much boasted of culture and civilisation of the White race. We cannot do better than to conclude this article with the following words of Dr. C. T. Loram, at one time member of the Native Affairs Commission and subsequently Superintendent of Education in this country and is at present Professor at Yale University, who is on a short visit to South Africa:—

"I cannot help thinking that we are never going to settle our South African problem before the 8,000,000 black people in this country have the opportunity of full, not of sham, citizenship. I hope we shall be able to give a lead to the kind of education which will help the African to achieve in God's good time what is, I believe, his birth-right—that is full citizenship in the country which originally belonged to him."

SPRINGFIELD FLATS INDIAN GARDNERS

THEIR SOLE MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD ENDANGERED

A REPORT on the Durban Turf Club's application for 300 acres of the Springfield Flats for the purpose of a training ground for horses has been prepared by the Borough Valuator, Mr. A. E. Mallinson, who was requested to investigate the position in regard to the rental of the Flats and the tenants in occupation there, and the question of disposal of the Flats in leasehold or freehold.

Of the total area of 475 acres, reports Mr. Mallinson an area of 443 acres is leased and returns an annual rental of £1,065. But of the 443 acres, a total of 217 is mostly occupied by Indian gardeners and, Mr. Mallinson says, "it would appear that in the event of the disposal of the site applied for by the Turf Club the Council will be left with very little land under the present occupation by Indian gardeners."

The alienation of this ground for a training track site would incur for practical purposes the loss of almost the entire rental of £848 per annum presently derived from the Flats. In addition the Council would lose £30 a year from the lessees of residential land on the Flats, making a total annual loss of £878.

"In all," Continues the report, "there are approximately 450 lessees on the whole estate and it is estimated that the estate is housing about 2,500 Indians" Of this number about 600 are dependant upon gardening operations on the estate for their living.

"If the Springfield Flat cease to be used for gardening purposes, a large number of men will be deprived of their sole means of livelihood, and they, with their wives and children, approximating probably 600 souls, will be confronted with such poverty and dire distress as to render them an incubus upon the community—a most unhappy

plight, which they, by their diligence and their labours, have so far avoided,

"In my opinion the possibility of throwing so large a number of men out of a specialised class of employment is the most serious point involved for dislusion by the Council in Connection with the Turf Club application."

A Grave Injustice

Going still further into the economic significance of the flats, Mr. Mallinson draws attention to a matter vitally affecting every Durban householder. He quotes a previous Council report to show that 75 per cent, of Durban's vegetable come from Springfield Flats.

Then the chairman of the Markets Committee declared: "The cost of living in Durban is high—abnormally high—and if Council decides on a policy in regard to this estate which will still further add to that cost, then I intend to dissociate myself from that policy. An essential to our every-day food supply is the vegetable and any increase in the cost of that commodity which must result from a shortage will add a tax on an already overtaxed community."

He showed that the tenancies of hundreds of these Indian farmers went back 40 years. "Only by their systematic tilling and manuring of the soil for many years are they able to-day to supply regularly our vegetable markets with the town's requirements.

"If these farmers are removed, a period of from 18 months to two years will be required adequately to replace this source of supply of our vegetables. In the meantime, a serious and costly inconvenience will be imposed on our burgesses, and the legitimate trade of those of our townspeople who cater for

our season's visitors by hotel and boarding house accommodation will be restricted.

Further in his support the chairman of the Markets Committee said: "There are other aspects. Vegetable supplies to shipping and to up-country districts are produced to a very considerable extent in the area in question, and cessation in the supply of this commodity for a period of at least 18 months must divert this enterprise from Durban.

"Apart from the points which I have mentioned, I feel that we should be doing a grave injustice to the tenants of this land in arbitrarily cutting off their means of livelihood. Many of the tenants on the estate were born there and have since earned their existence there by the production and supply of an essential commodity to Durban. Officers again have devoted many years of labour and expended their capital to develop a means of subsistence, and to take from them the results will be manifestly unjust"

Mr. Mallinson—after this reference to this report—suggests that fair compensation be given the lessees affected. In observing that the Springfield Flats—at present unalienated—are worth £100 per acre to the Council for which the Council paid £40 per acre, he recommends this valuation as a basis for negotiation.

He then deals with major points that would apply to the Durban Turf Club taking over 300 acres of land, one of which stipulates that reasonable compensation should be paid by the Durban Turf Club to the Indian tenants now on the land.

[The above is referred to in our Notes and News columns.—Ed.]

THE AGENT IN KIMBERLEY

SAYED RAZA ALI, the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, was in Kimberley last Monday. In an interview he expressed his gratitude for what had been done by the Union Government since the Capetown agreement to improve generally the social conditions of the Indians and to provide educational facilities. He also spoke of the large grants of money given to Natal "This fortunately has bettered the positions of the Indians, but I am afraid that not much has been done hitherto to give effect to the upliftment clause in the agreement." It was time that some definite step was taken by the Government to find an ultimate solution to the Indian problem in the Union. I fully realise that the various stages in working up to a solution in full will take a long time. I am sure that statesmen of world-wide fame such as Generals Hertzog and Smuts, assisted by the brilliant Minister of the Interior, Mr. Hof-

meyr, will know in what direction to move. The Mayor of Johannesburg made a practical suggestion recently, when he said that the municipal franchise should be extended to Indians in the Transvaal. I am afraid that that most important suggestion has not received the consideration it merits." The Agent pointed out that he did not mean this to be the only practical way of kindling the spirit of citizenship among the Indians. The idea, however, was one that deserved to be explored in all seriousness, and was a beginning and that was capable of being developed in such a way as to make the Indians feel that they were part and parcel of the South African population and no longer Indians. It would not operate to the prejudice of the Europeans.

Welcome At The City Hall

Sayed Raza Ali was given in the City Hall Kimberley a magnificent reception

from all sections of the community. In the course of his speech he mentioned how foreigners from outside the British Commonwealth of Nations were given full privileges in South Africa; whereas Indians coming from a unit in the Empire was not. "Instead of my going to the Union Government said the Agent, I suggest to you as my friends, as people who are proud of this most wonderful phenomenon, the British Empire, that you try to remove these disabilities. It is you who have the votes. I assure you that apart from making my people happier you will have done a good act as Christians." The Agent was welcomed by the Mayor (Councillor W. H. Gasson), who presided and said that the Agent followed in a line of distinguished men who had come from the great Dominion of India.

THE IMPERIAL INDIAN CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION

SUGGESTS SEPARATE SECRETARY FOR INDIANS OVERSEAS

THE following is a copy of the letter addressed by the Honorary Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, to the Government of India, regarding the appointment of a separate Secretary to the Government of India to look after the interests of Indians Overseas:—

"Dear Sir,—I beg to transcribe below for early consideration the following resolution of the Council of the Association:

"Resolved:

That the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, after giving the problem its full consideration, has come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when the Government of India should have a separate Secretary in charge of the interests of Indians Overseas and earnestly requests the Government of India that in keeping with its sympathetic policy towards the welfare of Indians Overseas, it should without delay take steps to give effect to this resolution."

The Government of India are fully aware of the growing importance of the position of Indians Overseas. The anti-Indian Decrees in Zanzibar might have been averted or at least mitigated in their severity if the Government of India had been informed about them in time. The recommendations of the Carter Commission in Kenya is another recent instance when the Government of India were kept in the dark regarding the deprivation of the rights of their nationals in that Colony. Even the *Manchester Guardian* remarked that the Commission went beyond its terms of reference. At present, land in the Highlands can be transferred to other than Europeans with the consent of the Governor, but now a definite legal ban has been imposed on Indians against their doing so. A member of the House of Commons characterised the action of the Secretary of State as "a serious alteration of policy" without the consent of the Parliament. These events in Zanzibar and Kenya have greatly agitated the minds of Indians in Fiji where they have no security of tenure of land. They are

beginning to apprehend that their future status is not assured. The Ceylon Land Development Bill which will debar Indians from holding land in the Island even if they are domiciled there, is another instance. The multifarious problems facing Indian communities in distant lands like the West Indies and British Guiana require the timely assistance of the Government of India. Before long Indians Overseas will include our country at Aden and in Burma and the duties of the Secretary who is already overworked will be increased. These and many other difficult situations that may arise from time to time require constant and sympathetic watch on the part of the Government of India and the Council of the Association is strongly of opinion that to effectively safeguard the interests of Indians Overseas, the appointment of a separate Secretary is not only an emergent necessity but is overdue.

The Council of the Association earnestly hope that the Government of India will sympathetically consider the resolution. Yours faithfully, (Sgd), K. Natarajan. Hon. Secretary.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF BEDA HALL

AT S. A. NATIVE COLLEGE (FORT HARE)

(CONTRIBUTED)

THE official opening of Beda Hall, known to hundreds of students who have passed through Fort Hare, as the Anglican Hostel, is dated to take place on Monday May 27th 1935. This day will certainly mark another epoch-making event, not only in the history of Fort Hare, but in the history of the non-Europeans in this country.

Nearly every Indian who has had the good fortune to pass through Fort Hare, has lived during his sojourn at the College, in the Anglican Hostel. Primarily assembled by Bishop E. Smythe (Bawo), the buildings that at present constitute the hostel, are under the charge of Bp. Ferguson-Davie, who was prior to his appointment at Fort Hare, associated with the St. Aidans' Mission in Natal.

For Indians, the hostel has always had a peculiar fascination. This is due probably to the traditions that have become part and parcel of the improvised buildings themselves; and one is to feel that the traditions and atmos-

phere, of the hostel, are more Eastern than Western in tone and temperament. There seemed always to be lurking about the place, something of the colour and atmosphere of Tagore's "Shantiniketan." The Anglican hostel has always been a home of retreat and peace to students divorced from parental control and in some cases from domestic ties. It is this, perhaps, that has always appealed to and attracted the Indian students from Natal. The public in Durban know too well the personnel of the coterie of present professional men, who drank of the inspiration from the Hostel fount.

On May 27th the "Anglican Hostel" with its cosy "Bungalow,"—once a dilapidated stable—its "Stoop" and its "Palace," will be no more. Through the kind generosity of friends and of Bp. E. Smythe & his sister (Miss Smythe) the Anglican Hostel will in the future be known as "Beda Hall."

Beda Hall has been modelled on the old Cambridge style; but though the

official opening takes place this month, the building will still be incomplete for some time. This is due to dearth of funds.

For this reason, Bishop Ferguson-Davie, the present warden, has issued a general appeal to the people of S. Africa for financial assistance.

That the Indians in Natal will contribute their quota, one has no doubt. Donations towards the Fund would be an excellent token of appreciation from the Indians for the good work Fort Hare has already done for the Indians. But let this not be all. May it one day be said that the Indians in South Africa also bore their quota of the heavy problems with which, at present, the entire non-European peoples of South Africa are confronted.

Contributions may be sent to the Rt. Revd. Bishop Ferguson-Davie Fort Hare, Alice, C.P., who is the secretary of the Building Fund.

INDIA

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO INDIA

THE King has sent the following message to the Viceroy of India: "His Majesty has been deeply touched by reports received of the enthusiasm with which his Silver Jubilee has been celebrated throughout the length and breadth of India and by innumerable messages which have been received from individuals and associations. His Majesty has been very much gratified by these demonstrations of affection and loyalty to himself and his throne."

SUCCESSOR TO LORD WILLINGTON

The *Daily Telegraph's* political correspondent learns that the man to whom the Government is most likely to turn as the successor to Lord Willingdon, the present Governor-General of India, is the Marquis of Linlithgow who was chairman of the Joint Select Committee upon whose report the India Bill was framed. On the other hand I hear that in addition to the Marquis of Linlithgow the Earl of Athlone has also been mentioned. It will be remembered that he recently visited India.

TAGORE TO VISIT JAPAN

It is learnt that the famous Indian poet Sir Rabindranath Tagore plans to visit Japan in the near future with the object of exhibiting old Bengal dances. Tagore will be accompanied by a troupe of dancers specially trained by himself.

MAHATMA GANDHI ON PAISA FUND

Mahatma Gandhi who is now busy reviving village industries became a life-member of the Paisa Fund Institution on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee which was recently celebrated under the Presidentship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya. Writing about the Paisa Fund in the *Harian* of a recent date, Gandhiji writes:—

"Paisa fund" is a unique institution in India, if not in the world. Its creator, Shri Antaji D Kale, is a poor man. Twentyfive years ago, he conceived the idea of establishing what might be otherwise called a poor man's fund. For he meant literally to collect "paisas" quarter annas—for the promotion of industries and thus help the poor. Its visible monument is the Talegaon glass works near Poona, which have been a means of providing decent livelihood to hundreds of young men. The committee of this fund celebrated the other day its silver jubilee amid the blessings of many friends. I wish this enterprise brilliant as it has been a still more brilliant career.

17 DEFEATS FOR GOVERNMENT

Replying to a question by Major General Sir Alfred Knox (Conservative) in the Commons on April 4, Sir Samuel

Hoare stated that until March 25, the Government of India were successful in five divisions and unsuccessful in 17 divisions in the Assembly. [Which means that the Government is unpopular among the people—Ed I. O.]

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CLAIM ON INDIAN REVENUE

Dr. N. B. Khare moved the following resolution in the Assembly says a New Delhi message:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in Council that it should be conveyed to the Secretary of State for India that in the opinion of this House, he should discontinue the

of national freedom without which there can be no peace and happiness in India for any section." Mrs. Lakshmi pathy obtained 7,397 votes as against 1,643 secured by Mr. Rangaramanujam.

INDIANS IN DOMINIONS

The Statesman says—The completion of the political emancipation of subjects of British India resident in the Commonwealth by the extension of the franchise in Western Australia is a matter for congratulation. Elsewhere the Commonwealth franchise has been enjoyed for ten years, and during that period Indians have also been admitted to the benefits of invalid and old age pensions, maternity allowances and other social measures on the same footing as all other subjects. Similar conditions exist in New Zealand, and under the Canadian Dominion Election Act. Indians domiciled in Canada enjoy the federal franchise in eight out of the nine provinces. The Union of South Africa remains the backward area in this important matter, with Indians fully enfranchised in the Cape Province alone. The municipal franchise only is enjoyed in Natal, and in the Transvaal Indians are not enfranchised at all. The problem in South Africa remains a complicated one but conditions generally have greatly improved in recent years as a result of the Paddison Agreement and the work of India's able Agents in South Africa.

INDIAN PHYSICIAN IN ENGLAND

Apropos Pandit Shiv Sharma Ayurvedacharya's letter to the High Commissioner for India in London, seeking permission to practice as a physician in England, the latter has sent the following reply:—Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 30th January last with enclosures, I am directed to state that, while there is nothing to prevent you from practising in this country, the practise of any system of medicine on a par with other registered medical practitioners or the description of such practitioner as a physician or Surgeon, is by law not permitted to anyone not eligible for registration by the General Medical Council, who require that evidence should be produced of having passed recognised examinations. It is understood that once the requirements of the Council are satisfied, no account is taken of the line of treatment which is carried out afterwards by registered medical practitioners.

King's Silver Jubilee Medals.

Indians Honoured

THE following Indian names appear in the list of those in the Union of South Africa to whom Silver Medals have been awarded by his Majesty the King as a private gift and as a personal souvenir in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of his succession to the Throne:

NATAL:—Messrs. A. I. Kajee, S. R. Naidoo, V. S. C. Pather, and Albert Christopher.

TRANSVAAL:—Messrs. D. M. Narsoo and S. M. Nana.

CAPE:—Mr. A. Ismail.

Among the Malays the names of **DR. A. ABDURAHMAN** and **MR. A. GANIET** are to be seen.

There are a few Natives who have also been honoured including **THE REV. J. L. DOBE.**

practice of sitting in the British Parliament and being responsible to it and representing British, that is, non-Indian interests, and that, as long as he continues to do so, he should have no claim to draw on Indian revenue"

MRS LAKSHMIPATHY'S MESSAGE

In the course of a written message after her success at the Polls as Congress candidate Mrs Rukmani Lakshmi pathy states:—

"While national honour and the country's larger interests are best entrusted to the hands of the Congress, let me assure these few that voted for the 'Justice' candidate, that even the sectional interests that the Justice Party claims to represent are quite safe so long as these claims are not in conflict with Justice and fairplay and the attainment

THINGS IN GENERAL

Governor-General to Visit Port Shepstone

HIS Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Clarendon, has expressed his intention to visit Port Shepstone, and has fixed the date of his arrival as July 1.

Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act, 1935

The *Union Gazette Extraordinary* dated May 8, contains among other Acts passed by the Union Parliament and duly assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General, the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act, 1935. The Act when it was in the form of a Bill appeared in *INDIAN OPINION* dated April 26. The Bill and the Act are identically the same.

Authorised School-going Age

In the *Natal Provincial Gazette* dated May 9, an amendment to Government and Aided Indian Schools Regulations appears whereby the words 'seven years and over' have been deleted and the words "Authorised school-going age" have been substituted, giving the definition of the term as follows: For the purpose of these Regulations, after 1934 pupils shall be deemed to be of authorised school-going age from the dates and in the manner following:—

(a) From January 1 in any year in the case of those who are six years of age at that date or who will attain the age of six years on or before June 30 in that year,

(b) From July 1 in any year in the case of those attaining the age of six years on or before December 31 in that year.

Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance

THE Draft Ordinance to amend the Rural Dealers Licensing Laws of 1923, which gives powers to Health Committees to appear before the Rural Licensing Boards to oppose the granting of any licence if it were thought that the business to be carried on was calculated to depreciate the value of property or to interfere with the health in the locality which was wholly or in a greater part confined to residential occupation, and gives Rural Licensing Boards powers to grant general dealers' licences *endorsed with restrictions* on the class of trade to be carried out, and makes it imperative for a successful applicant to take out a licence within three months from the date of issue of the certificate, passed through the Second Reading last Monday in the Natal Provincial Council and was sent to a Select Committee by the motion of Mr. S. J. Smith (Lab. Congella). The Natal Indian Congress

has sent a petition asking that Indians be given an opportunity of appearing before the Select Committee. The petition contended that the powers granted to local authorities in the amendment were too wide.

Native Assistant for U.C.T.

At question time in the House of Assembly last Friday the Minister of Education, replying to Mr. F. C. Erasmus, said that he had received no information that the authorities of the University of Capetown were considering the appointment of full-time Native assistant for the Division of Bantu Languages. In a further reply to Mr. Erasmus, Mr. Hofmeyr said that under his statutory powers he was not in a position to prohibit such an appointment. Only the creation of a professorship or a lectureship at a University was in certain circumstances subject to his approval. The appointment could, however, be made without such approval.

Stamp Duty on Receipts

It has come to the notice of the Commissioner for Inland Revenue that on account of the recent reduction in postage rates on accounts, receipts and invoices some confusion has arisen regarding the liability of receipts to stamp duty. The stamp duty on receipts for amounts exceeding £5 was reduced from 2d. to 1d on July 1, 1934, from which date all receipts for amounts of £1 or over have been liable to 1d. duty. This remains the position, and no alteration in the stamp duty on receipts has been brought about by the reduction in postage rates introduced on April 1, 1935.

"Die Burger" On The King's Jubilee

Quoting at the very outset Mr. Baldwin's words: "The Crown—this great symbol of our race and of our unity throughout the world." *Die Burger* in a leading article on May 6 stated: "Whenever persons of Baldwin's race are to-day they will commemorate the 25th anniversary of the accession to the throne of King George V. with the greatest enthusiasm. . . . The fact alone that he has lived through 25 very critical and eventful years and occupied all these years such a high and glorious office, and that he still enjoys the love of his people, makes this day one of the greatest importance in the life of the King, and one with which *Die Burger* heartily congratulates him. This day also gives cause for rejoicing to the whole British people, the day on which they celebrate the jubilee of the King who lived with them through the dark days of the world war and whom they love. . . . In theory South Africa knows King George only as King of South Africa, and we owe him loyalty only in his position as

King of South Africa. But in all these festivities there is no reference to this side of the King's activities. The jubilee is that of the King of Great Britain, and not of the King of South Africa. . . . On an occasion like this it is once more brought home how far South Africa is yet removed from national unity. The English-speaking section is mad with enthusiasm, but not the Afrikaans-speaking section.

Asia For Asiatics

LORD LOTHIAN and Lord Peel betray a great deal of anxiety because there is some talk in Japan of a policy of "Asia for Asiatics." If Asia is not for Asiatics, then to whom should it belong? says the *Hindustan Times*. By refusing to come to China's help against Japan both Britain and the League practically told that she must get on as best as she could with her over-ambitious and over-adventurous neighbour, without expecting any help from them. And now that there are rumours of a Sino-Japanese rapprochement—all who know China and Japan will understand what it really means—and Japan wants to cloak her ambitions under the very thin guise of the slogan "Asia for Asiatics," there is an immediate suspicion that it is part of a plot to drive Europeans out of the Far East. Britain and other interested Powers cannot have it both ways. Either they should discharge their responsibility towards China assumed under solemn conditions or leave Japan to snatch the unchallenged supremacy of the Pacific. To resent the result while shirking the obligation will help no one.

Indian Relief Workers

It has been agreed by the Council that the Indian Relief Workers be paid for public holidays on the same basis as that of the European Relief Workers, who receive full pay for Good Friday, Christmas Day and New Year's Day, and that the Labour Department be approached with the view to the subsidy being granted.

Crematoria Sites for Indians

Sites for Indian crematoria near Umgeni and Umbilo are being considered by the Borough Valuator and the Estates Manager. Indians have been deprived of the present site at Umgeni which was being used by them for over a quarter of a century.

Record Sugar Season?

The South African sugar industry is looking forward to a record season this year. It has been provisionally estimated that 400,000 tons of sugar will be produced in Natal and Zululand during the coming season. This will break all records for the industry in South Africa, the next highest produced in any one season being 393,250 tons in 1930-31.

European Settlers In Bechuanaland

Messrs. Mosenthals acting as agents for the European settlers in the Bechuanaland Protection Association, have sent a circular to members of the House of Commons, detailing the difficulties of the settlers and urging that the only solution of the question is the transfer to the Union of the whole of Bechuanaland or the European settlements separately.

Capetown Visitors

Mr. and Mrs. D. Mancherji prominent residents of Capetown arrived last Friday in Durban with their youngest daughter Maneck and have sailed for India by the *Karanja* on Monday.

Transferred to Durban

Mr. C. B. Stephen, who has been Indian Interpreter at the Newcastle Court for the past 11 years, has left for Durban on promotion as Indian Interpreter-clerk. At the Court House on May 4 the Magistrate, Mr. G. A. Whitelaw, on behalf of the male members of the staff, presented Mr. Stephen with a case containing silver-backed brushes, and conveyed best wishes for his future success. Mr. Attorney Sweeney also spoke appreciatively of Mr. Stephen's services.

Durban Indian Youth Movement—Talk on India

There was a fairly large and representative crowd present at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall on Wednesday night, May 8, to listen to a talk on India, by Mr. E. Thomas. Mr. E. Thomas who has recently returned from the Motherland gave the audience a very interesting talk. He dealt with all aspects of his tour and discussed some of the problems with which India was being confronted at the present time. He pointed out the striking contrasts that exist in India—the richly rich on the one side and the poorly poor on the other. Dealing with the question of British rule in India, Mr. Thomas said he was inclined to feel that India, free, would make far more progress than an India under the yoke of British Imperialism. Approximately 50% of the total revenue, he said, was utilised in the maintenance of the British Army. This did not include the vast and fabulous sums that were being spent on the Indian Civil Service. Only 15% of the most of the total population of over 350 millions were given facilities for education. Under her own government, edu-

ational facilities would no doubt improve considerably. A discussion followed Mr. Thomas' talk.

Exonerated

Mr. N. R. Doobay, secretary, Satya Pracharini Sabha, writes for the information of those concerned:

A General Meeting was held on the 17 April 1935 at 4 p. m. on one of the subsidiary roads of Westville, in order to discuss the matter of Mr. S. D. Sharma being accused of certain matters. During the meeting a discussion took place and it was unanimously passed that the accusation was without foundation.

New Commander-In-Chief

The King has approved of the appointment of Rear-Admiral Francis Loftus Tottenham, C.B., C.B.E., as Commander-in-Chief of the Africa Station in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir E. R. G. R. Evans, to date from July 26, 1935, and to assume command about September 9, 1935. Admiral Tottenham's passage is to be arranged in the Winchester Castle arriving at Capetown on September 9, 1936. Admiral Tottenham was Rear-Admiral Commanding 3rd Cruiser Squadron, 1932-33.

RHODESIA NOTES

THE following Indian names appear in the list of the recipients of Jubilee Medals from his Majesty the King in S. Rhodesia: Khattry Kassim Hoosein and Khandubhai Rambhai Vashee.

FINANCES OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

The eighth and final session of the fourth Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia was formally opened by the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., in Livingstone last week. This is the last session of the Council to be held in Livingstone after 28 years, and future meetings will be held in the new capital Lusaka, the formal transference of which will be celebrated this month. Declaring that the financial state of the territory for the current year was likely to be better than was expected, the Governor warned the Council that Northern Rhodesia would be unlikely to balance her Budget in 1936. The reason for this forecast, he said, was the world agreement for restricted copper production, which, although it operated from June this year, would not influence tax collections on profits or the spending power of the copper belt until next year.

NATIVE COMPETITION?

The danger of native competition in skilled trades was stressed by Mr. J. H. Malcolm in Parliament during discussion on the native development vote, and he said that the time had arrived when the Government should take stock of the results of the policy applied during the past five years.

Major G. H. Walker asked if it was fair to the native to train him "to be a whiteman," Colonel J. B. Brady considered that every European who employed a native as a domestic servant was instilling into him European standards and ideals, and Sir Hugh Williams attacked the mission stations and said they should be "cleared out."

The Acting Minister of Native Affairs said: "The native is an important factor in our economic life, and to suggest that we should do nothing towards the uplifting of the native is a view which no section of this country will support."

SWEEPSTAKES IN RHODESIA

It can now be accepted as practically certain that the Sweepstakes Bill, or, to give it its official title, the "State Lotteries Bill," will pass through all its stages during the week and shortly thereafter be promulgated as law. Provision to exclude Natives from purchasing tickets is being sought. It is probable that the first Rhodesian Statesweep will take place on the Johannesburg Christmas Handicap.

IMMIGRATION IN MARCH

During the month of March, 1935, the number of immigrants admitted into Southern Rhodesia was 171, an increase of 33 in comparison with March, 1935, and of 19 in comparison with the previous month. Immigrants born in the United Kingdom numbered 57, and those of British South African birth 58;

other British subjects numbered 31, of whom 19 were South African Dutch, 7 Dominion born, and 5 born in foreign territory. There were, in addition, 18 Europeans of foreign nationality—6 Germans, 5 Poles, 2 Lithuanians, 2 Greeks, 2 Italians and 1 Latvian—6 Asiatics and 1 coloured person.

INDIANS AND NATAL TATTERSALLS

To The Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

Sir,—There still seems to be an impression abroad that members of the Indian community are not admitted to membership at Natal Tattersalls. There is no foundation for this view. At Natal Tattersalls, Indians enjoy the same privileges as Europeans. The subscription is the normal one of 10/- per annum, the club year commencing on the 1st of June. I need hardly point out that members who attend the rooms hold an advantage over non-members who transact their betting business over the telephone or through the post, as they are able to watch the market movements.

However, my object in writing you is to point out that members of the Indian community are not debarred from becoming members of Natal Tattersalls. Thanking you for granting me the use of your columns.—I am, yours faithfully,

JACK O'CONNOR,

INDIAN SETTLERS IN KENYA

INTERESTING DEBATE IN INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

FOR a change there was unanimity between the Government and the opposition parties in the Indian Legislative Assembly when an interesting debate took place recently on Mr. Satyamurti's adjournment motion on the Kenya Indian question. The chief contributors to the debate were Mr. Satyamurti and Sir Fazli Hussain.

Mr. Satyamurti recalled the history of the case and the declaration of Sir B. N. Sarma, then member of the Government of India, that the decision regarding the Highlands was a temporary one. Mr. Satyamurti said that the Land Commission had gone beyond the terms of reference and the proposals of the commission meant an extension of the area from 21,000 to 16,000 square miles, and, secondly, that his Majesty's Government seemed to have practically made up their mind to institute an order-in-council which was more immutable than a parliamentary Statute. The position thus was that what had been an administrative arrangement which, although it had gone on in spite of the Government of India's protests was yet capable of adjustment when India became stronger and more powerful, would now be made statutory by an order-in-council precluding the possibility of a future adjustment on terms of mutual advantage, and secondly, this reservation of area in a very desirable part of the colony in the making of which Indian labour and Indian merchants contributed a lot, was unjust to Indians.

Mr. Satyamurti assured the treasury benches that the motion was not one of censure on the Government of India, who had consistently supported the claims of Indian settlers. (Applause.) But as the Government of India had been overruled in practically all occasions, Mr. Satyamurti expected them sincerely and honestly to vote for his motion as that was the only way to show to the Secretary of State how strong feeling in India was on the matter. (Applause.) Finally, Mr. Satyamurti added that the excuse that the self-governing dominions made their own laws did not apply in this case.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Education secretary, agreed with the note last struck by Mr. Satyamurti that for this territory the British Government were responsible and, in the terms of the Milner declaration for even-handed justice to all races, there should be no discrimination against Indians. The Government of India had always stood against racial discrimination and accepted the White Paper of 1923 only under a protest, reserving the right to reopen the matter

when a suitable opportunity occurred. Indeed, the White Paper had made it clear that it was possible for the Executive Council to grant land to Asiatics in the Highlands and approve of the transfer of land from Europeans to Asiatics. The proposed order-in-council made the existing position worse by creating a statutory racial restriction and that, in the opinion of the Government of India, was the most vital objection. Another serious objection, which had escaped Mr. Satyamurti's piercing eyes was that when Indians sold land to Europeans, then Europeans would not be allowed to alienate the same land to Indians. Thus the three objections were the extension of the area, the conversion of the administrative restriction into a statutory restriction, and the removal of the existing privilege and substituting for its racial discrimination. His Majesty's Government had agreed to await representations from the Government of India. Mr. Bajpai maintained that this was a question on which there was an identity of outlook, unanimity of objective, and determination to go forward to represent their case, among the Government and all sections of opinion in the country, and the Government of India, therefore, deserved not a censure but the whole-hearted support and approval of the House.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah

Mr. M. A. Jinnah said that the question was not whether the Government of India would fight the battle successfully. The constitutional position was that this was the only method of discussing the issue and ascertaining full facts from the Government. There was no intention to proceed to vote and censure the Government. Lord Milner had assured even handed justice but Mr. Jinnah asserted: 'This is a case of downright injustice. I am glad on this occasion the Government has risen to the occasion and I wish them god-speed in their fight and hope that they will succeed.'

Mr. James

Mr. James, on behalf of the European group, which he described as 'insignificant, whole-heartedly supported the motion and congratulated the Government on its stand. He reminded the House how the European Group had been working for the establishment of justice for Indians overseas. At the same time he trusted that the motion would not be pressed to a division, for nothing would be gained thereby. The person, whom they wanted to get at was the Secretary of State for the

Colonies, and through him the British Government. The House could not in fairness censure the Government of India. And censure would be implied if the motion was pressed to a division and carried. The Europeans felt that what was regarded as administrative convenience, should not be converted into statutory discrimination, as that would injure the interests of Indians not only in Kenya but elsewhere. They hoped that in the year of the King's silver jubilee nothing would be done which would be resented not only by the Indians in Kenya, but Indians throughout India.

Mr. B. Das

Mr. B. Das wondered if the Government of India was strong enough to fight the case out to a successful issue, for was it not a fact that the Government of India was helpless in raising the status of Indians overseas? He did not share the optimism of those who thought that by mere representation to his Majesty's Government or the Secretary of State for the Colonies, they could get justice. How could they get justice from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose attitude could be understood from his decision affecting the interests of Indians in Zanzibar.

Mr. Azhar Ali

Mr. Azhar Ali was glad that today the Government of India felt likewise with the people and hoped that the Government of India would press their case vigorously.

Other Speakers

Seth Govind Das said that they did not want to censure the Government of India, but by adjournment they wanted to strengthen their hands to make their representations more effective.

Mr. Venkatchalam Chetty asked if Mr. Bajpai's assurance was mere empty words and urged the Government of India even to resort to retaliation if his Majesty's Government did not agree to their wishes.

Mr. Lahiri Choudhry exhorted the Government of India to fight out the question to the end.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, who had extensively travelled in Africa said that there were vast areas of land lying waste, requiring human skill and labour and there was scope for all Englishmen and Indians. It was the selfishness of the Britishers to ask those lands to be preserved for themselves. He warned that at present he was seeking after peace and might not have to become an outlaw again.

Education Member

Sir, Fazl-i-Husain said that he was grateful to Mr. Satyamurti for the adjournment motion which gave him an opportunity to come to the House to welcome the new members and bid them farewell. When five years ago, he took office, he decided to act in the matter of Indians overseas as a member responsible to Indian public opinion. He came into contact with all leaders of Indian opinion who had taken a keen interest in the subject. He had the privilege of being instructed by the leader of the Congress (Mahatma Gandhi), who was the best informed Indian on the South African question. He also had on his delegation to South Africa an ex President of the Congress. He was in touch with the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and the Imperial Citizenship Association, who had done a great deal of work in this matter. The Indian nationalist press invariably supported him, the foremost among them was the *Hindu* of Madras, whose well informed criticism had been of great help. But in spite of all this support, he had achieved only very minor successes, which dwindled into insignificance as compared with numerous failures. Though he had not gained he had not lost in his time, and all his colleagues worked as one team and supported him, the Viceroy's support being strongest.

The Secretary of State too had backed them. However, the task was a hopeless one as there was a conflict of interests. 'India is a part of Asia, and Asia is not Europe, and the discrimination proposed is against all Asiatics. The Government of India's policy has been the Indian policy, and I am glad that through the good offices of Mr. Satyamurti, there has been given an opportunity for a public declaration to

that effect. I hope this will have some value, and would add a little more strength to the representations which would issue from the Government of India, but let us remember that the struggle cannot be given up and has to be fought to the finish. It will never do to lose heart, because after all those of us, who believe in future, believe that there is future, and if there were no future there would be no fun in my standing here, and your sitting opposite.'

Continuing, Sir Fazl-i-Hussain said that one way of handling the problem was to create sympathy in the minds of Britishers in Britain, otherwise it would be difficult to persuade the people in authority to take a just view of the Indian claim. After all the Colonial Secretary was responsible to British Parliament. If the speaker were responsible to the people opposite, he would think of them, and not of the people elsewhere. Therefore, methods of honourable propaganda should be adopted.

MR. SATYAMURTI—Go to war.

SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN—You will require many Hitlers and Mussolinis before you can do that, and it should be done when it is your only chance.

The speaker again emphasised for enlisting the sympathy of Britishers

MR. SATYAMURTI—There is nothing doing

SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN—I am prepared to join issue with my friend, but Britain is a funny place. If there are some people against you, there are others with you.

MR. SATYAMURTI—Crank.

SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN—I never despise cranks. I have sought their co-operation. Anyhow it is my humble view, but I do not wish to dictate it to the people much more experienced, sitting in the opposition. I have thought that it

was a great misfortune that the Congress branch in London was abolished. I hope that it will be revived. I thank all members for their support.

Mr. Satyamurti was glad that the presence of Sir Fazl-i-Husain on the treasury bench for the first time in the life of the new Assembly was an occasion for a new atmosphere. They had had so much of jibes and sneers that it was some solace to find on the treasury bench a member who recognised that the Opposition members were patriots, and hoped that this example would not be lost on Sir Fazl-i-Husain's colleagues. Sir Fazl-i-Husain had, though somewhat cynically, stated the profound truth. Continuing, Mr. Satyamurti said that he had no illusion regarding the effect of propaganda in England and believed that justice would be done only when India was free, and white settlers knew that India could go to war. Had not India gone to war on numerous occasions, for the sake of a few traders' and missionaries' rights? Mr. Satyamurti said that he had made it clear that his motion did not mean a censure, but somehow the tradition of the house was that such a motion, when voted, was considered to be a censure motion. This motion had the unanimous support of the House.

MR. JINNAH—The subject matter of the motion.

Mr. Satyamurti accepted the correction and said he was willing to withdraw it after making it clear that the Government should convey to the British Government the full strength of opinion, and ended with a warning that if the result was not satisfactory, the Congress party would bring up the matter again, and put in the front place in the political life of the country.

The motion was withdrawn.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SILVER JUBILEE MEDALS

To the Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

Sir,—According to the announcement from the Prime Minister's office medals have been awarded partly to a small percentage of the public (including Defence, Police, etc.), railway, provincial (including teachers) and municipal servants and pensioners, and partly to members of the public. The latter awards have been made for the most part on the grounds of participation in the work of public bodies, societies, etc., which render services to the community.

Having no desire to go into detail over this subject I shall try and be as brief as possible in showing where injustice has been done to some Indians who merited this coveted honour. The Indians whose names have already appeared in the South African list I have nothing to say

only that they will remember that they have been honoured because they participated in public bodies which render services to the community and as such it is hoped that those services will not henceforth be transferred, but that the medal will give my friends more impetus to serve the community with more zeal and vigour. What seems strange is, are there not other members just as deserving and who have gone grey in rendering services to the community who have been omitted from the list? Stranger still: are there no Indian ladies deserving the honour? If there are no others then we are a very poor community indeed! But there are others not only in the political bodies but also in the social institutions. And what about the Indian teachers. Surely one or two could easily have been picked out as outstanding cases who have given their life

long services to schools and children. The same argument could also be applied to the municipal Indian servants and at least a couple could have been selected as deserving cases with the necessary qualifications. And what about the Indian interpreters. Do they not come under the same category with the Indian police. Why have they been left out. Lastly, there are some Indian pensioners who have rendered faithful service to the Government or Municipalities in the past and are enjoying their modest pension in some secluded corner. Why have they been left in the cold. Whoever is responsible in submitting the names has most egregiously blundered and has thereby done an injustice to those who so fittingly gave of their best to the King and his Empire.

BHUSSMASOOR.

WEDDINGS

CHOONOO—ROYEPPEN

A very popular wedding took place on Saturday afternoon May 4, at Lorne Street Indian Methodist Church, Durban when the charming bride was Miss Natalie Marvis Choonoo eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Choonoo of Tongaat, who was married to Mr. Joseph Devasagayam Royeppen, fourth son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Anboo Royeppen. Both families are well known throughout Natal, and drew a large crowd of friends including Europeans at the ceremony which was performed by Rev. C. J. Lander assisted by the Revd Saunders, Revds Reuben and Arthur Choonoo. Beautiful white blossoms, carnations, palms and evergreens formed the charming decorations in the church. The bride, who was given away by her father Mr. E. J. Choonoo, was a delightful picture in her slimly fitting gown of crystal white georgette and carried a bouquet of white roses and carnations. The two cousins of the bride, Miss Lois Choonoo and Miss Joyce Ramrack and sister of the bridegroom Miss Grace Royeppen were bridesmaids and dressed in frocks of pink floral and gold lined georgette and their pretty picture hats of straw to tone with their frocks were trimmed with velvet ribbon. They carried bouquets of mixed roses of pink, cream and crimson. The flower girls were little Olive and Ella who looked very sweet in their dainty little frocks with puff sleeves. Mr. Cyril Joseph acted as bestman.

The service which was choral commenced with the "The voice that breathed over Eden" and the bride on the arm of her father entered the church to the full music of Roy's family orchestra, conducted by Mr. Marcus Royeppen, organist of St. Aidan's Indian Chapel as pianist assisted by Mr. Joshua Thomas, organist, Messrs Cecil Harris, Nathan Piillay and Teddy 1st, 2nd, and 3rd violin respectively and Mr. James Royeppen organist of Bethesda Temple Cells.

During the signing of the register, melody in "F" was played and to the strain of "Mendelssohn's wedding march" the bridal party left the church.

The reception was held at the Drill Hall, Epsom Road, where many prominent Europeans and all sections of the Indian community assembled to extend congratulation to the newly married couple. Among those present were Revds. C. J. Lander, Saunders, Pastor J. F. Rowlands, Mr. A. Stead, Acting Protector of the Indian Emigration Bureau, Messrs. J. H. Williams, P. R. Pather, Albert Christopher, V. Lawrence, J. W. Godfrey and Rev. A. Choonoo. The speakers were Mr. Ephraim Thomas (M.C.), Revds. C. J. Lander, Saunders, Reuben Choonoo, Pastor J. F. Rowlands, Messrs. A. C. Stead, Robt Somasundrum, E. J. Choonoo and Sol. D. Royeppen of Johannesburg. The bridegroom on

behalf of his bride replying suitably. The lucky couple were the recipients of many useful presents, among which was a valuable canteen from the European and Indian staff of the Indian Emigration Bureau to which department the bridegroom is attached as clerk and Indian Interpreter. Telegrams of good wishes were received from all parts of the Union.—Contributed.

TALAWANT SINGH—BHOOLA SINGH

On Saturday May 4 a wedding took place in Villa Road Mayville. The contracting parties were Jaidev Singh eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ravikrishna Singh and grandson of Babu Talavant Singh of Verulam, and Kumari Shiromanie eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bhoola Singh and granddaughter of Babu Tilak Singh. The pandal was very tastefully decorated with flags, flowers, fruits and bunting and was illuminated with brilliant coloured electric lights. There were over a thousand guests from all parts of Natal who were treated to a very sumptuous dinner. The officiating priest was Pandit Snehit Tewary who performed the marriage according to Sanatan rites. Mr. Ismail and his dancing *troupe* entertained the guests with musical selections, songs and dances during the night. There were many valuable presents for the bride and bridegroom and a lengthy list of names and presents were read out.

BOXING

Great Non-European International Clash

Since the departure of Kid Mottee Singh from this country over a year ago, Indian professional boxing has apparently undergone a slump. The sparse crowd that attended the last show in the Durban Town Hall was indicative of the decline in the interest in Indian boxing.

To brighten up the tedium, however, and to restore Indian boxing once more to its original popularity, two local sportsmen have assumed the role of promoters. They are Harry Persadh and Benny Singh, who during his boxing career, was popularly known as the "Natal Idol."

The Durban Town Hall has been booked for the 25th May 1935. The main bout of the evening will be one of 12-3 minute rounds, between Mannie Dixon of Durban and Freddie Wills of England. The former is well known locally and needs no introduction.

Freddie Wills, I am told, hails from England, where he has had a very successful career. The fight ought certainly to be a good one, judging from the record of Freddie Wills' previous fights. The public is already evincing a keen interest in the bout. The booking is not open yet but twenty seats have been booked already for the fight.

The preliminaries, too, are of a high standard. Young Pottier, the S. A. Flyweight champion meets Seaman

Chetty, the Natal Flyweight champion of South Africa. This is the first occasion on which Chetty meets Pottier. Chetty so far has been undefeated.

In another fight Cecil Jonosky of Transvaal meets Ahmed Kid Khan who like Seamen Chetty has not yet been defeated.

The show ought to be a good one, and to restore Indian boxing to its former popularity, the sporting public of Durban ought to give the promoters every encouragement. The prices have not been announced but I have it on authority that they will be moderate and within the reach of all.

Tennis at Tongaat

Singles Championship Tournament

The annual tournament of the Tongaat Indian Tennis Club for Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Trophy (A Division), Dr. Gravelle Trophy (B Division) will be played for on May 18 and 19. At the conclusion of the tournament Dr. Gravelle M.R.C.S. will present the trophies to the winners.

Obituary

THE LATE MR. MUCKA

The death occurred on Saturday April 27 of one of Durban's oldest Indian residents. He was known as Mucka, and he was the father of Mr. Moonoo Mucka, treasurer of the Arya Prithindhi Sabha. He was 95 years of age. He arrived in Natal early in 1875 and entered the service of the late Anthony Wilkinson of Ottawa. He married the eldest sister of the late Albert Dookan, of the well known firm of Dookan Bros. She predeceased him in 1903.

Natal Indian Congress

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Natal Indian Congress will be held at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140, Queen Street, Durban, on Sunday the 9th day of June 1935 at 2-30 p. m.

All members are requested to attend.

Agenda:— 1. Minutes 2. Secretaries Report 3. Financial Statement 4. Amendment of Rules 5. Election of Officials 9. General.

ARHWIN CHOWDREE

T. N. BHOOLA

Joint Hon. Secretaries.

N. B. Members are requested to pay their subscriptions to entitle them to participate in the Meeting.