

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Durban's New Native And Indian Hospital

THE new £100,000 Native and Indian hospital which is being built at Congella was visited on Tuesday by the Governor General and Lady Clarendon. The hospital which will be the largest self-contained Native hospital in South Africa, will comprise nine units each accommodating 54 patients, or a total of 486 Natives and Indians. The 17 acres on which the buildings are being erected were the gift of the Durban Corporation to the Provincial Administration. The Buildings are only partially complete. The Native block is five-storied facing the Bay and nearby is the three-storied Indian building.

This prompts us once again to ask those who may be responsible whether the public is entitled to know what is being done of the £5,000 given by Mr. Andrew Weir and £40,000 left by the late Mr. R. K. Khan for the purpose of opening hospitals for Indians, and, if it is, why matters are still being kept in the dark. It seems the height of misfortune that even with tons of money in hand the Indian community cannot be proud of having a hospital of its own and has to be at the mercy either of the Government or Missions to serve its sick.

Bus Service To Sydenham

A petition asking for the permanent retention of the new Corporation bus service to Sydenham has been submitted to the Town Council by residents of the area. The service began on June 1 with a temporary licence for three months from the Transport Board. The petition reads: "We, the undersigned, being householders in the Sydenham district, welcome the recently inaugurated Corporation bus service whereby on the same vehicle provision has been made for the carriage of non-Europeans. It has come to the knowledge of the Puntan's Hill and North Ridge Burgesses' Association, representing Sydenham, that steps have been taken with a view to pressing for the withdrawal of this service. We view with alarm any such proposal. We have in the past, as individuals repeatedly pressed for such a service as we are now receiving; it is a great convenience insofar as we are now able to send our native boys into town

shopping. The present service operating as it does, right into the shopping area, is a great boon to us; such is not the case with the usual Indian omnibuses. This petition is presented to the municipality praying that steps will be taken to see that not only is the present convenience continued but, as has been proved during the short period since its inception, considerably increased." The petition has been signed by Mr. Lionel Richardson and 40 residents.

Is this not perhaps a move on the part of Mr. Lionel Richardson and his 40 stalwarts to oust the Indian owned buses running on this route and catering for all classes of people?

Prospect Township Declared A Slum

Prospect Township which was recommended by the City Council of Johannesburg for exemption for occupation and residence by Asiatics and other coloured persons but not recommended by the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission has now, we understand, been recommended to the Johannesburg City Council to be declared a slum by the Municipal Health Committee.

What is "Discretion"?

"A Barrister" writing in the *Natal Advertiser* makes the following observation on the "exercise of discretion" which is of particular interest to the Indian community as so many licences in Natal are refused on racial grounds on the plea of "discretion."—

Another Town Council case, (or rather as it occurred in Natal, it should be called a Borough case), was *Amin and Co v. Glencoe Council*, which concerned the issue of a licence to sell patent medicine. The case is an illustration of the well-known and important rule, that a body such as a Town Council which is vested with a discretion as to whether to grant licences or not, is not entitled to lay down a general rule as to what attitude it will adopt as to a class of licences—it must exercise a free discretion in each case. The principle has been most often applied in Natal cases dealing with licences to Asiatics; the Natal Boroughs having striven vainly for years to be allowed to say

roundly, that Asiatics will not be given licences in certain areas. In the present case, however, there was no suggestion of racial discrimination. At the Glencoe Council, at the end of last year, apparently decided that as a general rule, patent medicine licences would not in future be granted to holders of general dealers' licences. The applicants had held these two licences in conjunction for five years. When they now applied for renewal, the Council granted the general dealer's licence; but, at a separate meeting, refused the patent medicines licence both to them and to all other applicants. It was alleged that in so doing, they merely carried out the above general policy, and did not apply their minds to each individual licence. And the Court, while remarking that the informality of the proceedings made it difficult to say exactly what had happened at the meeting, came to the conclusion that the above allegation was correct; and that all that the members of the Council had concerned themselves with was, whether they should abide by the general policy laid down in 1934. But this was no exercise of discretion; the refusal of the licence was therefore set aside, and the matter sent back to the Council to be dealt with on its merits; the Council to pay the costs of the present proceedings.

Jubilee And Quetta Earthquake Funds

A joint fund for the benefit of the King George V. Jubilee Fund (anti-tuberculosis work) and for sufferers in the Quetta earthquake has been opened in Durban by a special committee of the Indian community, of which Sir Syed Raza Ali, the Agent of the Government of India, is chairman. Other officials of this committee are: Messrs E. M. Paruk, treasurer, A. H. Moosa, B. M. Patel, A. M. M. Lockhat, B. M. Singh and Rooknoodeen, committee; A. E. Shaikh, honorary secretary. Half of the total amount collected will be sent to the Tuberculosis Fund started in South Africa to commemorate His Majesty the King's Silver Jubilee and the remaining half will be remitted to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy

of India in aid of the Baluchistan earthquake sufferers. At the time of writing the sum of £107 10s. had been collected. The following are the donors: E. M. Paruk £20, Lokhat Bros. & Co,

Ltd, £20, A. H. Moosa £15, A. M. Shaikh's Charity Fund £10 10s., M. D. Motala £10 10s., Amod Dawood & Co £10 10s., Singh's Mutton Market £10 10s. Rai Mariamjee (Kajee Bros) £10 10s.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JULY 19TH, 1935

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

WE draw the attention of our readers to an appeal, published elsewhere in this issue, of the Central Indian Flood Relief Committee for contribution in money or in kind for the relief of the thousands of our poorer brethren who have been rendered destitute owing to serious losses caused by the recent floods. We know there are at the present moment more calls than one on the purse of the Indian. The call of the Quetta earthquake sufferers is before him. We notice also that the Agent of the Government of India, Sir Syed Raza Ali, has sponsored a joint fund for the benefit of the King's Jubilee Fund for anti-tuberculosis work and for sufferers in the Quetta earthquake, and the third is the call of our own poorer brethren whose sufferings as a result of the recent floods we have witnessed before our very doors. Judged by the magnitude of the calamities there is no doubt the Quetta earthquake calamity has been the worst of all and the sufferers there are deserving of all the possible assistance that could be give them. It is a matter of great consolation that help is being poured into Quetta from the different parts of the world and the Princes and the wealthy people of India are doing every thing for the relief of the earthquake victims. We are glad to note that Indians in South Africa have also not lagged

behind in this connection. Transvaal has done well and our Natal friends are following the good example set by their Transvaal brethren. We heartily congratulate them.

We must, however, sound a note of warning. Let us not forget that charity begins at home. While it is nothing but right and admirable that we in this country should think of and readily respond to the call of our Motherland let us not forget the call of our brethren in the land of our birth and adoption who are in great distress. We are very grateful to our European friends who have generously responded to the call for help for the relief of our distressed brethren in the recent floods. That, we think, should make us, Indians, all the more conscious of our duty towards the poorer sections of our community. If Europeans, who are, as is well-known, not over-anxious to keep Indians in Natal, and would consider it good-riddance if they could be wiped out by nature, can be moved by human sufferings, how much more should we ourselves be moved by the sad plight of our own brethren? We are stressing this point because we have found on several occasions that our brethren are prone to give alms to outsiders while they have been criminally neglecting their duty to

their own people in this country. And in this connection the leaders are to a great extent to blame.

The pressing need in Durban at the present moment is to help those rendered destitute as a result of the recent floods to be reinstated. If Durban Indians would rise to the occasion it is not beyond them to achieve the task themselves without requiring outside help. And would it not be a feather in their cap? But there seems to be the lack of enthusiasm, the sense of duty defects, which have always existed, and, much to our regret, a third element has now been created by the dissensions in the community in which the poorer people are being made the scape goats. Nature's hand, one would have thought, would have brought the leaders together but that was not to be. Perhaps it requires a shock like the one that shook Quetta to do the work. What tragedy, what irony of fate it is that the poorer members of the community should be made to suffer because the leaders are at variance. It were better, we think if the Quetta Earthquake Fund and the King's Jubilee Fund for anti-tuberculosis work could have been allowed to wait for a while and the leaders that are so zealously working for those funds could have co-operated with the Central Indian Flood Relief Committee and directed their energies towards raising sufficient funds for our present local needs. However, we now hope our brethren throughout the Union will not forget that charity begins at home and that they will generously respond to the call of the distressed in their own community in this country and that they will also give their bit in the above-mentioned other funds.

Dr. A. ABDURAHMAN M.P.C.

ADVOCATES CONSOLIDATION OF ALL COLOURED RACES

Dr. A. Abdurahman M.P.C. who arrived in Durban last week as a member of the Coloured Fact-Finding Commission was accorded a public welcome at the Muslim Institute, Queen Street, under the auspices of the Young Muslim Debating Society. The hall was overcrowded. In introducing the distinguished speaker, the chairman, Mr. E. H. Ismail, said that the doctor needed no introduction and described him as the father of non-Europeans. Most of them were aware, said the chairman, that the doctor is a member of the Cape Provincial Council and also occupies an important position on the Cape-town City Council. As a leader of the non-Europeans in South Africa he is second to none and was the leader of the Indian delegation that visited India to arouse public opinion on South African Indian grievances in 1925. The Doctor was presented with a handsome bouquet by the chairman.

Dr. Abdurahman who chose as his subject "Democratic Institutions in South Africa" said that it was an interesting as well as a most difficult subject. "Democracy," said the learned speaker, is an ideal which arises from ideas and wishes of the people. As to what was meant by democracy no two people would give the same answer.

"Democracy can be described as something that is in one's mind. The highest aim of any human being was to be happy. There were different conceptions of happiness. For instance the drunkard regarded it as the height of happiness to get drunk, the religious man spent his time in prayers so that his soul may be saved and he found happiness there, then there was the individual that found happiness in pursuing his vocation.

"It was the aim of democracy that every man in this world should have equal right to pursue happiness, and provided a man did not seek happiness in such a manner as to disturb or injure others no obstacles should be placed in his way. If a lover of music enjoyed himself by playing music in his own home there should be nothing to prevent him from doing so, but if he went out in the street disturbing others with his music he should be prevented.

The greatest gift that God has given to man is skill. It required skill to follow a trade or profession and it was the greatest sin in the world to prevent a man from exercising his skill by following his trade or vocation.

Democracy had nothing to do with the vote or the franchise. This was something that you can use to put your ideas into practice. The vote was merely an instrument to put your ideas into operation. A man however could not follow all the ideas that pass through his mind. If he did so he would find himself in a lunatic asylum. Democracy means that we are all equal. Our religion also teaches us that we are all equal. God has given us the power of reasoning which must be developed to its fullest extent. If God made no distinction between man and man we had no right to do so and until we are regarded as equal in this country there is no such thing as democratic institution. If we study the history of the world we find that there were no democratic institutions until a few hundred years ago. In a democratic institution a man is free, equal before God and man, and no restrictions are placed on him. It was stated in the American declaration of rights that every man was born free. If you admit this doctrine of everyone being equal you cannot treat a class differentially.

Though God had made us all equal it was also true that he had made us different. There were different races and different colours but this did not imply that we were not equal. There must be a purpose of God in creating the difference.

While it was true that man was born free in this world it was also true that there was such a thing as custom and tradition. From its birth a child's character was moulded by his parents, custom and tradition moulds his ideas for him.

The White Man's Heritage

The tradition in South Africa was that the White man inherited certain rights immediately he came into this world, not because he had any more intelligence than anyone else, but because of his birth. Immediately one began to treat a man in a privileged manner irrespective of his intelligence or character, one was departing from the ideals of democracy, and that was what happened in South Africa. Man, here, was judged by something for which he was not responsible. Because he belonged to a different race and was of a different colour he was differentiated against.

"We can divide the population of South Africa into two groups," said Dr. Abdurahman, "the privileged classes, or the Europeans who are in a minority, and the vast majority of unprivileged classes known as the non-Europeans. While the former inherit all the privileges of free citizenship the latter can only inherit the restrictions and poverty of their parents. We must not expect the European in this country to be a democrat because he comes out of a mould where the character is moulded for him. It is impressed upon the white child to regard himself superior to those of a different colour. It will be years before the democratic ideals are impressed upon the Europeans of South Africa, and as long as we have different groups we shall have no democratic institutions.

United Front Wanted

"The system of government in South Africa to-day can be compared with the system which prevailed in 400 B.C. They had then a democratic institution, but only for the privileged classes. There are already a number of Europeans who realise that the system is wrong and unjust. We have the white labour or the civilised labour policy which reserves skilled labour for the privileged classes. If there was a democratic institution in South Africa this would not be the case. The privileged classes cannot continue to oppress the different classes for ever.

"The Native is now aspiring to something higher, and the pressure of the privileged classes is becoming greater. As the oppressed classes consolidate themselves and show a united front they will compel the Europeans to accede to at least some of their demands. We have seen that the group system leads to destruction. By consolidating the Native, the Coloured and the Indian, we can gain much. The fear of physical force is driving the Boer and the Briton into one people. Why should we not consolidate our forces. We cannot achieve anything by remaining in different groups. Only by co-operation can we compel the white man to see the true spirit of democracy. We cannot achieve our ideal of democratic institution in a day or a week. We may not see it in our time, but it must come."

POSITION OF INDIAN TEACHERS

UNJUST SALARY SCALES

THE past week has been an extremely busy one for the Indian teacher.

This is indicated by the reports of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society's 10th Annual Conference opened by Mr. J. MacLeod, Inspector of Indian schools in Durban.

At the outset it seems strikingly strange that the first week of the brief winter vacations should be devoted to the bustle and activity that apparently characterised all the conference sessions. But the fact is, certainly, not without its significance.

To-day, when everything seems so self-centred, and every action may be traced back to the expression—either egoistic or altruistic,—of some ego, the keenness and fervour with which teachers supported the resolution for improved salary scales, seem definitely to indicate a growing feeling of unrest in the teachers' world.

The presidential address set the ball afire when it was justifiably averred that "one of the burning questions of the day in almost every sphere of life is the salary question. For some unaccountable reason, we Indians are supposed to maintain a lower standard of living than our fellow citizens the Europeans, and on that assumption the Indian in every walk of life is paid a much lower salary than he would receive if he were of a lighter complexion. It does seem passing strange, how even the colour of one's skin can change a whole nation's outlook. South of the Equator in this sunny land the economic problems are invariably entangled with questions of colour. I would like here and now to correct this curious impression. The standard of living of the Indian is relatively as high if not higher than those who hold this view. Give the Indian the chance, pay him a reasonably decent wage and he will prove that his standard of life is not low."

To the layman, this unrest among teachers is a sign of health; for all that affects the teacher, directly or indirectly has its bearing on the community in which he constitutes an important and influential unit.

In the past the Indian teacher's disposition for silence has always conveyed the impression that his was a happy lot; and one was often mistakably led to feel that Browning's dictum:

"Gods in his heaven,

All's right with the world"

was after all, a true reflection of men and matters—and certainly as far as the Indian teacher was concerned.

To-day this impression of the Indian teacher's state has been rudely shattered.

(By FAIRPLAY)

God may be in his heaven, but all, certainly, is not right with the world.

The Conference allowed many resolutions to pass with unanimity; but gave one, which deals with the salary scales and which speaks for itself, its most whole-hearted and very warm support. The salary question was the pivot of a large percentage of the Conference deliberations. This is indicative of the plight into which the Indian teacher has been plunged, both by the parsimonious economy inflicted by the present salary scales, as well as by an increasingly high standard of living and the necessity of amenities which modern society imposes.

The teacher is least expected to talk in public of his own material welfare; but the fact that he does, is, indeed, a startling revelation of his precarious predicament. He is coerced by circumstances and the milieu in which he is willy nilly placed, to fight for an improved subsistence. For no man can tend to his spiritual and intellectual advancement, less so to the progress of others—when he is constantly faced with difficulties and hardships connected with his own material welfare. That the Indian teacher has not allowed his feelings to erupt earlier, testifies to his patience and perhaps, his passivity.

Indian teachers have seldom before spoken with one voice, as they assuredly do now; and eloquence, whenever there was such, was too honey-tongued to achieve any definite purpose. Sometimes one was apt to look upon the Indian teacher here, as educated people regard the Indian Civil servant in British Officialdom in India. He seldom opened his mouth; and when he did have occasion to speak, it was either in dread of degradation in rank or with vain-glorious hopes for promotion.

To-day, happily, the Indian teacher has cast off this bogey, and the community as a whole views with approval the change as a decided strengthening in his character. He not only speaks, but speaks with one firm, decided voice.

As a layman, one does not wish to see the teacher flaunt with any bourgeois and bejewelled splendour; nor, on the other hand, does he wish to see him stagnate, beragged and quite out of tune with modern trends in thought and education. Of this we are all agreed: the teacher must live; and by his life be an exemplar to society. "What is really required here," Mr. J. MacLeod maintained in his opening address, to the Conference, "is the type of teacher whose

own character is an inspiration to his scholars, so that he will influence them sub-consciously to imitate him: this is not teaching but it is education."

The ideal is a universally acknowledged one. But in relation to the Indian teacher, his scale of salary is such as to retard its complete realisation.

The following figures are a striking revelation. The per caput grant of the Union subsidy towards education is:

European	£16 7 6
Coloured	£5 5 0
Indian	£5 5 0
Native	(statistics not available)

The unit costs of education in Natal are:

European	£26 8 1
Coloured	£20 3 2
Indian	£8 15 5
Native	£2 11 1

The above are the figures in Government schools. In the Government aided schools they are considerably lower (by more than 100%). And when one considers that there are about 76 Government Aided and only 14 Government schools for Indian children in Natal, the position becomes all the more critical.

Considering, too, that the Native scales are proportionately lower, without envy being attached to the comparison, and one finds that the Native graduate commences with a scale of £174 per annum—the Indian with identically the same qualifications with £150 (now £165) per annum! The figures speak for themselves.

In any society the lot of the teacher has always been one of importance and responsibility and it is only those who are much more comfortably placed in life who fail sometimes to realise the sacrifice which the teacher is constantly called upon to make. And, indeed, if the Indian teacher is expected to maintain a standard of life worthy of the admiration, not only of his scholars, but also of those with whom he is coerced to associate, he must certainly be given the facilities and amenities necessary for such an existence.

The teacher is the mainspring of all education and no community which has the welfare of its young at heart, can possibly afford to let pass unheeded the complaining and travailed voices of those who lay down their entire lives in sacrifice for its progress and advancement.

Let us hope justice will come where injustice now lurks.

INDIA

WHY WARDHA WAS CHOSEN

IN the course of an interview to journalists answering a question as to why he selected Wardha as his Head Quarters Mahatma Gandhi said "Because Wardha is in the centre of India, and it was in Wardha that I was able to get a rich piece of land with buildings and plenty of water, lands worth over two lakhs. There are nearly 700 fruit trees on the land. I selected Wardha also because, Seth Jagnath Bajaj was most anxious that the land which he had contemplated as donation for the Maganlal Gandhi Memorial should be taken up by the All India Village Industries Association. Lastly Wardha is half-village and half-town, and my own desire and that of my associates was that the head-quarters should not be selected in any presidency town. There was an additional attraction of Vinoba and his band of workers already trained at the Wardha Ashram. These were sufficient inducements for all of us for selecting Wardha as Head Quarters."

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF CONGRESS

We understand that the question of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress towards the close of the year, has already engaged the attention of Babu Rajendra Prasad. It is likely that the celebrations will take place either towards the close of this year or early in 1936.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF COLONIAL INDIANS

Mr. T. K. Swaminathan, organising secretary of the Indian Colonial Society of Madras, is organising a Conference of Colonial Indians in Madras, and the dates have been fixed to be July 27 and 28. It is understood that this conference is being organized to commemorate the first centenary of Indian emigration which started in 1834. The first ship carrying Indians under the indenture labour system reached Mauritius in 1835. Mr. Swaminathan proposes to go on tour to visit colonies to study the conditions of the Indians over there. He has also founded a centenary fund to which a donation has already been made by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, who is the president of the Society. Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore is the patron of this body. They have prepared an elaborate scheme for its celebration.

COMMUNAL AWARD IN INDIA

The Indian Government has issued, on the authority of His Majesty's Government, a statement to correct the impression held in some quarters that the Government of India Bill has been amended so as to give His Majesty's Government unfettered power to alter at any time they may think fit the constitutional provisions based on what is

commonly known as the Government's communal award. In view of the prevalent misunderstanding, the statement explains what His Majesty's Government consider is the practical effect of Clause 304 of the Bill, in relation to any change in the communal award and their own policy in relation to any such change. It emphasises that none of the powers of amendment in the clause can be exercised unless both Houses of Parliament have agreed by resolution. It adds that within the range of the communal award the Government would not propose, in case of such power, to recommend to parliament any changes unless such changes had been agreed between the communities concerned.

INDIA BILL IN HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords concluded the Committee stage of the India Bill after approving of the amendment to give effect to the changes in method of election to the Federal Upper Chamber foreshadowed by the Secretary for India, Lord Zetland, in the debate. He said the proposed changes had been generally approved and, so far, as he could judge, would be welcomed by the Indian Government and the people in India generally.

AUSTRALIA'S CONTRIBUTION OF £10,000 FOR QUETTA

The following message has been received by the Viceroy from the Governor-General of Australia:—

His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, are deeply sensible of the suffering and distress caused by the disastrous earthquake in the District of Quetta and to assist in the alleviation it would wish to make a contribution of ten thousand pounds, Australian currency."

£50,000 FROM BRITISH TREASURY

Subject to Parliamentary sanction the Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed to grant from the British Treasury fifty thousand sterling to the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

BATCH OF DOCTORS AND NURSES

Mr. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, has sent a batch of doctors and nurses to Karachi to help in rendering relief to the earthquake sufferers of Quetta in response to the request of Mr Jamshed Mehta, Ex-Mayor of Karachi.

QUETTA AGAIN SHAKEN

Quetta continues to be shaken by severe earthquake shocks. One at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning July 14, was preceded by a loud report, which sent refugees in tents and ruined houses fleeing panic-stricken into the open. The Chiltan Mountain, a few miles outside Quetta, which is generally believed to be connected with the recent great

shock, was enveloped in a huge pall of dust after the shock. Great avalanches of boulders crashed into the valleys. The configuration of the mountain has changed. Local inhabitants believe that the recent shocks are due to the mountain becoming a new centre of volcanic activity.

GANDHIJI AND COMMUNISM

"Dr. Pierre Ceresole and Mr. Joe Wilkinson were with us on the train to Bombay as they were to sail for Europe" writes "M. D." under the caption "The Problem of the Rich" in his weekly letter in the *Harijan*. In the train Dr. Pierre Ceresole expressed some of his doubts before Gandhiji by thinking aloud.

"Could one lay down the rule of life for the wealthy?"

"Yes," said Gandhiji, smiling,

"Let the rich man take five per cent, or ten per cent, or fifteen per cent but not 85 per cent. Ah, I was thinking of going up to 25 per cent. But not even an exploiter must think of taking 85 per cent."

Dr. Pierre Ceresole's tangible difficulty was how long one should wait in order to carry the conviction of the rich man.

"That is where I disagree with the Communist", said Gandhiji. "With me the ultimate test is non-violence. We have always to remember that even we were one day in the same position as the wealthy man. It has not been an easy process with us and we bore with ourselves; even so should we bear with others.

"Besides I have no right to assume that I am right and he is wrong. I have to wait until I convert him to my point of view. In the meanwhile, if, he said, I am prepared to keep for myself 25 per cent and to give 75 per cent to charities, I close with the offer. For I know that 75 per cent, voluntarily given is better than 100 per cent, surrendered at the point of the bayonet, and by being satisfied with 75 per cent, I render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. Non-violence must be the common factor between us. You may argue that a man who surrendered by compulsion to-day will voluntarily accept the position to-morrow. That to my mind is a remote possibility on which I should not care to build much. What is certain is that if I use violence to-day, I shall be doubtless faced with greater violence. With non-violence as a rule, life, will, no doubt be a series of compromises. But it is better than an endless series of clashes."

"How would you, in a word, describe the rich man's legitimate position?"

"That of a trustee. I know a number of friends who earn and spend for the poor and who do not regard themselves as anything but trustees of their wealth."

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS IN BRIEF

Garment Making Industry

THE recommendation of the Wage Board for the garment making industry are published in the Government Gazette dated July 12. They are the result of the investigations by the board of conditions in the industry in all the chief centres of the Union. The Minister of labour announces his intention to make a determination in accordance with these recommendations.

Dwellings At Point For Indians

The erection of 50 dwellings at the Point which would be let at an economic rental to Indian families employed in this area will be considered by the Finance Committee of the Durban Town Council. The Committee will be asked to approve of the alienation of the Corporation's freehold land fronting Shepstone Street for this purpose.

Cure For Horse Sickness

After 20 years of research a valuable cure for horse sickness has been discovered. Experiments have been carried out in the past year and from data received at Onderstepoort from all over South Africa a serum discovered by Dr. A. A. Alexander of Onderstepoort, has been most successful in preventing the disease. Thirty-five thousand horses were inoculated last year. It is estimated that no more than 4 per cent of this number contracted horse sickness, and more than half recovered. Dr. Alexander maintains that no man who is prepared to spend 5/- on an injection for his horse need ever be bothered with horse sickness in the future.

Indian Welfare Association

At the last meeting of the Johannesburg Indian Welfare Association, at which Mrs. Hoernle presided, the welfare workers report indicated that there was a great deal of illness and distress among the poor of the Indian community. The nurse Miss Katz, was in constant demand to nurse serious illness, especially aged folk and young children to whom the cold weather, coupled with poor housing and food, and insufficient clothing was bringing more ills. The association's work includes clinic work, district nursing and the relief of distress, as well as the consideration of the more general problems of health and education.

First Indian Church

The first Indian Church in the Transvaal was dedicated recently by the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev. Geoffrey Clayton, in Krause Street, Vrededorp. It is actually the first portion of a church hall, beside which a church for the Indian community will presently be built. Until that time, however, it will remain as St. Antony's Church, with the Indian

priest, the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney. The tiny building was crowded with Indian worshippers, old and young, when the Bishop entered for dedication. A Procession was formed, headed by the Bishop and the choir, and completed by the congregation, which passed singing round the church. The dedication service was concluded inside, and was followed by Sung Eucharist, the Bishop being the celebrant. The Bishop preached on the duty of the congregation to be present not merely on a special occasion or when they had nothing else to do, but every Sunday, and to give the church an atmosphere in which it was natural and easy to approach God. Among those who took part in the service were Mr. H. Britten, chancellor of the diocese, Lady Dairymple, who laid the foundation stone when the building was begun, Captain Seligson and the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney.

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 28th day of July 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 Officers 9. General.

ASHWIN CHOWDREE

T. N. BHoola

Joint Hon. Secretaries.

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

The Central Indian Flood Relief Committee

The Central Indian Flood Relief Committee acknowledge with thanks the following donation and goods from the undermentioned gentlemen and firms in aid of the fund opened for the relief of distress prevailing among a section of the Indian population, caused by the recent flood. The details of the disbursement of the fund as well as the distribution of goods will be published in due course hereafter.

M. A. KARIM, Chairman.

E. M. PARUK, Treasurer.

E. M. Paruk £25, M. A. Karim £25, A. M. Lockat £25, J. Williams £2 2s, J. T. Cooper & Co., £5 5s, O. N. Rana £3 3s, Wilfred Leathers £5 5s, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Levy £2 2s Dr. F. G. Rochfort Wade £2 2s T. Corbishley £5,

A Friend £1, Eesenembe Indians 13s, In Memory of G. Thorpe £5, Mrs. Maud Glencross £1 1s G. Neve 15s J. J. L. Sisson £1 1s, Industrial Sites (Pty) Ltd., £5 5s, Henry Whiteman £1, Rooknoodeen £1 1s, Mr. Cooke 5s, S. J. Mehta £1, Andrew Weir & Co., £25, King & Sons., £12 10s, John. T. Rennie & Sons £12 10s, Widow Nicht 10s, Govt Aided Indian School Malvern £1 1s. Total £169 9s. M. A. Motala 10 Bags Rice, Lowthers Ltd., 80 Loaves Bread, M. Ebrahim 5 Bags Rice, Bakers Ltd., 80 Loaves Bread, Protector of Indian Immigrants 100 Blankets, 5 Bags Rice, 1 Bag Dholi, 1 Bag Potatoes, 1 Bag Onions; Bakers Ltd Indian Vanmen social Club 72 Loaves Bread, M. S. Randaree 10 Bags Rice, D. M. Timol's Sons, 2 Bags Rice, Madame C. Dana Clothing, S. J. Mehta Clothing, Lester Green & Co (Pty) Ltd., 5 Bags Potatoes, 2 Bag Onion; Mr Pagel (100 Rupees Note) £6 5s, Randles Bros & Hudson Ltd., 25 Bags Rice, Dalton Nuttal & Voysey Ltd., 50 Blankets, W. G. Brown & Co. 50 Blankets.

Indian School At Edendale

The Edendale Indian Welfare Society has secured temporary premises at Edendale for the purpose of starting a day school for the benefit of Indian Children. Specially for those who at present are not attending the other Indian Schools. The services of a qualified teacher has been acquired, and it is hoped that this School will prove a useful institution for the Indian Children in that district.

Indian Vote In Maritzburg

On behalf of the Maritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress, its secretary, Mr. S. R. Naidoo, appeared on Friday last before the Burgess Roll Board, appointed in terms of the Borough's Ordinance, 1934, and consisting of Mr. T. S. Olivier (chairman) and Mr. H. Collins, to ask that some 50 Indian names, which had been omitted from the 1936 roll, should be restored. Mr. Naidoo argued that the names had appeared in the 1924 register, "as at July 1, 1924, and that they are to be regarded as voters during their lifetime and in no circumstances can their names be deleted or omitted from the roll." That each individual, who in other respects was qualified to vote and whose name had been omitted, should come before the board and prove his claim. It was outside the function of the board to consider hearsay reasons why certain names had been omitted. This was the explanation given by Mr. T. S. Olivier, Chairman of the Burgess Roll Board to representations made by the secretary of the Maritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress for some 50 Indian names which had been omitted from the 1936 roll to be restored.

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE"

HOW THE WORD GAINED CURRENCY IN INDIA

IN this article, Percy Waxman traces the origin of the word "Civil Disobedience" and explains how the movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi, came to be styled under that designation.

One evening during the period that Thoreau was spending in happy solitude at Walden, he discovered that one of his boots urgently needed repairing. So he set out for the Concord to visit the cobbler. No sooner had he reached the main street of the town when a constable placed his hand upon Thoreau's shoulder and marched him off to jail. As a protest against a government which permitted slavery to continue, Thoreau had refused to pay his poll tax for several years, and his arrest followed as the inevitable result of his defiance of the law.

The keeper of the jail turned out to be an old friend of Thoreau's and his jaw dropped with shocked surprise when he saw who his prisoner was. The moment Sam Staples learned why Thoreau had been arrested the good natured keeper said: "Why, Henry, if you're hard up, I'll pay your tax myself." But Thoreau was not hard up and he had a great difficulty in explaining to Sam that he was glad to go to jail for a principle, and the more people knew why he was there, the better he'd feel about it.

BY
PERCY WAXMAN
In The "Searchlight"

The news of Thoreau's arrest spread rapidly. Every one who heard of it was considerably affected, but perhaps the most upset of all Thoreau's friends was Ralph Waldo Emerson. The mere idea of a gentle nature lover like Henry David Thoreau being in a jail left Emerson numb. He hurried over to the prison as soon as possible. "Why are you here?" he asked his friend. "Why are you not here?" was Thoreau's crushing reply. "All men recognize the right of revolution," he continued.

"That is the right to refuse allegiance to, and to resist, the Government when its tyranny or its inefficiency is great and unendurable." This was too much for Emerson, who turned sadly away after all help had been firmly refused.

But Thoreau was not permitted to enjoy his self-inflicted martyrdom for long. He had utterly forgotten how his family would feel over his arrest. Needless to say they were horrified when they heard of his predicament. One of his aunts, after waiting for night to come when no one would be likely to see her, quietly went to the jail, settled her nephews' taxes and paid all the legal fees. The next morning Thoreau, very much against his will, found him-

self free. Sam Staples was overjoyed when the time came to liberate his prisoner, but Thoreau was furious at what he considered a betrayal by his own people.

The effect of that one night spent in prison and the reason for his arrest remained with Thoreau for a long time and in 1849, as the result of that experience, he published an essay called at first 'Resistance to Civil Government,' which was later altered to "On the Duty of Civil Disobedience."

In that somewhat inflammable pamphlet, Thoreau wrote: "The mass of men serve the State, not as men mainly but as machines, with their bodies...A very few, as heroes, patriots, martyrs, reformers in the great sense, serve the State with their conscience also, and so necessarily resist it for the most part; and they are commonly treated as enemies by it."

Little did Thoreau think that an essay of his written in 1849 was destined to give a title to a revolutionary struggle almost a century later in a foreign land several thousand miles from Walden.

In 1932, an American newspaper correspondent stationed in Europe receivedabled instructions from New York to fly to India and interview Mahatma Gandhi, who had just been released from prison by the British.

CENTRAL INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE

AN APPEAL FOR THE DISTRESSED

38, Cathedral Road, Durban.

Dear Reader,

We appeal for your kind and sympathetic co-operation and assistance in rendering relief to a large number of Indian market gardeners and others who have been left in a state of destitution owing to serious losses caused by recent floods.

Soon after the flood a commencement was made for giving relief to the victims by starting a fund under the auspices of the South Coast Area Indian Advisory Committee.

Rations consisting of foodstuffs such as rice, dholl, potatoes, onions, salt and oil etc., were given in addition to the distribution of blankets, clothing, etc.

The work is now being continued by this Committee which consists of representatives of the South Coast Area Indian Advisory Committee, the Natal Indian Farmers Association, the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association and the Clairwood Indian Social Service Committee.

The Committee is collecting information of losses sustained as a result of the recent flood, and no person is given relief until the Committee is satisfied with the needs of the case.

About a thousand persons are now being provided with rations every week and it will be necessary to continue rationing for the next three months, and it is anticipated that the market gardeners would by that time reap their next crop, which would reinstate them in their normal condition.

Through the assistance of the Protector of Indian Immigrants, free medicine is being provided for those who are laid up with influenza as an after effect of the flood, and through the assistance of Dr. G. M. Naicker, free medical services are also given to deserving cases.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS IN MONEY OR KIND SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO Mr. E. M. PARUK, Treasurer,
72, COMMERCIAL ROAD, DURBAN, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

M. A. KARIM, Chairman.
ADVOCATE A. CHRISTOPHER,
T. M. NAICKER,
R. P. DAS,
Vice-Chairmen.

E. M. PARUK, Treasurer
S. R. PATHER,
P. S. AIYAR,
N. P. NAIDOO,
Secretaries.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS AND FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE

To the Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

DEAR SIR, - Regarding the report that appeared in your issue of June 28 in connection with—the formation of a Central Indian Flood Relief Committee, by certain Indian Associations, who had attended a meeting under the auspices of the South Coast Junction Advisory Committee, the previous night, an explanation to the public, as to why representatives of the Natal Indian Congress refrained from attending that meeting is highly necessary.

It is common knowledge that at the outset the Clairwood Branch of the Indian Special Service Committee, South Coast Junction Advisory Committee and the Natal Indian Congress, conjointly attended to the giving of relief to the Indian sufferers from the recent floods. Representatives of these Associations waited upon his Worship the Mayor of Durban last week for the very purpose, for which the South Coast Junction Advisory Committee convened the Meeting last Thursday night at the Hindu Tamil Institute. The Mayor at that interview promised to lay the matter before the Town Council, after having consulted the Agent General, Sir Syed Raza Ali, and the Protector of Indian Immigrants and subsequently form the Central Indian Relief Committee.

In the meantime, it was agreed between the representatives of those three Associations, that a further conference should take place between their representatives and the Agent General's Secretary Mr. Williams, owing to the indisposition of Sir Syed Raza Ali, and Mr. Stead the Acting Protector of Indian Immigrants, on Thursday before last, at Mr. E. M. Paruk's Office, in Commercial Road. This meeting was, for reasons best known to themselves, cancelled by the South Coast Junction Advisory Committee, without the knowledge and consent of the other two Associations.

We enclose herewith copy of the invitation sent to us by the said South Coast Junction Advisory Committee, and of our reply thereto, as also a communication sent to us by the Town Clerk on this very subject, which speak for themselves, and which clearly shew

our attitude in refusing to attend the Meeting called by the said Advisory Committee.

We sincerely trust, Sir, that you will be good enough to give publicity to the above, and thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

ASHWIN CHODDREE
Joint Hon. Secretary.

In reply to the invitation of the South Coast Junction Indian Advisory Committee to attend the above mentioned meeting the Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress wrote thus:—

"We understand that the Mayor of Durban, has invited the co-operation of the Provincial Administration, the Protector of Indian Immigrants and the Agent for the Government of India with a view to consider ways and means by which relief could be given to the sufferers and in all probability a central Committee is likely to be formed.

"In view of this fact, our Congress feels that it is unnecessary at this juncture to form a General Indian Relief Committee which might clash with or forestall the Mayor's arrangements, to which we had agreed to, at the interview, we conjointly had with him last week.

"Our Congress further desires to point out that a Committee as contemplated by your Committee is rather bulky and unworkable, for there are a number of other institutions apart from those you mention, which would rightly be represented

"We feel that the Congress and other bodies now independently working for the relief of the distressed should continue their work until the efforts of the Mayor are brought to a fruition."

[Note: Owing to pressure on time and space the publication of the above letter has been delayed. From the above we do not think the step taken by the Congress was at all justified. After all the community in such matters as these should not act as hangers on to the authorities, it should stand independently and show an act of self-help. The authorities could then be approached for assistance. We are of the opinion therefore that the bodies mentioned in the above letter were fully justified

in forming a Central Committee instead of various bodies working individually and the aloofness of the Congress was wholly unjustified. But during recent times we have noticed to our regret that the Congress has become so very doubtful of its strength that it seems almost afraid of venturing on anything without being fathered either by the Agent of the Government of India or the authorities. Might we suggest that in the present instance the actual reason for the Congress refusing to attend the above meeting was because the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association was represented. The Central body we understand is now carrying on its work but the Congress has chosen to remain aloof.—Ed. I.O]

"GIVE EDUCATION AND WE RISE"

Sir.—It is with a feeling of utter disgust and disappointment that I now endeavour to bring to the notice of the public the disgraceful state under which our poor brethren are living. Perhaps I am not the first person to expatiate on this subject but let me remind the community, especially the leaders—so-called leaders—in whom the power to uplift our brethren is entirely vested, that hitherto everything was merely talk; talk gentlemen, and deplorable talk at that! What little has been done is the achievements of individuals but not of the body which poses to represent the Indian Community in South Africa.

There are many ways in which our suffering community can be relieved, but the more influential members seem to think it their duty to sit and deliberate, while the poor majority of our community suffer from the pangs of hunger and the miseries of slum dom. Let me remind your readers that it is all within our power—within the power of our more educated men—who are under the mistaken conception that it is *infra dignitatem* to work among their stricken brethren.

There is as we all agree, great scope for social workers to uplift the community in its progress. So long as the majority of our community is illiterate, we shall remain servile for centuries to come. Give our community education, and what happens—We Rise!

DAYANAND NAIDU.

THINGS IN GENERAL

Britain's National Debt

THE latest official figures of the National Debt given in the financial statement of 1935-36 showed a net total on March 31, 1935, of £7,800,565,000.

Delagoa Bay Census

The new census of Lourenco Marques shows a total population of 18,833 against 14,211 at the 1927 census. Europeans number 12,161 against 9,001, Yellow 483 against 314, Portuguese Indians 2001 against 1,901, British Indians 1,146 against 1,338, and Coloureds 3030 against 1,657. Of the increase 1,921 are males and 2,690 females. The age figures are not yet available so it is not yet known to what extent these figures are effected by the births of the last eight years.

A Tax On Ignorance

Nanking, the capital of China, has declared war on illiteracy. After May 1, 1936, all Chinese residents unfamiliar with a special primer of 1,000 characters will be liable to a fine—the "ignorant people's tax." Anyone between the ages of six and 50 may be stopped by a policeman and given a test. Failure to pass the test will entail a penalty of about a farthing, payable on the spot, while those responsible for the person's education will be more heavily fined. It is estimated that 470,000 residents between the ages mentioned, are roughly half the population of Nanking, or unable to read or write. Their education during the next year will be entrusted to so-called

"cultural cells" consisting of middle-school students, who henceforth will only be allowed to graduate on condition that they help to educate the masses. Shop and factory owners will be held responsible for educating their employees. The campaign will be assisted by the Press, the cinema and the radio.

World's Biggest Encyclopaedia

The Chinese National Government has presented to the League of Nations Library one of the oldest and without doubt the largest encyclopaedia in the world. The original edition numbered 37,000 volumes. The modern abridged edition is a mere 25,000 volumes. This encyclopaedia, known as the "Imperial Collections in Four Divisions" was compiled between 1773 and 1782 in the reign of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung and is a reproduction of all the important works (classics, history, philosophy and literature) that had at that epoch been published in the Chinese Language.

Bullet-Proof Car For President Roosevelt

A Bullet-proof motorcar, capable of travelling at 110 miles per hour, has been constructed for President Roosevelt. A similar car has also been made for Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice. The chassis are, completely reinforced with heavy steel sheeting and the windows are of bullet-proof glass.

Czecho-Slovakian Match Strikes 24 Times

A Match that will strike 24 times has been patented by a Czecho-Slovakian named Rudolf Petruska. He has been working at this invention for 35 years. The matches are proof against getting wet or even damp. They will strike anywhere. A company has been formed to put the matches on the market.

Director Of State Lotteries For S. Rhodesia

Mr. W. H. Jenkins, of Salisbury, has been appointed Director of State Lotteries for Southern Rhodesia. The final decision was announced by the Minister of Finance, the Hon. J. H. Smit, who was entrusted with making the appointment under the State Lotteries Act passed during the last session of Parliament. There were 186 applications for the position. Mr. Jenkins, who has been a chartered accountant in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, has been chief accountant of the Anglo-African Trading Company for many years. He has lived in Salisbury for over 30 years.

Northern Rhodesia Re-exports

A schedule of additional duties to be levied upon goods which have been imported into the Union and which are to be re-exported to Northern Rhodesia is contained in last week's *Government Gazette*. The list of articles upon which these additional duties are leviable includes tea, clothing, fencing materials, machinery and motorcars.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Patrick Duncan, Minister of Mines is leaving Pretoria at the end of this month on a visit of inspection to Natal. Each year the Minister makes an inspection of the various offices connected with his Department in different parts of the country, and is shown around the district by the various Mining Commissioners. Usually the visit is confined to the Transvaal, but Mr. Duncan has decided to visit Natal this year.

—o—

Mr. Sydney Smith, M.P.C. will be a candidate at the forthcoming municipal elections in Durban. He will stand in response to requests from burgesses of the South Coast Junction ward.

Mr. Smith served on the Council from 1922 to 1926.

—o—

Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. G. F. V. Williams, secretary of the Agent of the Government of India, left Durban on Thursday, July 11, by the *Edinburgh Castle* for a short visit to England.

Mr. Desmond Young, a well-known figure in South African journalism, who was a delegate to the Empire Press Conference in the Union, has been appointed managing director of the *Lucknow Pioneer*. It was recently inadvertently stated, says Reuter, that Mr. Young had been appointed managing editor.

After a pilgrimage to Mecca and the Holy Land, Mr. Hajee Mall, of the firm of Amod Dawood and Co, arrived back by the *Gulio Cesare* on Monday last. On his arrival Mr. Mall was met by a number of Indians and was garlanded by Mr. V. S. Mahamoon.

Mr. R. Chanderal, the only son of the late Mr. Rampah, and Mrs. Rampah of Rossburgh, was married to Savitri Devi, the eldest daughter of Mr. N. D. Parmanand, of the Immigration Department, Point, at the latter's residence at Sea View on Saturday night July 6. The ceremony was attended by a large number of friends and relatives from various parts of Natal. The well-known singer from India Mr. Yusuf Effendi entertained the gathering with songs. The Bride and Bridegroom were the recipients of numerous valuable presents.

HERE AND THERE IN SPORTS

SOCCER

This Week's Intertown

This week there will be only one match in Durban, the Intertown between Durban and P. M. Burg. This match ought to prove of some interest and though a large section of the sporting public will be drawn to Kingsmead to witness the second Test between The United Services and South Africa, good gate support is anticipated. The winners travel north the following week to meet the winners of Newcastle vs. Klip River District. The following will represent Durban against P. M. Burg on July 20, at Curries' Fountain:—

SENIORS:—R. Koopa Reddy, George Singh (Captain), D. Abrahams, T. S. Pillay, Ganas Raman, Abbai Naidoo, P. Nulliah, D. P. Sam, Sonny Naidoo, and P. Nadas.

RESERVES:—L. Rambaran and Sonny Naidoo.

JUNIORS:—Barny Padyachee (Captain), George Alexander, S. A. Mahomed, R. P. Nainoo, T. A. Maicker, P. L. Naicker, K. Ramadu, P. Naicker, Nadas John, M. K. Rejia, and V. C. Moodley.

RESERVES:—M. Nadas and J. Mohan

Natal Cup Matches

The first round for the senior Natal Cup was contested on last Saturday, 13th when in four matches three teams were eliminated. This competition is by far the most important in Natal and one that creates the most interest, usually. Yet, despite the fact there was a very sparse attendance of spectators to witness the matches. With the Sam China Cup Tournament (September 1935 in Johannesburg) in close proximity, the least one would expect would be a general brightening of the tedium that in recent weeks has fast set in. The players themselves for the most part lack interest and do not show the keenness that one would expect to see with the tournament so close at hand. The matches on Saturday definitely lacked zest. The following were the results:—

SENIOR NATAL CUP

Daffodils 3	...	Blue Bells 1
Shamrocks 3	...	Sastri 2
Star 0	...	Sydenham 0
Avondale 3	...	Stella 1

JUNIOR NATAL CUP

Stella 4	...	Railway 1
Sydenham 2	...	Avondale 4

JUVENILE NATAL CUP

Bluebirds 1	...	Red Rovers 1
Rosburgh 1	...	Clare Estate 2

TENNIS

Natal Indian Lawn Tennis Association

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 9th annual general meeting of the Natal Indian Lawn Tennis Association was held last Sunday, July 14th, at the Tamil Institute, Durban. There was a large muster of delegates present to take part in the deliberations. All competitions arranged by the Association were held during the past season, and the following are the winners of the various trophies:—

"A" DIVISION

Alfred David Shield: Central T. C., Manick's Memorial Shield: Spes Bona T. C. Mrs. K. K. Pillay's Bowl: Messrs. W. Thomas and P. B. Singh (Spes Bona), Dr. Peters Bowl: Mr. W. Thomas (Spes Bona).

"B" DIVISION

Waghmaree's Shield: Umzinto T. C., Ismail's Shield: Mayville T. C., Chick Panday's Bowl: Messrs. K. Seebran and H. Jugoo (Mayville T. C.), Moopamar's Trophy: Mr. K. Seebran (Mayville T. C.) Open Competition, T. B. Fund Cups Doubles—won by Messrs. W. Thomas and P. B. Singh (Spes Bona).

The officials for the season 1935-1936 are as follows:—

Patrons: Syed Sir Raza Ali, Messrs. Alfred David and M. M. Govender, Hon. Life Vice-President: Mr. P. B. Singh, President: Mr. D. Ramcharan, Vice-Presidents: Messrs. S. Prawal, G. V. Naidoo, C. C. Naidoo, M. Ounnen, N. P. Dixon, A. E. Shaikh, Dr. Naiker, Dr. Peters, P. K. Govender, R. Jithoo; Nominee: Mr. F. Ephraim, Hon. Secretary: Mr. V. Thumby, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. R. Regnath, Hon. Record Clerk: Mr. R. O. Jithoo, Hon. Auditor: Mr. I. A. Haffjee.

A Combined Show of Wrestling And Boxing

A Turkish wrestler arrived in Durban recently and will be seen in action on the evening of the Benny Singh-Harry Persad boxing tourney which has been set down for August 10 at the Town Hall. The Black Panther, as he is officially known, goes to scale at 140lbs, and has taken part in 380 fights. He has fought in Turkey on 200 occasions winning all his fights with the exception of seven. He claims to be the official champion of Turkey at his weight. He fought four times before the Kemal Pasha in Turkey, at request; and a certificate he possesses, shows his victory on all four occasions. In India he beat Abdul Hamid, the Indian Idol. The promoters have matched the local Sonny Moodley, the best man at his weight in the Province, against the newcomer in a six round encounter.

The bout is for the S. A. Light Wt. Championship. The Black Panther fights with a mask on so as not to expose the identity of his family. Apart from this all-in wrestling bout, a slight readjustment has taken place with the boxers. The star fight will be between Bud Gangan and Mannie Dixon for the lightweight championship over 12 rounds. The next bout will see Young Pottier and Freddie Smith clash for the bantam weight title. Apart from these two title bouts, Shaik Hoosen will meet Jugdeep Morris and Harry Baker fights Young Benney.

CRICKET

Australian Team For South Africa

The Australian Cricket Board of Control has selected a strong side to tour South Africa during next season. V. Y. Richardson will captain the side, but the vice-captain will not be chosen until the board meets again in September. The team is as follows:—V. Y. Richardson, B. A. Barnett, W. A. Brown, A. G. Chipperfield, L. S. Darling, H. I. Ebeling, J. H. Fingleton, L. O'Brien, Fleetwood-Smith, C. V. Grimmett, S. J. McCabe, E. L. McCormick, L. P. O'Brien, W. A. Oldfield, and W. J. O'Reilly. During the course of the tour 15 matches, including five Tests, will be played. The Tests will be played at Durban (two), Johannesburg (two), and Cape Town (one). Ten of the players toured England with W. M. Woodfull last year. Those who did not make that tour are Richardson, Fingleton, McCormick and O'Brien.

Mahomed Nisar Still Alive

The latest news received from India by air mail reveals that Mahomed Nisar India's fast bowler, whose death in the earthquake at Quetta was reported is alive. He is quite hale and healthy in Lahore, and the distinction and pleasure of reading his own obituary notices and terms of tribute in the newspapers on account of the incorrect news about his death. He has issued a humorous statement to the Press in this connection saying how much he enjoyed all the tributes paid to him in the Press. He now knows what people think of him.

Tell All About Your
Goods to Our
Able-To-Buy Readers
and
Increase Your Gains.