

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### A Correction

IN our last week's note on "Another Native Life Cheaply Disposed Of" we stated that an European in Pretoria was fined £25 with the alternative of three months imprisonment with hard labour, suspended for eight months on condition that £60 is paid to the dependents of deceased. The words "further three months imprisonment" before the word "suspended" were inadvertently omitted. In fairness to the magistrate we make this correction. Our comments on the case however remain the same.

### India Bill

The prolonged discussions in the British Parliament on the Government of India Bill is nearing its end. The third reading of the Bill was passed in the House of Lords without a division last week and the Bill now returns to the House of Commons for the consideration of the amendments proposed by the House of Lords. The chief of these introduces direct territorial election to the Upper House. When both Houses are finally agreed on these amendments the measure will be ready for the Royal Assent.

### Lord Zetland's Appeal

Winding up the debate, Lord Zetland, Secretary for India made a serious appeal for co-operation. It was inevitable that the opponents of the Bill figured more prominently than its supporters. Indians might misunderstand that. He assured them that there was behind the Bill a great measure of good will on the part of the British people. It should be realised that what was actually contained in the Bill was of less importance than the spirit in which it was offered. India had a great contribution to make to the advancement of mankind, and he desired to see the two peoples co-operating for that end.

It could be said about Morley-Minto and Montague-Chelmsford Reforms also that what they contained was of less importance than the spirit in which it was offered. India is no longer in need of shadowy sympathy. What she wants is substance. India is already

making a great contribution to mankind and she will be better able to perform that duty if only England will cease extracting her life blood to the very last drop. That is the reply that India can give.

### India's Status

Commenting on the passing of the India Bill through Parliament our morning contemporary the *Natal Mercury* observes:—

The British Government and the House of Commons have been engaged upon a novel as well as a great task. The constituent elements of the present Dominions had experience of self-government as colonies prior to their incorporation with higher status and they were in a greater or lesser degree homogeneous communities with a large measure of common interest. They were able to agree broadly with the British Government as to the general lines which union or federation should take. But the majority of the politically-minded people of India have been entirely at odds with the British Government as to the nature of the constitution which should be granted and those who were prepared to confer and advise Britain in framing it violently disagreed among themselves regarding sundry of its essential features.

### Ruthless Exploitation Under The Guise Of Reforms

One should not lose sight of the fact that the real mouthpiece of India which is the Indian National Congress has been totally ignored in framing the present Government of India Bill. Those whose advice was sought by the British Government were not the accredited representatives of the people of India and quite naturally they did not know where they were. It is beside the truth to say that India was less capable of framing her own constitution than were the Colonies. The fact is that the British Government would not have India frame her own constitution. Another point to remember is that in the present instance a constitution is being thrust on India that India does not want and in this are included not only the Congressites who are dubbed as an

"unlawful assembly" but also the Liberals who have all along co-operated the British Government. We fail to see what purpose is served with a constitution which the people for whom it is meant do not want. It is nothing but a farce. It is a design on the part of the British Government, under the guise of reforms to still continue its ruthless exploitation of India.

### Indians In Abyssinia

The Italo-Abyssinian dispute has perturbed the Indian community residing in Abyssinia. The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association who in communication with Indians in Abyssinia has wired to the Government of India emphasising the urgent needs of the steps to be taken to protect the interests and lives of 2,000 Indians in Abyssinia in case of Italian aggression.

### Carefulness Depends On One's Earning's Capacity (?)

"No one with a salary of under about £500 or £600 should own and drive a car." This astounding theory has been propounded by Mr Bruce Austin, Magistrate, at Johannesburg, in deciding a case in which a non-European boot-maker was found guilty of negligent driving. There are some who judge carefulness by the colour of one's skin. There are others again who say it has a great deal to do with one's temperament. But the one suggested by the Johannesburg Magistrate is undoubtedly the most novel theory. We are told, however, that the Magistrate added that this was visualising the impossible! No, perhaps, from the point of view of carefulness but from the economic point of view if Mr Austin's suggestion were to be adopted it would certainly save many lives from being ruined.

### "Reddingsbond" Going Mad

Dealing with the Asiatic problem in a speech at the Kerkzaal, Mr C. K. Smit, President of the South African Reddingsbond, is reported by Reuter from Lichtenburg to have said that the South African nation was in a sleep, oblivious to the danger that was threatening the existence of the White race. It was not only the supposed cheapness of wares which attracted Europeans to Asiatic

stores, but also the smooth civility shown to customers and the instant attendance by the numerous and over-polite staff of young Asiatic assistants. "They get what they require out of you, and when they have sucked you dry you are thrown aside," he declared. It was difficult to convince the large majority of the public who dealt with Asiatics that this policy did not pay them, and it was beyond his comprehension how a European person with a different standard of living could use food and sweets purchased from Asiatics. Did they satisfy themselves that the hands of the assistants were clean before they were served and had they ever seen these assistants make use of handkerchiefs? Yet they were prepared to allow them to handle their foodstuffs. There were to day over 200 European girls employed by Asiatic firms. What was the result? These girls and women became demoralised and in many cases married Asiatics. If this practice did not cease they would in time have a Coloured South Africa. It was decided to form a branch of the Reddingsbond at Lichtenburg.

#### Sweeping Statements

There are scores of instances where Anti-Asiatics have indulged in exaggerations in their statements about the alleged crimes of Asiatics. According to Reddingsbond it is a crime for the Asiatic even to be civil and polite! Then again one would like to know who the Asiatic has sucked dry and thrown aside. It is rather the other way about. The Asiatic has been sucked dry in the development of Natal's industries and then thrown aside. Mr. Smit goes on further to speak of the unclean handling of foodstuffs by the Asiatic. Well if that were so the statistics would surely show an enormous death rate by poisoning among Europeans who always consume vegetables supplied regularly by their "Sammies." It is not for us to defend the very grave charge laid against the European girls employed by Asiatic firms of becoming demoralised and in many cases marrying Asiatics. The European girls concerned and their guardians can better answer that. But we would like Mr. Smit to let the public know the percentage of such cases of marriage. We would, however, inform him, if he is unaware, that such marriages are prohibited by law in the Transvaal. Mr. Smit talks of a Coloured South Africa. Has South Africa not got a sufficiently large Coloured race already by the miscegenation between the White and the Native races?

#### British Justice!

Here is a sample of British Justice in India:

All ranks of the First Battalion, King's Regiment (Liverpool) at Jubulpore, have collected a gift for the family of the villager killed in a fight near there, in which men of the regiment were involved.

It is hoped this mass tribute will soften feelings aroused by the incident which a court of inquiry is investigating fully.

In the meantime, it is officially stated that a member of the King's Regiment frightened a girl at the village of Karodi. Fearing molestation, she raised the alarm, whereupon the villagers turned out and assaulted

the soldier, who was rescued by somebody from another village.

The next night a party of men of the 1st King's raided another village, mistaking it for Karodi, and injured 13 villagers, one of whom died.

The whole battalion was thereupon confined to barracks for some days, but the order has now been rescinded although the villages involved have been declared out of bounds.

We do not know what prompted the Reuter's Agency to send this piece of news abroad. Was it for the Britishers to glory over their act of chivalry or was it to make them hang their heads in shame for the brutal act committed by their brethren. Is it any wonder in the face of such deeds if Indians decry British rule in India?

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1935

### Let Off Easily!

THE wealthy Indians of Durban have made a very poor show in doing their duty towards their poorer brethren who have become destitute as a result of the recent floods and now, we notice to our surprise, that they have been let off very easily in regard to their duty towards the Quetta fund. It has been announced that the Committee of local Indians formed recently with Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, at its head to collect for the Quetta earthquake and the King's Jubilee Tuberculosis funds has been closed down after having collected the sum of £250 which has been equally distributed between the two funds. We had occasion, the other day, to criticise the formation of the above Committee at a crucial time when the well-to-do Indians had a duty to perform towards their unfortunate brethren who had become victims to nature's wrath before their very doors and which they had hitherto failed to perform. Far be it from us to have meant thereby that they should not contribute, or poorly contribute, to the Quetta fund. The object underlying our criticism was only this, that by diverting the attention to the Quetta and Jubilee funds of those who could afford to and were expected to give to the local needs, the main issue might not unconsciously be side tracked, and which, indeed, has been done. For, we have no doubt, if the energy and influence which were made to bear on raising the Quetta and Jubilee funds were utilised in raising the necessary fund for our locally distressed brethren the work would have by now been done. As it is those who have given in the above funds, have, with one or two exceptions, given nothing more than a few bags of rice or some such thing for the local flood-distressed, and in some instances, not even that. Hence the Central Indian Relief Committee has had to rely on the mercy of Europeans—who we must acknowledge with a sense of deep gratitude, have been very generous indeed—and on whatever help that could be had from the authorities. The Congress which has always shown itself most energetic in

squandering money over spectacular shows has also chosen at this time to sulk. It had been given seven days by the Durban Town Council within which to appoint its representatives on the Central Indian Relief Committee which it has not done and thus, the Central Committee is having to work with only partial support from the Indian community, owing to sheer obstinacy on the part of the Congress.

Now, to come to the point, we have had a sermon given us that we have been guilty of base ingratitude in asking for help for our own sufferers locally and denying our Motherland the help that she needs, while expecting from her all the help she could possibly give us. There cannot be a baser charge laid against us. We have never failed at any time to sound the trumpet call whenever India has been in need, and in the present instance too, we were the first to do so, and as it has always been, the Transvaal has been the first to respond and Durban in particular and Natal in general has invariably been the last to respond; and even when it has responded the response has been very poor. The reason why we had laid stress on supplying our local needs was that the world was behind Quetta while the local sufferers had to look to the generosity of their local well-to-do brethren only. We might mention here that a similar appeal which we read in the current issue of *Harijan*, was made in India by Mahatma Gandhi, in which he told the people that great as the calamity over Quetta was they must not forget the needs of Harijans who were denied even pure water to drink. Quetta had the world behind it, and all their needs were being looked after while the Harijans had to look only to their high caste brethren.

Having said this much in defence of the very serious charge laid against us we now come to the question of Durban's share in the Quetta earthquake fund. Is Durban going to sit content with the niggardly contribution of £125 towards Quetta Fund? If so we can imagine nothing more shameful. Durban was backward during the Bihar earthquake, it has been backward on every occasion, excepting, of course, in banquets and At Homes and is it going to remain backward even on the present occasion? Has its self-respect reached such a low ebb as to allow itself to be compared with Johannesburg by its paltry sum of £125? Wake up, ye Durban Indians, wake up, ere the heavens fall on you.

# FEETHAM COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

## WHITE RESIDENTS OF OPHIRTON AND LAKEVIEW PROTEST

**S**TRONG opposition to the recommendations of the Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission was expressed at a recent meeting by the residents of Ophirton and Lakeview (Johannesburg). Mr. M. J. Green and Mr. L. R. Delpont explained in detail to the 300 people present the effect which these recommendations would have on the area. The following resolution was then passed:—"That this meeting of residents, property owners, traders and taxpayers of the townships of Ophirton and Lakeview strongly protests against the recommendations of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission, whereby a large portion of Ophirton and Lakeview is to be exempt from the provisions of the Gold Law, giving Asiatics and coloured persons the right to trade and live in the areas."

A copy of the resolution is to be forwarded to the responsible Minister, and a petition of protest is to be circulated in the areas.

Mr. J. Higgs presided over the meeting, which adopted the resolutions by acclamation.

In view of the above we give below for the interest of our readers the position of the localities as summarised by the Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission:—

### Position Summarised

The Indian Memorandum asks for the exemption of the whole of both townships, and the same request is made in the Coloured Memorandum.

The portion of Ophirton proposed for exemption in the Council's resolution is a small area situate in the south-western corner of the township, of which a description will be given later.

The Ophirton and Booyens Vigilants' Association supports the Council's proposal, and opposes the exemption of any area in addition to that proposed by the Council. The mining companies are opposed to the exemption of any area in Ophirton, but their objection was not pressed in regard to Ophirton to the same degree as in the case of Prospect Township and Denver.

The Council is opposed to the exemption of any area in Lakeview.

The position of Lakeview may be dealt with very shortly. The Municipal Census figures show that the statement contained in the Indian Memorandum, that the population of Lakeview consists of approximately 50 per cent. Europeans, and 50 per cent. Coloured persons, is incorrect.

According to the Municipal census, Lakeview has a population of 218 Europeans, 39 Asiatics and South African Coloured persons, and 20 Natives.

It is clear that there is no good case for exemption of any area in Lakeview.

### Conditions As To Coloured Occupation In Ophirton

The evidence shows that there have been Asiatics and South African Coloured persons resident in Ophirton from very early years. One witness, who had lived in Ophirton for 28 years, said there were 10 Chinese traders there when he first came. The late Revd J. A. Rogers informed us that there were some Coloured people living in Ophirton whose families had been there for 40 years, and that there had been a Church in the township with a South African Coloured congregation for about 40 years.

It is clear, however, from a comparison of the figures of the Municipal census with those of the 1921 census that there has been a very substantial increase in the Coloured and Native population of Ophirton since 1921, which has more than counterbalanced the reduction in numbers of the European population.

It must be remembered that Ophirton had been, until the 1st<sup>st</sup> May, 1930, open to lawful occupation by coloured persons; as from that date the Gold Law prohibitions against coloured occupation have applied to Ophirton, but there are no restrictions against coloured occupation either in the leasehold or the freehold titles of lots. The rights of Asiatics and other Coloured persons were in lawful occupation of premises in Ophirton on the 1st May, 1930, are partially protected by Section 4 of Act No. 35 of 1932.

It appears that some time after 1921, in a period of depression, some of the European shop-keepers in Ophirton were compelled to close their businesses, and that the shops and dwellings left vacant were gradually occupied by Asiatics. It appears probable too, that, as in the case of Fordsburg, there has been a voluntary migration by European inhabitants from Ophirton to quarters in other residential townships in more attractive surroundings.

It is clear, in view of the comments made by the police, that the picture, drawn in the letter from the Vigilants' Association, of conditions in Ophirton as regards illicit liquor traffic and the prevalence of crime, is too highly coloured. Ophirton is described in the letter in question as "a White suburb," but the evidence already referred to shows that coloured occupation is of long standing, and, as pointed out above, the township was open to lawful occupation by Coloured persons until the 1st May, 1930.

Some owners of property in the township, who gave evidence, expressed the fear that the exclusion of Coloured residents from the township would result in many stands being left vacant, and would mean "ruination".

The Municipal census shows the population of the area south of Spring Street, in the south-western corner of the township, recommended by the Council for exemption, to be as follows:—

Europeans	...	...	...	48
Asiatics	...	...	...	4
South African Coloured	...	...	...	171
Natives	...	...	...	470
Total				693

This is a low lying area near a canalised spruit, part of which is being used as brickfields, and another portion is in process of being reclaimed by the deposit of ashes and other material. The large Native population is partly accounted for by the fact that there is a Municipal compound in this area. In the southern part of the area there are two factories. A great deal of ground is vacant. It will be observed that the present Asiatic and Coloured inhabitants of the area, numbering in all 175, form only a small proportion of the total number (842) of Asiatic and Coloured inhabitants in Ophirton.

We are informed, during the course of our proceedings, that the Council was willing to agree to the exemption of a small additional area to the west, namely a triangular piece of ground on the western side of the spruit, which is at present almost unoccupied, but is shown in the Census as having 16 European inhabitants. This ground lies higher than the area south of Spring Street, and would be a more attractive area for residential purposes.

If these two areas are exempted so as to become available for coloured occupation, we would suggest that the Council should exercise control over the development of the vacant ground, which they include, so as to prevent the erection of buildings of a type likely to attract only the lowest class of Coloured persons.

In view of the very recent application of prohibitions against coloured occupation to Ophirton, and of the number of Coloured persons now resident in the township, we do not regard the areas proposed by the Council for exemption as adequate.

It appears to us to be desirable, in order to prevent undue disturbance of the present Coloured population, that other portions of the township, already largely occupied by Coloured persons,

# INDIA A "SMALL STATE" IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Readers of newspapers know that India is among the States which are members of the League of Nations. They also know that she is the only dependent country "enjoying" the membership of the League. They do not require to be helped to guess that, as the British Government of India selects the persons who act as India's delegates (1) to the League Assembly, that Government has thereby managed to get one vote more by bringing about India's membership of the League. But they do not all probably know that, though India is, next to China, the most populous country in the world, she is considered a "Small State."

Mr. Williams E. Rappard read a paper some time ago on "Small States in the League of Nations" before the Geneva "Institute of International Relations" which has appeared in the *Political Science Quarterly*. He begins the paper by saying:

Anyone at all conversant with the political literature of the day will readily understand what is meant by Small States, when mentioned in relation with the League of Nations. But he who idly believed that words had no significance than that given by the dictionary might be well surprised. China, with a population about ten times as great as that of France or of Italy, is a Small State. Brazil, with an area ten times as large as those of France and Italy combined, was, until discontented with her status as such, a Small State member of the League. Spain, Poland, India, Australia, Canada are counted as "small members" of the League, as are Sweden, Holland, Luxembourg, Albania, Belgium, Hungary, Denmark, Switzerland, Liberia and Panama.

After citing these examples the writer observes:

It is obvious, therefore, that smallness depends neither on population nor area. Nor does the status of a Small State stand in any relation to its place in history, to its neutrality or belligerency in the World War, to its geographical situation, to its form of government, to its possession of colonies, to its degree of civilization, to its per-capita wealth, nor to its aggressive or pacific policies. In fact the so-called Small State within the League of Nations have nothing in common which distinguishes them from others, except that they enjoy no permanent representation on the Council. And they are deprived of this privilege because they are not so-called Great Powers. And they are not so-called Great Powers because they

are not considered such. And they are not considered as such because in the history of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries they have not been militarily dominant or at least prominent. Small States are, as my friend Mr. Max Huber called them already before the war, "*Nicht-grossstaaten*." And they are "*Nicht-grossstaaten*" because their relative weakness is reassuring for their more powerful neighbours.

The Council referred to in the foregoing extract is the executive body of the League of Nations. Great Britain, France, Italy and U. S. S. R. are permanent members of this body, and at present 10 other States are elected as temporary members. These are Poland, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Spain, Denmark, Argentina, Australia, Portugal, Chile and Turkey. The population of these States are 32, 14.7, 16.4, 24, 356, 11.85, 6.6, 6, 4.3, and 14 millions respectively. The population of India is 353 millions.

Nor is India's contribution to the expenses of the League negligible. In his paper in *Political Science Quarterly* Mr. E. Rappard writes:

Today the ratio of contributions between the States permanently represented on the Council and other States is as follows:

United Kingdom ...	105	China ...	46
France ...	79	Spain ...	40
Germany ...	79	Canada ...	35
Italy ...	60	Poland ...	32
Japan ...	60	Albania ...	1
India ...	56		

Japan and Germany withdrew from the League in 1933. Mr. Rappard writes with regard to these figures:

It will be noted that in this realistic realm of finance, we are very far from the legal theory of equality. Not only are there very great differences between burdens incumbent upon the Great Powers and the Small States, but in neither category is there anything even approaching equality.

These figures show more clearly than any abstract demonstration not only the unreality of the fiction of international equality, but also the artificial character of the bipartite division of countries into Great Powers and Small States.

India is not a permanent member of the Council, nor has she ever been elected a temporary member.

The Secretariat of the League is its permanent Civil Service, at Geneva, and is theoretically said to be composed of nationals of nearly all Member States. But no Indian has ever held any high office in it.

The Permanent Court of International Justice consists of 15 judges and 4 deputy judges, none of whom is or ever has been an Indian. The Governing body of the International Labour Office includes a representative of the Government of India.

Though India has been treated with contempt by the League owing to her subjection to Great Britain, its most influential member, other Small States, which are small literally in every sense, have not been similarly slighted. Mr. Rappard writes with regard to the annual sessions of the Assembly of the League of Nations:

... the 14 ordinary Assemblies have had 13 presidents all drawn from Small States, that is, in turn from Belgium, Holland, Chile, Cuba, Switzerland, Canada, Yugoslavia, Uruguay, Denmark, Salvador, Roumania (Twice), Greece and South Africa. [The Fifteenth Assembly had as its president Mr. Sandler of Sweden.—Ed., P. S. Q.]

India is absent from this list.

Similarly of 18 International Labour Conferences, 9 have been presided over by citizens of Small States. Furthermore of 50 other international conferences held under the auspices of the League in the course of the last fifteen years, which we have been able to consider from this point of view, 33 have had chairmen from Small States.

But none of these sixty-eight International Conferences were presided over by an Indian.

## Court Of International Justice

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has accepted the nomination of the Government of India as a candidate for the seat in the Court of International Justice at Hague, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Adatchi, the Japanese representative. Sir Tej Bahadur after a brief visit to Geneva left for Bombay via Naples.

# India Letter

[ FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT ]

## Storm In Tea Cup

QUITE a storm in a tea cup was caused by the amendment to the clause 299 to the Government of India Bill. The amendment comprises twelve words which do not at all affect the main provisions of the Bill but still the Muslim communalists were in a temper over the amendment and the Hindu communalists like Bhai Parmanand thought they had received a great favour from the British Government in form of those twelve words. Statements, interviews, condemnations and appreciations rent the welkin till the Government came out with an explanation that all the jubilation and mourning was quite uncalled for, that the amendment did not change the communal award at all.

A refreshing contrast to the pronouncements of communalist Muslim leaders was provided by the statement issued by the well-known Bengal Muslim leader, Mr. Mohamed Azhar, Secretary of the Anti-Separate Electorate League, who shows how the communal electorate is a curse not only to the solidarity of the nation but to the minorities as well. He shows how except a section of the aristocratic reactionaries the bulk of Muslim community is in favour of joint electorate and how the question has been exploited to serve their own ends by self-styled leaders.

## Commerce Secretary In Bombay

Important problems affecting the commercial community were discussed recently when Mr. T. A. Stewart, Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, came over to Bombay and conferred with prominent business men of the city. It is understood that discussions centred round a number of subjects including the handicaps which Indian nationals engaged in trade are undergoing in foreign countries. The Commerce Secretary gave the business-men a patient hearing and then presented before them the view-point of the Government.

## History Of Congress

The Indian Congress has completed fifty years of its life. During these years the services that it has rendered to the cause of the country's freedom constitute a brilliant chapter in human history. The history of the Congress is the history of the growth of nationalism and political consciousness in India. It will be learnt with considerable pleasure that no less a person than Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, a prominent member of the All India Congress Committee has just completed the task of writing the

authentic history of the great national institution. The book will probably be published along with the Congress Jubilee celebrations a suitable programme for which is understood to be engaging the attention of the Congress President.

## Jawaharlal And Gaffar Khan

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is in jail is reported to have lost 15 pounds of weight which is causing great anxiety to his numerous friends and admirers. He is, however, keeping cheerful and has just received the welcome news that the operation on his wife, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, has been quite successful and that she is keeping good health as compared to her condition when she left for Europe.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier Gandhi, who is imprisoned in Sabarmati jail, has lost considerable weight owing to the unfavourable atmosphere and severe heat. He is said to have lost 8 pounds during the last month alone.

## Tribute To Gandhiji

A remarkable tribute to Gandhiji's village uplift movement is paid by an English Journalist, Mr. J. A. Spender who has contributed an article on it in *Northern Echo*.

He says about Gandhiji's work: "The work on which he is now engaged of rousing the Indian people to cast off their bondage is beyond all praise and the little periodical *Harijan* shows the fine spirit and high courage that he is bringing to it. Mr. Spender thinks only an Indian and an influential Indian who is prepared to stake his all in a battle against time worn customs and prejudices could even make a start on this sacred venture. It is high time, says the writer, that the greater part of what concerns Indian social and economic life should be taken up by Indians themselves and Englishmen have no right to stand in their way.

## Failed Candidate Against University

An interesting case came up recently before the Bombay High Court. One Keshav Sitaram Jalgeri who was plucked by three marks in English at the last Matriculation examination had petitioned that according to the Examination rules of the University he ought to have been declared successful. After receiving the reply of the University Syndicate Justice Chitra gave the judgment that the candidate was eligible to only condonation of two marks. The

petition was dismissed. Thus for the lack of one single mark this boy has lost a year; who knows it has cost him his whole career. The case brings out in bold relief the callousness of the present examination system. In every province the declaration of examination results is followed by unfortunate cases of suicide. And yet no step is taken to improve this system.

## Women's Education

A strong plea for the education of women and girls was made by Sir C. V. Raman in the course of his address before the convocation of the Dr. Karve's Indian Women's University held at the Cowesjee Jehangir Hall at Bombay. "Ponder well over the facts of history," he said, "why is it that we, with a population of 350 millions and with traditions of practical achievements are today what we are. We have kept down our women, we have denied them their birth-right, their birth-right to knowledge. No country that keeps its one half under suspension can ever hope to be a nation."

Sir C. V. Raman also strongly pleaded for the introduction of vernaculars as medium of instruction, and for a re-orientation of our system of education.

"The need today in India," he said, "is for a kind of education for men and women alike that would fit us with such of those ideals that are not inconsistent with our ancient ideals."

Doctor Raman believed that women were generally more intelligent than men: they would always rise to the occasion.

## Title Refused

Dr. K. Vithal Shetty, President of the Mangalore Municipal Council has declined the title of Rao Bahadur conferred on him on the King's Birthday. In the course of a statement, he says, "Any such expectations and anticipations would contravene the principles of public life."

## News In Brief

The Syndicate of the Bombay University has allowed the use of vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Gujrati, Sindhi, Marathi, Kannada) as the medium of examination for the matriculation.

Rao Bhadrur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyenger has been appointed the new Principal of the Benares Hindu University. He is a well-known educationist of Madras and Mysore.

The Committee of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has addressed a letter to the Government urging the

necessity of concluding a new trade treaty with Turkey as the old treaty expired in February.

Mr. Khagsiwala, a Poona barrister, who had undertaken a trip in motor car to and back from England returned recently. He covered the distance from London to Bombay in 24 days thus beating the previous record of 29 days.

The Nizam's Jubilee will be celebrated in the State from 28th December to 2nd

of January. Preparations are going on throughout the State to celebrate the event in a right royal manner.

A security of Rs. 3,000 was demanded from *Bombay Standard* when the declaration was filed again after the forfeiture of the last security. For the present it has had to postpone publication.

The new broadcasting station in Delhi will start functioning this cold weather. Mr. C B Sethna at present

the Director of the Bombay station, has been appointed Director of the new station.

The High Commissioner for India in his annual report refers to the record of Indian students in England to be highly satisfactory and says the country may well be proud of it. He however, feels that it is not necessary for all these students to proceed to England when equal facilities are now available in India.

## SLANDER OF KING GEORGE

### ROUX SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS IMPRISONMENT

EDWARD RUDOLPH ROUX and Josiah Ngedhlane joint editors of *Umsebenzi*, were convicted on a charge of *laesae majestatis* in the Durban Magistrate's court on Tuesday and Roux, who admitted two previous convictions under the Riotous Assemblies Act, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour. Ngedhlane was given a sentence of two months' hard labour suspended for two years subject to good behaviour and to his reporting each month to the Probation Officer. The charge arose from the publication of an article in the newspaper referring in abusive and contemptuous terms to the King. Roux immediately gave notice of appeal against the conviction and sentence and bail was fixed by the Magistrate, Mr. F. R. Barrat, at £50. Both the accused were found not guilty of the second charge of promoting hostility and bad feeling between Natives and Europeans. Mr. N. C. Scoble prosecuted and Roux and Ngedhlane were undefended.

The following are the portions of the article referred to above to which exception was taken by the authorities:

The charge set out that between May 5 and May 18, 1935, accused unlawfully printed and published certain scandalous and dishonouring words against the King and his Government in South Africa, whereby their dignity and power was injured. It was alleged that they unlawfully printed and published in *Umsebenzi* a newspaper printed at No. 10 (a) Von Welligh Street, Johannesburg, and published and sold at Durban, the words following:

"Who is King George anyway?"

"Who is this King George?"

"Remember the blood that was shed at Cartwright's Flats!"

"We, the Bantu people and workers of Durban have been asked to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of King George V, on May 6, the 25th anniversary of his accession to the throne.

"Who is this King George and why should we celebrate his jubilee?"

"King George is the figure-head of the English and the Boer Imperialists, whose local representatives are Hertzog and Smuts. These oppressors are robbing and exploiting the poor people and workers of South Africa, in particular the Bantu people.

"The soldiers of King George's father (King Edward VII) killed Bambata, cut off his head because he led the struggle against the Poll Tax in 1906.

"It was the police of King George's lick spittle South African Government who shot down the people of Durban in the 'I.C.U. Riots' in 1929.

"It was the police of the Durban Borough Council who is calling upon you to celebrate King George's Jubilee, that murdered Johannes Nkosi, brave leader of the Communist Party on these very Cartwright's Flat at the pass burning on Dingaan's Day, 1930.

#### "This King George Nonsense"

Workers and oppressed people of Durban! Do not be bluffed by this King George nonsense. Do not kiss the boot that kicks you! Refuse to worship King George; he is not our King, but the King of our oppressors. Unite in protest against pass laws, liquor laws, and all other forms of oppression. Demand freedom in our land of your fathers. Refuse to go to Cartwright's Flats, the place where our martyrs were murdered in 1929 and 1930."

The following passage was also quoted in the summons:

"God Behod die Koning"

"What a parasite family is paid"

"South Africa has just witnessed the most expensive celebrations of the 'silver jubilee' of his Britannic Majesty King George the Fifth, on the part of the British and Boer Imperialists. It may interest readers of *Umsebenzi* to know what George and his relations are

paid every year by the workers of the British Empire:

	£
"The King and Queen ... ..	533,000
"Our Smiling Prince of Wales ... ..	66,000
"The Duke of York ... ..	25,000
"Princess Louise ... .. (Illegible) ... ..	0 0
"Duke of Connaught ... ..	25,000
"Princess Beatrice ... ..	6,000
King Edward VII's daughters ... ..	1,800
	£705,000

"A native miner on the Rand gold mines gets 1s. 6d. for a day's labour, digging out gold at the risk of his life (50 African miners were drowned at the Machavie mine a few days ago.) He would have to work for over 20,000 years to earn for his family what George's family gets in one year for doing nothing.

"The King and Queen have four palaces in Britain—Buckingham, Windsor, Balmoral and Sandringham. The rest of the Royal Family share 22 palaces, castles and mansions among them.

"In Vrededorp, Jeppe and other poor working-class districts in South Africa we have families of six and more living in a single room. The poor black workers in the mine compounds are herded like cattle. The poor whites in the platteland often live in 'houses' made of old tins, rags and sacks.

#### "Foul Conditions"

"On the King's doorstep in Westminster in England, the population lives under foul conditions. Some of the worst slums in London are in the other Royal Borough of Kensington, where frequently many basement dwellings have been flooded out by overflowing sewers in time of storm.

—Natal Advertiser.

(Continued from page 287)

should also be exempted. After a careful examination of the conditions as regards occupation of premises by Asiatics and other Coloured persons in Ophirton, we have come to the conclusion that the area to be exempted should include, in addition to the two areas suggested by the Council, certain areas in the south and east of the township, and also a strip on the western boundary, north of Spring Street

The following are the figures from the Municipal Census showing the present population of the areas recommended for exemption, as described in detail below:—

Europeans ... ..	368
Asiatics ... ..	69
South African Coloured ...	537
Natives ... ..	482
Total ... ..	<u>1,476</u>

### Commission's Recommendation

We recommend that, under the powers conferred by Section 131A of the Gold Law, the following portions of Ophirton be withdrawn from the operation of the provisions of Sections 130 and 131, in so far as they prohibit residence upon or occupation of land by Coloured persons, namely:—

(a) Commencing at the point where the Kimberley-Booyens Road intersects the southern boundary of the township, thence eastwards and northwards along the southern and eastern boundaries of the township to Mewett Street, thence westwards along Mewett Street to Rawbone Street, southwards along Rawbone Street to Garland Street, westwards along Garland Street to Maxwell Street, southwards along Maxwell Street to Hilliard Street, westwards along Hilliard Street to the Kimberley-Booyens Road, and then south along that road to the point of beginning.

(b) Commencing at the south-western corner of Stand 465a (521), thence eastwards along Ophirton-Booyens Road to Ophir Road, northwards along Ophir Road to Spring Street, westwards along Spring Street to Lewis Road, southwards along Lewis Road to Brick Lane and then along the western boundaries of Stands 426a (515), 471a (524), 469a (523), 467a (522), 465a (521) to the point of beginning.

(c) Stands 473 to 505, inclusive.

(d) Commencing at the south-western corner of Stand 345, eastwards along Spring Street to Bosman Road, northwards along Bosman Road to Hope Street, eastwards along Hope Street to Kimberley-Booyens Road, northwards along the Kimberley-Booyens Road to the northern boundary, westwards along the northern boundary to the north-western beacon and southwards along the western boundary to the point of beginning.

(e) Stand 393.

(f) Stands 232 to 237, and 173 to 178, all numbers inclusive.

# Things In General

## Honour for Brilliant Indian Student

MR. Anwar Iqbal Qureshi, a young Indian student now studying agricultural credit in the Free State, has been appointed Research Assistant in Economics at Trinity College, Dublin, by the Senate of the University. This is the first time that an Indian has been given a position in the Economics faculty of any University in Ireland or Britain and the position is a new one in T.U.D. Mr. Qureshi was born in the Punjab in 1910, and graduated with honours in the University there five years ago. He took his M.A. degree in 1932 and came to the University of London where two years later he took the degree of M.Sc. in economics. While in London he was the first Indian to win the travelling scholarship given by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire. He obtained a Fellowship from the University of Missouri, Columbia, U.S.A. He came to Dublin in October last and has just passed his Ph.D. degree. Mr. Qureshi told an Irish Press representative that during the summer he would visit the important agricultural centres of the Free State. He will also make a special study of the economy policy of the present Government in which he was very much interested, because of similarity of the problems that affected both India and Ireland. Some time ago, it will be remembered, Mr. Qureshi visited the Union on research work when he had some bitter experience at the hands of the Immigration authorities.

## An Excellent Record Of Students Overseas

In his report on the working of the Education Department of his office for

the year ending September 13, 1934, Mr. B. Rama Rao, Deputy High Commissioner, London, writes to the Secretary to the Government of India (Department of Education) as follows: The record of Indian successes, academic as well as athletic, continues to be excellent. An Indian, Mr. Karaka, was for the first time in the history of the Oxford Union elected President. The long list of post-graduate degrees and distinctions secured by Indians includes two Doctors of Science, 37 Doctors of Philosophy, six memberships of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and six Fellowships of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. At Cambridge University Mr. Adarkar obtained the Adam Smith Prize and Mr. Pendse the Rayleigh Prize in Sheepshanks Exhibition. Mr. Jehangir Kham again played cricket for Cambridge University, while Mr. G. Parthasarathi was included in the Oxford University cricket team. India has every reason to be proud of the achievements of her sons, especially of those who come to this country for post-graduate study.

## Indian Princess Gives Up Seat In Air Liner

The kindness of an Indian princess enabled Mr. Henry Birkmyre, son of Sir Archibald Birkmyre, Bt., to make a 6,000-mile air dash from Calcutta to his dying father's bedside in London. Sir Archibald, a Calcutta jute magnate, fell ill soon after he arrived in London recently. His son heard the news and hurried to the airdrome to fly to England. A cable with the bad news was in his hand. The Maharanee of Cooh Behar arrived at the airdrome at the same time. Mr. Birkmyre showed her the

cable. The only vacant seat in the airliner was the one she had booked. When she read the cable she gave up her seat to Mr. Birkmyre, who was then able to see his father before he died at his London home. Sir Archibald was sixty years old. He was senior partner in the firm of Birkmyre Brothers and one of the best-known figures in the English colony in Calcutta.

## Mr. Justice Ivory Leaves £137,000

Mr. Justice Ivory left £137,000, one of the largest fortunes ever bequeathed by a British Judge. His wife is the principal beneficiary, together with a number of charitable bequests, but a codicil dated December, 1932, revoked a gift of £500 each to King George's Sailors' Fund and the British Red Cross "in view of the reduction of salary, heavy taxation and depreciation of security values."

## £10,000,000 Damage In Floods

Tens of thousands of refugees, whose homes have been inundated or are threatened by the rising of the Yellow River, are flocking into Yenchow. Altogether 2,000,000 people are homeless and the casualties so far are 80,000. Missionaries in the interior, especially in the Hai Valley, report that cholera is taking heavy toll of the refugees and the epidemic is worse than in 1931. Missionaries, foreign physicians and Chinese relief workers are struggling to transport food and serum. The water supplies have been polluted by filth or fouled by corpses and the flood waters do not enable the fields sown with time crops to be reaped, consequently a famine will exist until 1936. The damage in the Hupeh Province alone amounts to £10,000,000, states a British United Press message.

# South African News In Brief

## Local Quetta and Silver Jubilee Funds Closed

A COMMITTEE of the Indian residents of Durban with Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent of the Government of India, as Chairman; Mr. A. E. Shaik as Secretary and Mr. E. M. Paruk as Treasurer, was formed the other day to raise funds for the Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Fund and the Quetta Earthquake Fund to be equally divided between them. The intention of the promoters was to close the Fund when it amounted to £250. This amount, the promoters state, has fortunately been subscribed and Mr. Shaik sent a cheque for £125 on July 25 to the Mayor of Durban as the contribution of the Indian residents of Durban to the Tuberculosis Fund. The remaining money will soon be remitted to India in aid of the Earthquake Relief Fund. The promoters offer their best thanks to the generous donors and announce the closing of the Fund.

## Further Contributions

The following further contributions to the Durban Indian's Quetta Earthquake and King George Silver Jubilee T. B. Funds are acknowledged with thanks by the honorary secretary Mr. A. E. Shaik: Messrs. A. M. Omar £5-5s; M. L. Sultan £5-5s; Rabobee £5-5s; Mail Mahomedy & Sons £3-3s; Roobnoodeen (2nd contribution) £3-3s; P. Hargovan & Co. £2-2s; D. M. Timol's Sons £2-2s.

## S.A.I.C. Loyalty Address to The King

The following letter has been received from Buckingham Palace, London, from the Private Secretary to H. M. the King by the President, Executive of the South African Indian Congress. The letter is dated 8th July 1935.

"Dear Sir, I have laid before the King the Address on behalf of the officials and members of the Executive of the South African Indian Congress, conveying a message of congratulation to His Majesty on the twenty-fifth anniversary of His Majesty's accession. The King has commanded me to convey to the Congress, on behalf of His Majesty and of Her Majesty, the Queen, Their Majesties' grateful appreciation of the sentiments of loyalty and affection to which the address gives expression. Yours very truly,  
(Sgd.) WIGRAM"

## Hunger Marchers Retreat

The hunger marchers under Major F. J. Roberts, M.P., who marched last week to the Union Buildings, Pretoria, to demand the establishing of a minimum

wage of 10s per day instead of 5s 6d. which has been passed by Parliament have retreated. They rode back to Johannesburg in a fleet of taxis which were sent for them. Major Roberts has announced his intention of organising a demonstration in Pretoria on Kruger Day. Meanwhile Major Roberts is tendering his resignation from the United Party. Dealing with his resignation he says: "I am convinced the economic welfare of South Africa cannot and will not be improved until poor whiteism and unemployment are tackled with sincerity and a definite level of existence for these sections of the community is established. The level should be one to make them economically efficient. They cannot be made efficient on wages that would bring them to the level of the coloured people and natives." Major Roberts was to have interviewed Mr. Fourie, Minister of Labour, yesterday (Thursday).

## Union's Company Law

The commission to inquire into the working of Company Law has now been appointed Mr. Justice O. W. H. Lansdown, of the Natal Provincial Division, will preside, and the other members are Mr. Walter Webber of Johannesburg, Mr. A. F. Corbet, Commissioner for Inland Revenue, Mr. Menzies Murray, K.C., Registrar of Companies, Patents and Trade Marks, and Mr. Gerald Orpen, of Capetown. Mr. Murray will also act as secretary. It is expected that the Commission will begin its work in September.

## Tragedies of the Flood

Hundreds of acres of land on either side of the Umhlatuzana River have been turned into desert says the *Natal Advertiser*. This is due to the depositing of thousands of tons of river sand, on which nothing will grow. It has ruined the living of scores of plot-holders, some of whom had for decades earned a substantial income from the sale of strawberries and vegetables. One of the tragedies of the flood was the destruction of 60 acres of strawberries, which were either in flower or actually bearing. The owners of these strawberries were dependant on them for the whole of the year, and their destruction has made many Indian families entirely dependant on charity. Some 200 women and children are still receiving relief supplies of food and clothing out of the 500 originally for.

## Provincial Revenue Collections

The statement of Provincial Revenue collections for the period April 1 to June 30, 1935, shows a total of £864,459 for the four Provinces. The Transvaal collections totalled £408,755, the Cape £281,520, Natal £105,453 and the Free State £68,731.

## Building Boom At Durban

Durban has spent £1,081,760 on buildings during the past 12 months. During that time the figure never went below £67,000 for any one month, while it mounted as high as 162,050 in April of this year. The total for the previous 12 months (August, 1933—June, 1934) was eclipsed by no less than £107,000.

## Prayer Meeting for Flu

A public prayer meeting was held on Sunday July 21 at the Hindu Temple Hall, Clairwood, under the auspices of the Yuvak Arya Samaj for the purpose of offering prayers in regard to the present Flu epidemic and for peace. The ceremony was officiated by Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi and among the other preachers were Messrs. D. G. Satyadev, D. Rambaran, R. M. Pillay, Pt. Ramluckan Tewary, Babu R. Singh and Pt. Sheoshanker Doobay. Mr. B. T. Rai thanked the general public on behalf of the Samaj and the Temple Committee for their kindness in allowing the use of the Hall.

## Sydenham Indian Ratepayers Association

The above Association reports that it has made on its own a further distribution of blankets and rations to the Indians of the Springfield flats, Clare Estate and surrounding districts who were rendered destitute by the recent floods. There were 35 families involved. The Association wishes to thank those friends who had very kindly contributed towards this cause.

## South African Native Conference

Professor Jabavu, the President of the Cape Natives Voters Association, has suggested that all Africans should meet in one great conference at Bloemfontein on Dingaan's Day this year to consider the report and the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, on the proposed Native Bills which are now before the Union Parliament. The Rev. Z. R. Mahabane and other leaders of the African National Congress have already publicly urged that the Professor and Dr. Seme should join hands in the convening of such a conference. Dr. P. ka I. Seme has already publicly accepted Prof. Jabavu's suggestion and has sent requests through the Press to all Native organisations in South Africa with a view to securing information and resolutions in connection with the Native Bills now before Parliament. This will be a unique event in the history of Natives in South Africa. A preliminary meeting of the leaders will be held next week 3rd—5th August at Bloemfontein.



# The Sporting World

## Wrestling.

### The Black Panther Prepares

#### Next Week's Big Attraction

The Black Panther, who like Ali Bey, is of Turkish extraction, is already in busy and active preparation for his fight with Sonny Moodley, in the Durban City Hall, on August 10th. I have had the pleasure and good fortune of witnessing him in action. His speed and agility will be eyeopeners to the Indian sporting public when he appears in action next week. He has already adopted himself to local climatic conditions and appears remarkably fit. There is no doubt, his appearance in the ring in S. Africa, will



The Black Panther.

create a new interest in wrestling, if such has not already been done by the Masked Marvel. He seems conversant with all the tricks and artifices connected with the grappling craft and it will take a decidedly strong and clever man to outwit him, locally. There is only one man in this country who has shown possibilities of really good classical wrestling and it is Sonny Moodley. The fight will be a great one and at the moment it is extremely difficult to prophesy the better man for the big attraction is billed for August 10. The posters heralding the bout are the biggest yet seen in town and interest is already charged with excitement and a good deal of speculation as to the Black Panther's identity and capabilities.

## Tennis

### Sydenham Tennis Club

The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Sydenham Indian Lawn Tennis Club will be held at the Club Court, Sydenham on Sunday August 4 for the transaction of the following business:— 1 Minutes, 2 Correspondence, 3 Seventh Annual Report, 4 Financial Report, 5 Election of Officials, 5 General.

By "Ramöler"

## Cricket.

### South Africa Draws 4th Test

The 4th Test match played over the last week end at Manchester, after a brilliant opening fizzled out to a draw. The South Africans in their 2nd innings were given a sporting chance of victory in having to make 280 runs in almost as many minutes. Wade the South African skipper was not prone to run a risk and the Springbok assumed the defensive, making only 169 for 2 at the close of play. Wyatt's sporting declaration for 231 for 6 in his England's innings, as a notable feature in the match. The summary scores were: England 357, South Africa 318, (1st Innings) England 231 for 6 (decl) South Africa 169 for 2 (2nd Innings).

## Athletics

South Africa will soon have the opportunity of seeing some of the finest English Athletes in performance in this country. The tour will be of the Oxford and Cambridge University, beginning on September 3rd at Port Elizabeth and concluding at Queenstown on September 25. The team arrives in Capetown on September 2nd and will travel by air to Port Elizabeth. The tour is a short one.

## Soccer.

### Suncrush Shield—District Final

In the district final for the Suncrush Shield last Sunday, at Curries' Fountain, Silverton was narrowly beaten by Clare Estate. The match was the third replay and was necessitated by the knock out system of the competition. The match was a very well and evenly contested one and it was only an extra half that yielded a result. There were four penalties in the match, only one of which was converted. This was the decisive goal that gave Clare Estate victory of 2-1. Mr. Badat officiated as referee.

### Maritzburg Five-A-Side Gala Day

The five-a-side soccer tournament and gala day arranged annually by the Maritzburg Indian Football Association has been fixed up for Monday, August 5th at Maritzburg. Permission to hold the tourney has been granted by the N. I. F. Association. It is anticipated that a number of Durban teams will travel up this year, as they have done in the past. The Senior trophy (Thomson's Cup) has been won for the last two seasons by the Sastri College and it is wondered and a

matter of interesting speculation whether the youthful College team will be able to create a record by repeating their previous two performances in the City. The entrance fees are:— Seniors 5s. per team, Juniors 5s. per team, Juveniles 2s 6d. per team. The tournament is also brightened by other fancy dress items if weather conditions are sunny and fine a real gala day for Natal sportsmen is anticipated.

### Intertown Soccer Result (Rhodesia)

(From Our Bulawayo Correspondent)

The match played on 8th July between the Indians of Bulawayo and Salisbury on the Kings Ground, Bulawayo, resulted in a win for Salisbury by four goals to one. Though Bulawayo put up a strong fight, Salisbury was too good a team for our soccerites. The game proved a very interesting one in spite of chilly weather. The stalwart backs, coupled with the dashing forwards made it possible for the "Ashabhai Cup" to be taken away to the capital town. A large crowd of Europeans, Indians and Coloureds witnessed the keen competition of the two towns. Mr. A. S. Adams refereed the match.

### Presentation of Cup

The presentation took place on Tuesday 9th July at the Bulawayo Indian School where a large crowd of Indians both from Salisbury and Bulawayo had assembled. Mr. K. R. Vashee presided. The cup was presented to Mr. Antao the captain of Salisbury. Other speakers were Messrs. Mehta of Salisbury, K. N. Rana, Pruditi, Gowswami, C. J. Jaithi, J. B. Ramphal.

The Rangers Football Club managed to obtain the K. R. Vashee league cup, defeating the Victorians Club in the final by two goals to one.

The Victorian Football Club was defeated by the Bharat Football Club by four goals to three on Sunday 21st July.

The annual school sports of the Bulawayo Indian School was held on Sunday 6th July and proved a tremendous success. A letter was received from Mr. Foggio, the Director of Education, congratulating the staff for the success obtained in sports.

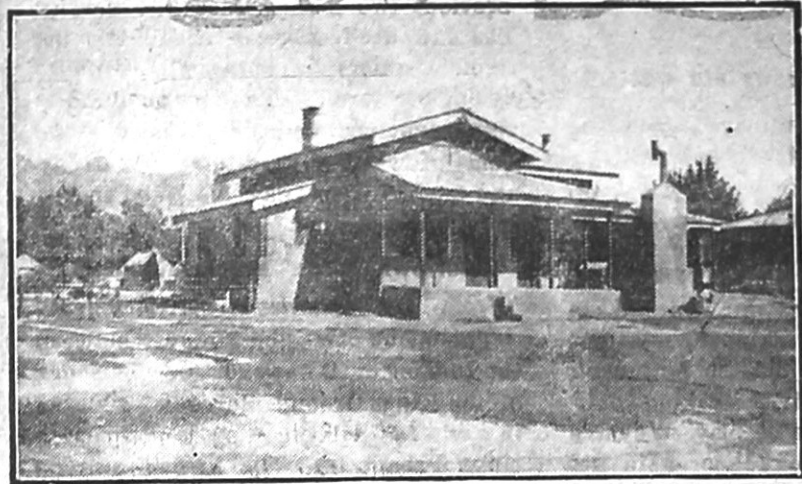
The Bulawayo Indian School once again defeated the Coloured School in a soccer match by one goal to nil on Saturday 19th July. The game was very evenly balanced and the spectators thoroughly enjoyed the very interesting game.

Mr. M. V. Naik of North Rhodesia presented the Bulawayo Indian School children with a tie each to the boys and a pair of socks each to the girls. The gift was gratefully accepted by the school.

Mr. Ramjee Rarchhod a well-known merchant of Bulawayo has just returned from India after an extensive holiday accompanied by his newly married wife.

# More Quetta Earthquake Scenes

કવેટા ધરતિકંપના વધુ દ્રશ્યો

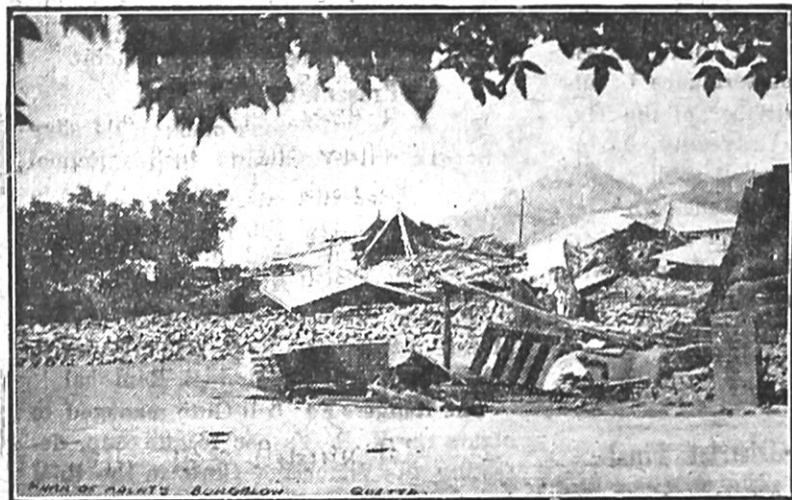


Earthquake Proof Bungalow, Quetta.

કવેટાનો આ બંગલો ભૂકંપથી લેવાય નહિ તેવો બાંધવામાં આવેલો છે તેથી તેને આંચ નથી આવી.

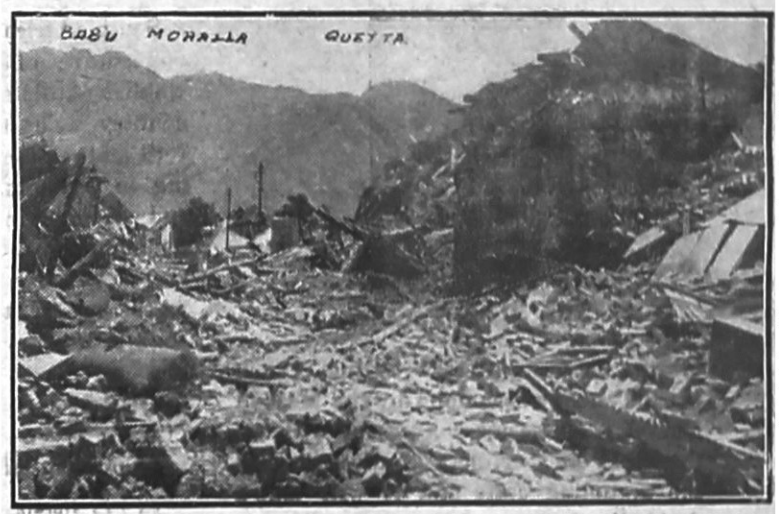


Mastung City.  
માસટુંગ શહેર.



Khan of Malat's Bungalow, Quetta.

મલતના ખાનનો બંગલો.



Babu Mohalla, Quetta.

બાબુ મહોલ્લો.



Bruce Road, Quetta.

કવેટાનો બ્રુસ રોડ.



Persian Legation, Quetta

કવેટામાં પરશ્યાના અમલીયું મકાન