

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Cape Nationalist Congress

SOME interesting resolutions are reported to have been discussed and passed at the Cape Nationalist Party Congress held recently at Middleburg. A proposal to alter the title of the Governor-General to that of President was withdrawn after Dr. D. F. Malan had stated that, although an alteration should be made because their title "Governor-General", was reminiscent of the days of "our subordination," he was not wedded to the title of President. "Let us keep that for the time when we become a republic," he urged, amid cheers. A resolution urging that the Governor-General should be a son of South Africa elected by the people was carried unanimously. Dr. Malan persuaded the congress to agree to an amendment to a resolution by Molteno asking for legislation to prohibit the playing and singing of "God Save the King" at public functions on the ground that it was not South Africa's National Anthem. Dr. Malan said it was very difficult to lay down in law what might be played and sung on such occasions. The congress could, however, express the opinion that the playing and singing of "God save the King" was undesirable. The motion, as amended in accordance with Dr. Malan's suggestion, was adopted unanimously.

Cost Of Feetham Commission

Commenting on the cost of the Commission in the Union *The Star* (Johannesburg), referring to the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission writes as follows:—

This marathon commission, which has been sitting under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Feetham, was appointed on October 1, 1932, and thus will celebrate its fourth birthday on October 1 next. The next two parts of its reports, dated July 28, 1934, have recently been presented, but there is much yet to come. It is stated that Part 3, dealing specifically with Johannesburg, will follow shortly, and there will be further parts dealing with the various Reef towns. It is understood, of course, that the task before the commission was complicated and involved, and that investigation into individual cases is required. Nevertheless, it would seem that its proceed-

ings could, with advantage, be expedited. Including the salary of an acting judge in Natal to take the place of the learned judge who presides over its deliberations, this commission costs about £6,500 per annum, and thus at this rate has cost to date something in the neighbourhood of £20,000, apart from the expense of translating and printing. By the time its labours are concluded it will probably have cost the State not less than £30,000, and it is doubtful if the value of the subject matter involved really justifies the expenditure of so large a sum of money.

Perhaps it is felt by some that it is worthwhile spending that much and perhaps more to get rid of the "Asiatic menace."

Reverend Higgs On The Coloured Vote

"We want a square deal for our coloured people throughout this country. We want the vote, not because the vote has anything to do with politics, but because the vote is the hallmark of a man's place in citizen life," so said the Rev. H. R. Higgs, European priest-in-charge of the East Rand Anglican Coloured Mission, when he preached to a congregation of coloured people in St. Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg, on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Square Hill, in Palastine, when the Cape Coloured Corps distinguished itself.

Asiatic Land Problem In The Transvaal

The Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. Freeman, and the chairmen of the various committees of the Johannesburg City Council interviewed the Minister of the Interior at Pretoria on Sept 17 in regard to the Asiatic land problem. In 1924 the Asiatic Land Tenure Act was passed to regularise the occupation of land by Asiatics. There is, however, a certain amount of occupation of land on the Reef by Asiatics which is contrary to the provisions of the law. The Feetham Commission has now inquired into the position and advised the Minister regarding action which he may take under the Act to remedy the position. The Feetham Commission has pub-

lished the first portion of its report, and the second portion, which also deals with Johannesburg to some extent, will be available very shortly. The Minister agreed that the Johannesburg City Council put its views before him on the recommendations of the Commission before he took any action, and it was in this connection says the *Pretoria News* that the deputation waited on him. The deputation told the Minister that it had not had time to go thoroughly into the report yet, and the Minister will give the Council a further opportunity of discussing the recommendations with him at a later stage, after the second portion of the report has been made available.

Solution Of Indian Problem

A writer in *The Rand Daily Mail* signing as "G.B." states that the law in this land is making criminals of the Indians and suggest bestowing upon them full rights of citizenship. Then the Indian will take his place in the community, and South Africa, he says, would once and for all rid itself of the Indian problem.

"Justice" To Natives

The following is a fresh example of how justice is done to Natives in cases of brutality by White men:

A Pietersburg man, Theunis Jacobus du Preez, appeared in the Magistrate's Court before Mr. K. M. Robertson charged with assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm by pouring paraffin on a native's head setting fire to it. Dr. P. van der Lith, District Surgeon, testified to treating the complainant for burning on the head. He added that he found traces of paraffin on the patient's neck. The complainant, Frans, a Native boy of about 15 years of age, said he worked for Du Preez. On the day of the occurrence he was told to pump up his bicycle tyres. "While I was busy," he said, "my master poured paraffin on my head from a bottle. I ran away, but he followed me. He caught up to me

struck a match and set the paraffin alight on my head. A White woman, Mrs. Hugo, poured water on my head and put the flames out. Later I went to hospital."

In reply to a question Frans said that he did not know why his master put paraffin on his head and set it on fire. He said that Du Preez said that he was playing with him.

Giving evidence, Du Preez said that he was in the habit of playing with the Native sometimes by chasing him with

matches. On the day in question he met with an accident in that he did not realise that the paraffin would burn so quickly.

Giving judgment, the Magistrate told Du Preez that he had gone too far. He was grown up and should have known better.

Du Preez was found guilty of common assault and fined £5 or one month's imprisonment. He was allowed to pay the fine in instalments of £1 a month.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1935

Harsh Administration Of Slums Act

THE report appearing elsewhere in this issue of the decision of the Durban City Council to expropriate, under the Slums Act, Indian-owned properties in the Mayville district, is distressing. Expropriation is the alternative recommended by the special committee appointed to investigate the area. The other two alternatives, viz., of directing the owners to remove the nuisances or to execute such repairs as may be necessary have been rejected by the Committee. The City Council has applied to the Minister of Public Health, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, for his sanction. If the Minister upholds the Council's decision the latter will raise to the ground every dwelling and begin the work of reconstruction. Part of the land will be reserved for open space and the rest put up for sale as town lands, with little hope of Indians being able to acquire any.

We have already stated that this is a move on the part of the City Council which is fraught with great danger to the future of the Indian community in Natal. If the Indian community will be apathetic and refuse to bestir itself it will mean the beginning of the elimination of Indians from wherever the Council thinks fit under the guise of the Slums Act.

We do not think the object of the Slums Act was to inflict hardships on any section of the community. In the present instance however, the working of the Act is inflicting hardship on Indians, who have been residing in the area in question for over a quarter of a century, in that they are being thrown out. The real object of the Slums Act is, or at least ought to be, to take adequate steps to clear slum conditions, and not to dump those who might be responsible for creating slums from one place into another. This can be done by removing the nuisances and executing repairs where there is the necessity to do so. In this matter it would certainly be the bounden duty of every citizen to help the authorities to the best of his ability. But, on the other hand, if the Act is to be administered in the way the Durban City Council proposes to do, such administration cannot but be considered harsh and we are sure no European would tolerate it. Is it right, then, that the iron heel should be used on those that cannot raise their voice or whose voice does not count?

This is a matter that requires the urgent attention of the leaders of the Indian community. No stone should be left unturned to bring home to the Minister the grave injustice proposed to be perpetrated under the Act.

Parsee Airmen In Durban

MESRS. N. F. Dalal and K. D. Pochkhanawalla, the two Parsee airmen, who recently arrived in the Union by train after their machine having crashed at Mpika have come from Johannesburg to Durban yesterday. We heartily welcome them to the City. We have witnessed many enterprizes by Europeans who have come to the Union from overseas by aeroplanes. They are no longer a novelty. But it is for the first time in Indian history that Indians have shown such a spirit of adventure and have launched out on a daring trip from Karachi to South Africa and, that too, with very little encouragement or help from anywhere. Had it not been for the confusion at Mpika caused by the burning forest which they took to be aerodrome lights and the consequent crashing of their machine, they would have been successful in their venture and would have been returning home quite happy over their victory. Their disappointment, however, began at Mpika where not only did they have terrifying experiences in the wilderness but had to suffer the pangs of hunger and thirst. And that was not all. They lost the aeroplane which got hidden in the deep jungle and with it they lost all their belongings—clothing, money and all. They entered Rhodesia penniless and with only the clothes they had on. They were heartily welcomed by their brethren in Rhodesia and in Johannesburg and now they have come to Durban to embark for India. These young men, we understand, are poor, though rich in their spirit of adventure. Their boldness in thus venturing out augurs well for a bright future career. They deserve every possible encouragement from their brethren. We hope Durban Indians will not only give them a fitting welcome but monetary assistance to help them to cover the heavy loss they have sustained.

SLUM CLEARANCE AT MAYVILLE

INDIAN OWNED LAND TO BE EXPROPRIATED

A RECOMMENDATION to appropriate a large number of properties in the Mayville district under the Slums Act was considered by the Durban City Council at its meeting on Friday Sept 20.

It was unanimously decided by the Council to proclaim the Orient Lane area at Toll Gate a slum area, with the exception of four premises. The owners will be informed that the Council intends to acquire the various properties by expropriation and seek the sanction of the Minister of Public Health for this action.

A lengthy detailed report was submitted and it was shown that the total value of properties as reflected in the valuation roll is £24,570, the land being set down at £9,820 and the buildings at £14,750. The properties are in Noel Road, Randles Road, Orient Lane and the Main Road. Those on which no nuisance exists are valued at £10,440.

The special committee which investigated the area reports that the Council may direct the owners to remove the nuisances, to execute such repairs as may be necessary or to expropriate under the Act.

The committee recommends: "Having given these alternatives mature consideration and having regard to the departmental reports supported by our personal inspection of the area, we are of the firm opinion that it would be inadvisable to direct the owners to repair or demolish individual premises and that nothing short of general replanning and general development of the said area would adequately deal with the slum and other undesirable features existing within the area, which is situated on the very threshold of the City.

"In view of the multiple ownership it would be extremely difficult if not impossible for such essential development works to be carried out by the present owners.

"We therefore unhesitatingly recommend that, in the event of the City Council declaring the premises to be a slum and, such declaration being upheld by the Minister, the City Council should exercise the third alternative—to notify the owners concerned that it is the intention to expropriate their properties under the provisions of the Slums Act."

Application Sent

In accordance with the City Council's above resolution an application under the Slums Act has been made to the Minister of Public Health, for the expropriation of the area which forms a triangular section bounded by the main road to Maritzburg and Orient Lane. Altogether 33 lots, owned by 29 Indians, are affected.

If the application is granted the Corporation will raze to the ground every dwelling and will begin reconstructing the place. Part of the land will be reserved for open spaces, and the rest put up for sale as town lands. Any buildings erected thereafter will be subject, of course, to building and health regulations.

Under the powers of expropriation provided in the Slums Act, the amount to be paid to owners is the Borough valuation plus not more than 30 per cent bonus on the valuation, which brings the expropriation to £33,327.

Owners of property affected have the right of appeal to the Central Housing Board. Within the next 10 days the Corporation will advertise its intention, to enable such appeals to be lodged. It is thought the fate of the application will be decided finally within six weeks.

PRETORIA ASIATIC BAZAAR

COMPLAINT OF GRAVE AND DISGRACEFUL CONDITIONS

MR. ESSOP ACKOOJEE writes as follows in the *Pretoria News*:—

Sir,—Permit me to ventilate the disabilities that every self-respecting Indian living in the Asiatic Bazaar has to undergo.

As a race, the Indian community has always protested against the creation of locations or bazaars (which literally means ghettos), for the purpose of their residence and trade, and the facts quoted below would amply justify their opposition to their being segregated in a location or a bazaar.

It grieves me to state, sir, that the City Council, which governs the Asiatic Bazaar, has utterly neglected its duty towards its Indian residents, and any Councillor not appointed by the Indians' direct vote would never think of the welfare of the Indians whom he is empowered to govern.

The Pretoria Asiatic Bazaar is fast getting over-crowded, and it is daily becoming harder and harder for those Indian residents who do not own a property of their own to get housing accommodation, by reason of the fact that a very large number of natives occupy premises formerly occupied by

Indians, and an acute shortage of houses for the Indians has taken place.

The natives who come to reside in the Asiatic Bazaar are not of the best type of their race, and soon become a grave danger. Brewing and selling of kaffir beer is their chief income, hence they can pay much higher rent than the Indians; their presence opens up a large and profitable business for illicit liquor dealers, which means constant raids from the police, to the great annoyance of the decent and self-respecting Indians; and, above all, their presence has created a dangerous and perilous position for the Indian women and girls, who soon after dark cannot and dare not leave their homes for fear of being molested. Sir, allow me to state that if this state of affairs existed in any part of the European locality no Councillor representing the constituency would hold his office for a day.

The Indian community in the Bazaar is gravely alarmed at the perilous position of their womenfolk, and is very resentful at the passive connivance of the authorities, who are well aware of the presence of the large number of natives and coloureds in defiance of the

Native (Urban) Areas Act, and the Municipal regulations for the Bazaar.

After knowing the plight of those Indians who have voluntarily gone to reside in the Bazaar, can the Government or any fair-minded citizen take exception if the Indian community resolutely oppose its indiscriminate segregation?

I am afraid, sir, that I have taken up too much of your valuable space, and I must thank you for inserting this article; but let me conclude by an earnest appeal to the Commissioner for Asiatic Affairs (who is vested with powers to safeguard the interest of the Indian community in the Bazaar and the welfare of the Indians and their womenfolk at heart), that if the sentiments and susceptibilities of the Indian community and the honour of Indian womanhood are of any regard to the authorities, then he should immediately acquaint himself with the facts enumerated above, and thereafter institute an inquiry why the authorities have connived at the presence of the natives in our midst; and to call upon the City Council to take steps without delay to evacuate them by the force of law, if necessary.

SLUM MENACE IN DURBAN SUBURBS

SCATHING INDICTMENT AGAINST CITY COUNCIL

Does Durban care?

LITTLE progress has been made in the direction of relieving overcrowding and the provision of better housing for the poorer classes... In the suburban areas added to the Borough two years ago an immense problem of rehousing Indians and Natives awaits the local authority... Some 30,000 people, mainly Indians of the poorest class, are housed under slum conditions.

Extract from the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health, Durban, June, 1934.

Does Durban care?

"Springfield Estate: Owners, Durban Corporation: Houses, 393, Population 2,408 Indians; 276 houses with no sanitary accommodation. In parts of the Springfield Estate there is considerable congestion associated with insanitary conditions. The houses are of scrap iron construction, unlined, unceiled, poorly lighted and ventilated, undersized, have earth floors and are filthy soot-begrimed and vermin infested throughout.... Sanitary accommodation extremely limited or absent"

Extract from the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health, Durban, June, 1934.

Does Durban care?

Referring to the Durban Corporation's Indian barracks: "The old portion of the barracks are made of wood and iron, many years old. They are vermin infested and would not be tolerated by the Health Department if owned by any private concern. The conditions generally constitute a menace to public health, and only a few years ago small-pox was rife. The overcrowding of these barracks and consequent absence of privacy destroys morality and constitutes a reproach of very severe gravity to a Council responsible for the maintenance of this institution, and is building up a problem for future Councils."

Extract from the election manifesto of the Civic Progress Association, *Natal Mercury*, September 4, 1935. The Chairman of the Association was a former Mayor of Durban, and is a Councillor standing for re-election.

Does Durban care?

Insanitary Conditions

"There are now more than 650 shacks in various areas around the City of which from 230 to 300 have been erected during the past 18 months or two years. Conditions are unsatisfactory in every essential respect. The buildings are composed of scrap iron or iron and mud and reeds, badly ventilated, cramped like kennels, leaky and earthed floored. There is no sanitation whatever, and the water

By FRED ROWLAND, O.B.E.

In The 'Natal Mercury'

supply is either from streams certain to be polluted or from shallow wells and rainwater drums. Many of the dens have no proper outlet for the smoke of their fires... On the western boundary of Mayville... holds 207 Native shacks, of which 54 have been built without authority in the past year... On the fifth estate 20 unauthorised shacks have been erected in a few months... Near Sea View, a community of 227 Natives, including 44 children, is living under conditions lacking in every fundamental respect. There are 25 reed and mud buildings with scrap iron roofs, all in a state of dilapidation and very badly constructed. There is no sanitary accommodation and no means of refuse disposal. There are 17 shacks off the Marine Drive in Jacobs with no sanitary conveniences... on Wentworth Hill there have been 20 Native unauthorised shacks erected in two years without sanitation and with rain water collected in open drums as the only means of supply. Two shallow wells, open to pollution, provide the water for 201 Natives, 84 of whom are children, in 40 shacks, most of the buildings having been erected without authority from the City Council within the past year. There are no sanitary arrangements, no bathing facilities, no segregation of sexes and no proper outlet for the smoke in the shacks."

Extracts from a special report to the City Council by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. H. Gunn, *Natal Mercury*, September 11, 1935.

And again one asks: Does Durban care?

Damning Commentary

The foregoing extracts from official documents speak for themselves. They are damning commentaries on the civic management of the City in which we live, by members of the City Council now vacating office, many of whom are submitting themselves as candidates for re-election.

Some of the instances quoted are of recent date, but one extract refers to a matter evidently of some years standing. I refer to that quoted so cynically by the Civic Progress Association, of which Councillor Osborn is the Chairman. Presumably he has been aware of the utterly disgraceful state of a portion of the Indian barracks in which the employees of the Durban Corporation itself are housed under conditions which would not be tolerated "if they had been

owned by any private concern." But the City Council has not only tolerated this "menace to public health," but it has not, and apparently even now does not intend to do anything to ameliorate this "reproach of very severe gravity." I doubt whether it would even have been mentioned, but for the fact that the Civic Progress Association believes that "sooner or later" accommodation for the Indian employees must be found elsewhere, because the ground on which the barracks stand may be worth anything up to £3,000 per acre!

The special report of the Medical Officer of Health in regard to the Native tin shack slums shows a scandalous condition of things which has been allowed to develop without let or hindrance from those placed in authority to look after the amenities of this City—a town which used to pride itself on being the cleanest in the country.

It will be noted that Dr. Gunn stresses in the report that some 171 shacks at least had been put up without authority from the City Council, which evidently means that some part of the City organisation had failed in its duty to the rate payers who foot the bill for salaries—good salaries.

I would quote again from the Civic Progress Association's manifesto in which, dealing with slum conditions, it is stated: "However a measure of improvement and relief can be obtained by the right and fearless application of the City's by-laws to properties belonging to delinquent landlords, and this we are pledged to do."

A Lone Voice

One would think a little more of pledges of this description had the Councillors associated with this particular body seen to it that the by-laws now in existence had been applied rightly and fearlessly long ago.

In the spate of election literature and speeches, Mr. Barns, whom I do not know, appears to have been the only candidate who has given the subject the attention it deserves. The others seem more concerned about telephones and police, the water scheme and the Beach, and the working of the municipal machine (which 25 Councillors have been unable to make work efficiently despite two or three years of endeavour!) rather than the menace to public health, the lives and the deaths of inhabitants of the City.

Mr. Barns is reported to have said that "slum conditions and a Native housing policy had not been attacked in the

three years of Incorporation, and he affirmed that conditions were worse than before." Which entirely confirms the statements already made in the above article. "Conditions of housing and sanitation," says Mr Barns, "were appalling."

When it is quite clear that not even a "measure of improvement and relief" has been taken to deal with slum conditions by those having the power to do it, and who have entirely neglected their duty in the matter, is it any wonder that, according to the Medical Officer of Health, some 30,000 people are suffering in consequence?

Have the civic representatives of Durban cared? It does not seem as if they cared one iota.

Breeding Tuberculosis

Slum conditions lead to other evils. I have before me the official figures from the Government Office of Census and Statistics, giving the number of deaths of non-Europeans from tuberculosis in Durban. In 1931, before the enlargement of the Borough, the number of non-Europeans who died in Durban from tuberculosis was 278. In 1932, the number went up to 408 (due to the extension of the Borough boundaries on August 1 in that year). But in Greater Durban for the whole year of 1933 the deaths of the non-Europeans only were no fewer than 521. Ten died every week in that year. Does Durban care about it? As is well known, and it has been widely circulated recently in a pamphlet issued by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, "tuberculosis is a disease caused by a germ which invades the body, multiplies there, produces its poisons, and so causes the disease... Other indirect or contributory causes are under-nourishment, poverty, bad housing and overcrowding, insanitary conditions, dust and intemperance."

It is evident, therefore, that all this poverty, this overcrowding and these insanitary conditions, officially stated above to be so widely prevalent, constitutes these horrible slum areas to be nothing more or less than wholesale breeding places for the Great White Plague.

I repeat that 10 of these poor people it is officially stated, and the figures cannot be controverted, die every week from consumption. It is an infectious disease and nothing whatever has been, or is being done even to-day, to bring those who have been in contact with these dying people, and who also are possibly infected, up for examination, as up-to-date practice demands, and for any treatment to combat the disease, should it be necessary.

But what may make Durban care is the fact that large numbers of its house boys, its nurse-girls who look after white children, and those non-Europeans who

deliver vegetables and fruit, flowers and other commodities to its doors, those who wash clothes and others, frequent and probably live in these slum areas, reported upon so vividly by the Medical Officer of Health of this City. They, themselves may easily become infected, and possibly are infected in many cases, and thus may convey tuberculosis to the homes of the white residents, with obvious results not only to adults but also to their children.

Delay And More Delay

Why is the Union Government spending over £60,000 to build a tuberculosis hospital in Durban? Simply because the incidence of the disease is far greater in Durban and its environs than in any other part of Natal. Why? Because of the thousands of inhabitants living under appalling conditions in the slum areas of this City, and consequently providing more victims requiring treatment. And the disease does not discriminate between the white and coloured races.

And despite all this, according to the rival manifestos which have been published, the clearance of slums with all their horrible consequences is to be dependent upon the cost which must be spread over years. One says they must be dealt with "section by section over a long period." The other, more diffusive, promises only a solution "within the compass of the ratepayers' pockets" whatever they may mean, because it does not explain. And also that more research work is necessary before even a policy can be framed. All of which means delay and yet more delay.

The slums are so obvious, the reports which have been so frequently submitted to the Council have been so detailed, that so much talk about further research work is merely twaddle, and entirely begs the question.

When malaria was rife, and the town's holiday season's visitors were likely to be diverted elsewhere, the cost of prevention and cure was not counted nor considered. Malaria had to go. The Council tackled the problem right away and the disease was practically eradicated. It is being dealt with from a prevention standpoint today. The slum causes of tuberculosis must be done away with and at once.

Hundreds of people, mainly of the poorest class, but also others better off, are dying every year from a slum disease, and yet Council candidates want to haggle about the cost of wiping it out!

An Election Pledge

The City Council must rid the town of "menace to public health." Its Indian barracks, the state of which is brought to light in an election manifesto and which can no longer be tolerated,

must be cleansed or rebuilt forthwith. It will cost money. There is nothing spectacular about slum removal as they are mostly out of peoples' sight, but no civilised community can permit its employees to be housed in the manner referred to above.

Does Durban care sufficiently about the welfare of its slum inhabitants to exact a pledge from every candidate for election that they will see to it that despite the cost, immediate steps are taken to deal with its slums? Does Durban care to remember that at least 10 non-Europeans are dying from a disease, preventable and curable, every week in the year? Does Durban care to think that each of the dead are leaving sorrowing relatives, dependents and friends, and that the disease from which they suffered and died may be carried to its white residents?

If I have not brought the matter home sufficiently by now, may I ask what the ratepayers of Durban would think, would say and would do, if they could only see at one time, one year's toll of only one disease, due mainly to slum conditions? It would be a cortege of about 600 coffins, with the attendant mourners, a sorrowful procession about two miles long, going slowly along West Street, past its palatial City Hall, towards Stellawood Picture it.

Does Durban care?

The Central Indian Relief Committee

THE donations received by the Central Indian Flood Relief Committee have reached the sum of £596 10 3. The officials of the Committee recently made a tour of the areas in which relief is being extended for the purpose of making an inquiry as to the necessity or otherwise of continuing the distribution of rations for a further period. It was found that the sufferers will not be in a position to maintain themselves until about the end of December next, and it was resolved that the assistance should, if possible, be continued until that period. The Committee is still providing relief to 1,300 persons in the districts of Clairwood, Merebank, Umgeni, Clare Estate, Sea Cow Lake, Sea View, Hillary, Cliffdale, Warners Beach, Mariannahill, Umlass and Springfield. The Mayor's Flood Committee is considering the question of the City Council making a grant towards this Fund, and the Mayor has promised to bring the matter before the City Council at an early date. It is expected that the Government and the Provincial Administration will also contribute. All contributions to the Fund should be forwarded to Mr. E. M. Paruk, Treasurer, 76 Commercial Road, Durban.

South African News In Brief

Provincial Personal Taxes Due

IT is officially announced that the due date for payment of the Natal Personal Tax by those persons who are not required to render a return under the Union Income Tax Act, this year becomes payable on or before Friday October 4. After that date a penalty of 10 per cent. per month accrues on any tax unpaid.

Workmen's Compensation Act

Employers are reminded that under the New Act an Insurance Policy must be taken out by 30th September, 1935.

Licensing Appeal Board

The question of the appointment of a board to hear licensing appeals, which at present are heard before the full Council, was discussed at Monday's meeting of the General Purposes Committee of the Durban City Council. The view that the Council should have special legislative authority to delegate this power to another body was placed before the Committee by Standing Counsel and it was finally decided to refer the matter back to a legislative sub-committee for investigation and report.

Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls's Appointment

Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls, M.P., for Zululand, is appointed a member of the Native Affairs Commission in succession to Dr. A. W. Roberts, who retires in November. Dr. Roberts has been a member of the Commission since its inception in 1920. Mr. Heaton Nicholls was a member of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on the Native Bills.

"Race Relations" On The Native Bills

The August number of *Race Relations* the quarterly journal of the South African Institute of Race Relations contains descriptions and analyses of the Native Bills which have been produced by the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament. This study of the Bills contains valuable information which is not easily available elsewhere and provides the material necessary for a proper understanding of the nature and significance of these important Bills. The Institute has rendered a valuable public service by the publication of this information.

Acting Marketmaster for Durban

Mr. J. Davidson, Durban City Market Accountant, has been appointed Acting Marketmaster. Mr. R. W. Westbrook, the present Marketmaster, is on leave pending retirement and at Monday's meeting of the Durban City Council it was decided that advertisements to fill the vacancy should be advertised throughout the Union.

Mr. Brandon's Gift For A Native Hostel

An important step aimed at helping Native juvenile delinquents will be taken early next year when a Hostel will be opened at Mayville at which about 15 boys will be quartered. This has been made possible by a generous gift of property by Mr. R. A. L. Brandon, a former Durban Magistrate, who is keenly interested in Native welfare problems. The property is now being transferred to six trustees.

Dominion Party Strong In Ixopo

The Dominion Party candidate, Mr. J. A. Lidgett, won the Ixopo by-election for the Provincial Council by nearly 400 votes. The seat was previously held by Captain R. E. Sawyer (United National Party). The result was:—

Mr. J. A. Lidgett (Dominion Party)	1,209
Captain F. K. Lawson (U.N.P.)	... 811
Majority	... 398

The Late Mr. Howard

Mr. J. W. Howard, of 122 Musgrave Road, Durban, a well-known South African journalist, died last Saturday. Mr. Howard who was a member of the editorial staff of the *Natal Mercury* was always sympathetic to the Indian cause and had allowed a column of "Indian Topics" under the pen name "Sastri" in 1915. The late Mr. Howard was 68 years of age and a widower.

Parsee Airmen In Durban

The two Parsee airmen, N. F. Dalal and K. D. Pochkhanwalla, who left Karachi on August 1 by air for Capetown and crashed at Mpika after several minor mishaps have not been successful in their efforts to obtain a plane suitable for them to undertake the return trip to India. They have therefore arrived in Durban from Johannesburg to take the next available boat back to India.

Whilst in Johannesburg they were welcomed by the Transvaal Indian Congress at a crowded meeting at Fordsburg. Capt. Reid Douglas who presided, extended a welcome to the Indian airmen, not only on behalf of the Indian community, but also of the European community in South Africa. In spite of adverse circumstances they had flown well. Captain Seligson also welcomed the airmen.

Excessive Price for Sugar

Benny Levin, aged 36, a European storekeeper, of 10 Commercial Road, who signed an admission of guilt to a charge of unlawfully selling refined sugar at a price greater than 3½d. per lb. by supplying 12oz. to Johannes Sitole, a Native, for 3d; and deposited 10s., was fined that amount by Mr. T. J. Conway in the Durban Magistrate's Court for the offences detailed.

Incorrect Report

The news published in our last week's issue about the appointment of a Hindi teacher for the Shri Gopallal Hindu Temple School, Verulam, we are informed by the correspondent who was responsible for sending it, have been incorrect.

Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday Celebrations

The Verulam and District Indian Football Association celebrated Mahatma Gandhi's sixty-seventh birthday on Tuesday September 24 at a function held for the purpose at the Verulam Tea Room, Wick Street. Mr. T. Nobin presided, Mr. Nobin said that Mahatma Gandhi who was a patron of the Natal Indian Football Association was 67 years old and that the sporting body of the district was pleased to celebrate the birthday of that great sportsman. He referred in eulogistic terms to Mahatma Gandhi's activities in this country and in India. There were various other speakers, and a garland was placed by Miss Shanti Raghavjee daughter of Mr. Nathlal Raghavjee on Mahatma Gandhi's photo. A cable message of good wishes was sent to Mahatma Gandhi by the Association.

Gopallal Temple Committee

A very pleasant function was held at the Shri Gopallal Hindu Temple Committee Verulam, to celebrate the 67th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi on Sept. 24, at 7 p.m., in the Temple Hall. The proceeding started with prayer and havan, performed by Mr. Harrisunker Patak. Speeches were made eulogising the great services of Mahatma Gandhi to mankind. The function terminated at 10-30 p.m. after taking light refreshments kindly provided by Messrs. Ochoonlal Bros. A message of good wishes was cabled to Mahatma Gandhi by the Temple Committee.

Further Commissioners of Oaths

Mr. Saliman Ismail Tikly of Zeerust, Transvaal, has been appointed Commissioner of Oaths for the District of Marico.

Municipal Barracks Free School

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Municipal Barracks Free School was held in the Barracks Hall on September 10. The President, Mr. M. D. Pillay presided, with a large attendance of members. The Secretary's, Treasurer's and Auditor's reports and balance sheet were read by the Secretary and confirmed. It was stated in the Secretary's report that 242 children are at present attending the school. They are taught, tuition free, in the three vernacular languages, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani, and are supplied with books, etc. The chairman said it

was time their children were given higher education, and asked the members to find ways and means. He thanked the Indian Technical Institute for kindly opening an evening class in the barracks, and was proud to hear that 10 students had been entered for the next Primary School Certificate examination in November. The following were elected: Patrons: the Mayor of Durban, Councillor

Oliver Lea, Advocate A. Christopher and Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent-General for India in South Africa; Hon. Life Vice-Presidents: Messrs. M. R. Padayachee and S. L. Singh; President: Mr. M. D. Pillay (re-elected); Vice-Presidents: Messrs. D. M. Hoosen and J. Abraham; Hon. Secretary: Mr. M. Morgan (re-elected); Assistant Secretary: Mr. A. D. Poonsamy; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. G. Murugan. The

following were elected as Committees for the various classes: Tamil classes, Messrs. M. Puckree and P. Sawnlall. Telugu classes, Messrs. V. Chengiah and P. Ramiah. Hindustani classes, Messrs. S. B. Maharaj and B. Jugdoe. Mr. G. P. Nair was elected to represent the Municipal Barracks Free School in the Indian Technical Institute Committee.

CAUSE OF POVERTY

MR. F. A. W. LUCAS'S ADDRESS

ADDRESSING a meeting of the Motor Transport Worker's Union held recently in Johannesburg Mr. F. A. W. Lucas, K.C., made some noteworthy observations on the causes of poverty and unemployment.

"We know," said Mr. Lucas, "that there are tens of thousands of people in this country who do not get enough to eat, and yet we send foodstuffs overseas. All sections of the community, not only the 'poor whites,' are suffering in the same way. The natives, the coloureds and the Indians are also suffering, and you must realise that their interests and yours are the same. You cannot omit the non-Europeans from this. You must tackle the problem as a whole.

"The reason for this poverty in our country is quite clear. Ours is a rich country that can produce more than enough for our wants. If everybody was economically free the needs of the country could be met by our present production.

"Now, what are the causes of this poverty and misery. We are told that capitalism is the cause. That is an

absolutely wrong idea, for capital taken in its proper sense has no power at all. The reason why you are at present kept down is due to our present system of land ownership. That is the cause of your poverty. Take your town land your farming land, your mining land—that is where your problem lies. It is free access to all land which contains the solution of your problem. Once you have given free access to land to the people everything is capable of settlement.

"Everything you have comes from the land and it never comes without somebody having worked for it. Once you take away access to the land, poverty comes. Many of our people would to-day go back to the land if they had not to pay for it, and if that happened it would end the competition for your jobs in the towns. If you took the rental value of the land in this country and paid it to the State, think what it would mean. The land would be free for the people to take. This would mean a minimum wage for everybody of at least 10/- a day. It would mean the permanent end to poverty, and it would mean security.

"I do not suggest that we should all go back to the land, but everybody should get an equal share in the value of the land. Instead of paying our rents to our landlords we should pay it to the State.

"Our present economic system forces people off the land, and this produces poverty and unemployment. I tell you that if we took for the State the rental value of the land we could abolish all other forms of taxes and we could have freedom and security and happiness for all our people.

"Colour bars only exist because we prevent people from using the land, and therefore we say that we must turn the natives out of their jobs and give them to the Europeans. I clearly understand the reasons which lead people to advocate such things, but when they are put to you you must admit that they are an injustice. The same solution applies to both whites and coloureds.

In reply to a questioner, Mr. Lucas said that you could not protect the Europeans without lifting up the natives. "You do not suffer if people are brought up to your level, you are suffering to day because everybody is being brought down."

INDIANS IN MALAYA

UNDER the auspices of this association a mass meeting was held in the Association Hall on May 26, to protest against the slanderous attack made on Indians by Mr. J. H. Martin in the publication entitled "Souvenir Programme of Malayan Celebrations" of the Silver Jubilee of H. M. The King, published by Messrs T. B. Rogers & Co., Ltd. says *The Indo-Malayan Review*. The offending portion runs as follows:

"SOUVENIR PROGRAMME OF MALAYAN CELEBRATIONS" OF H. M. KING
GEORGE V SILVER JUBILEE.

"Indian Races;—The Indian Races represented in Malaya are numerous and they take some knowing. The caste system is very strong among them, but they have one common factor in that they are the most thoroughly unreliable

people on earth. As wangles they leave Chicago gangsters cold.

"Go to an Indian Merchant and sell him something. A few days later try and collect your money. You will find that you had sold the goods to our friend's "Brother" who is out at the present moment. Next day you meet the "Brother" but the "Manager" is out and nothing can be done until his return from a trip up-country. Eventually you get the "Manager," and the "Brothers" concerned, but it is "just too bad" if you had come five minutes earlier you would have been paid, but they have just sent all their money around to the bank.

"I have lived among them in Ceylon and I have lived among them in Malaya, but every time I meet them in business I learn something.

"This of course does not apply to the big Indian business houses who conform to the accepted standards of business, but among the smaller fry, whose numbers are legion, the European who can do satisfactory business could sell sand in the Sahara Desert."

Indians from all over Kinta crowded the Association Hall. Persons from places as far as Tapah and S. Siput and K. Kangsar were present: Mr. J. A. Thivy occupied the chair. Some impassioned speeches were delivered in English, Tamil and Hindustani and resolutions of protest and resentment were then moved and passed.

As a consequence of the agitation all over Malaya, we learn that the offending page has been removed from the existing copies of the publication.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

To the Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—In your leading article of 6th September entitled "British Rule in India" you have gone a good deal beyond the subject discussed in my two letters. I must however object to your statement that we have no accurate figures available here on the subjects to which I referred. They are available for anyone who chooses to buy that absolutely accurate book "Whitaker's Almanac" a work of nearly a thousand pages with a very full index. Nearly all first class booksellers stock it in Durban or elsewhere, though in this period of the year they may have run out of it.

You then quote some figures from another book, which are not quite accurate. The figure which you give for the military expense in 1932-1933 for India is slightly larger than the expenditure voted, from which certain deductions have to be made, and is 9% higher than the Net cost of all the Defence Services for that year, whereas the figure which you give for the Military expenditure of Great Britain is as a matter of fact nearly 12% below the true figure of the cost of Britain's defence forces for that year. In other words India spent less and Great Britain more than the figures you quote. Again you state that "during the last Great War India supplied 25% of the total Imperial force while all the colonies put together supplied only twelve per cent." The exact figures are given on page 298 of F. W. Hirst's "The Consequences of the War to Great Britain" published last year. They are as follows for total enlistments:—

India	1,679,416
Dominions and Colonies	1,605,527
Great Britain and Ireland	6,211,427

Total of all enlistments ... 9,496,370

From these you will see that India supplied less than 18% and the Dominions and Colonies (generally described as "The Colonies") nearly 17%—a proportion very different to the 25% and "only 12%" which you give.

I may add that a large proportion of the Indian contingent were members of Labour Corps and most of the Colonials were in the fighting line, with the result that the total Colonial Casualties were 498 thousand compared with the 132 thousand Indian Casualties—a result which shows that sacrifices made by the Colonials was far greater than those made by the Indians instead of being much smaller as your figures suggest. This does not mean that we are ungrateful for the great help given by India to the Empire; which, if you

are able to come across past files of the *Daily News*, you will see I claimed in 1915 was a ground for giving India a larger share of self government [India was presented in recognition of her services in the War with the Rowlatt Acts tightening still further the chains that have kept her in bondage.—Ed.]

You have also introduced a good many additional subjects and on these one can only write briefly.

(A) The costliness of the Civil Service in India.

With regard to this I would point out that:—1. It is an economy to get really efficient men even if they are paid highly. [Who is to judge the efficiency. The rulers or the ruled. South Africa gives us the reply.—Ed.]

2. The British officials were worth more than they were paid. The independent kingdom of Siam which I visited frequently from 1910 to 1927 had a good many of these employed in various capacities. Siam always paid them a good deal more than they had received in India. And when the great American financier Pierpont Morgan persuaded Mr. Clinton Dawkins to resign from India and join his staff, he paid him *five times* the salary he had been receiving in India in the best paid financial post. [With all due deference to the Bishop the comparison of poverty-stricken India where nearly half the population seldom gets a full meal a day with America the veritable land of dollars shows a lack of sense of proportion.—Ed.]

3. A list was recently published of the numbers of those employed as higher officials in India. In the best paid class (over 50 in all) there were more Indians than British. [Must we then disbelieve all the protestations of the great leaders of India past and present from the late Dadabhai Naoroji downwards and experienced European writers like the Rev. C. F. Andrews, the Rev. J. T. Sunderland and scores of others?—Ed.]

(B) You refer to my mentioning the Lahore troubles and say that I used scorn. I did not express scorn, nor did the thought of scorn even cross my mind. We have to deal with plain facts and unfortunately communal differences which result at times in bloodshed constitute a definite fact. This fact is a reason for the Army in India additional to the defence of the Frontier and the ports of that land. You however do suggest that "the finger of scorn" should be "directed very rightly" towards British rule in India because of

the continuance of the fighting among communities. England has ruled in Lahore for 85 years. It was 848 years before that when Mahmud of Ghazni first invaded the Hindu kingdom of Lahore. Is it fair to direct the finger of scorn at the British for not abolishing in 85 years a feeling which Indians themselves had not abolished in a period almost ten times as long? [Surely if Britain came to India to civilise her as her champions have always said it did a period of nearly a century and three quarters ought to suffice at least to end communal strifes. India was not blessed with British rule in the days of Mahmud of Ghazni.—Ed.]

(C) The Commercial Exploitation of India.

The diminution of some trades (such as that of the small weavers) has been a loss to India and I have every sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi in trying to revive that industry. But on the other hand there have been gains to the comfort of Indians by having European goods such as everyone of us likes, and there have been financial gains by the new markets which have been thrown open to her and by the wealth brought by the vast irrigation canals and recently by the splendid cotton factories mostly owned by Indians such as in Nagpur and Bombay. And of course the peace which the British rule has brought has been an enormous financial gain whatever may have been its defects.

I think we must honestly take these gains into account whenever we are considering the losses. [With all the disquiet in India before the advent of the British India was never poverty-stricken. Moreover when India was producing the finest materials the British were wearing skins. What the Bishop counts as India's gains are really her losses. India can be self-contained if she were not robbed of her raw materials and had foreign manufactured articles thrust upon her. Mere sympathy for the killing of India's national industries is not enough. No penance is sufficient to atone for that sin.—Ed.]

(D) You refer to "free imports of foreign goods to the detriment of goods produced in a nation's own country." The largest import of goods into India from England is cotton piece goods. There is a duty in India of 25% on them. On the largest import into England from India there is no duty at all! Would your readers have gathered that from your reference? [What about the reward Manchester and Lancashire gets in return for this "generosity" in England.—Ed.]

(E) The present drain of Gold from India.

There has recently been a large export of gold from India to England for the same reason that every mine in South Africa is trying to produce and export as much gold as possible—namely that the price of gold is very high at present. When the price of gold was much lower India imported gold and saved it. I remember an article in the "Nineteenth Century Magazine" some years ago in which it was pointed out that seventy millions of gold sovereigns had been lost in India—that is lost to circulation or Banks. They had been buried by individual. Is it quite fair to blame the Government because the owners of these, now that the price of gold is high, are making a profit by sending them to England where they get nearly twice what they gave when they first bought the coins? Would there not be an outcry if the government prevented these owners from making a fair profit by selling them in England? [But must one hoodwink the sinister game behind this drain of gold and silver from India.—Ed.]

(F) You have not I fear yet shewn how the statement of Dr. Roux can be true that the Commercial exploitation by Britain amounts to several hundreds of millions a year, though as I pointed out the total amount for all the goods bought and the services rendered comes to less than one hundred million. You instance the falling off of Indian production of cotton goods where the Indian prefers to buy Lancashire piece-goods. (I prefer not to quote your epithets in this connexion). But in the last year recorded the total imports of all kinds of cotton goods (including those which came from Japan etc as well as from England) cost less than sixteen millions. That is a very long way from "Several hundreds of millions" a year.

(G) Mr. Joynson Hicks's statement.

Mr. Joynson Hicks was a man of ability but he certainly was not by any means omniscient; and he, as far as I have been able to trace, was not a subscriber to Missions and had never lived in India. Personally I first began to subscribe to Missions over 50 years ago and in India I have seen countless Missions from Kashmir to Tinnevely and from Karachi to Mandalay. For over 35 years I have had a growing knowledge of India and her problems and have had the friendship of hundreds of Englishmen who had served her in Government and religious work with that knowledge I have no hesitation in saying that in the passage so often quoted as his, Mr. Joynson Hicks shewed a woeful ignorance both of what is said at Missionary meetings and of the feelings of those who carry out the British side of the Government of India. [Such statements have not only been made by Mr. Joynson Hicks. It is the firm

belief of the Tories that India was won by the sword for the benefit of Britain and must be kept by the sword.—Ed.]

You have been kind enough to imply that I am generously giving to British officials credit, which they do not deserve, for a desire to do their best for India. It is because I have known the inmost thoughts of many of them that I am sure that I am right in giving the great bulk of them credit for doing their best unselfishly. They may not have seen things in the same way as you do. They were sure to make mistakes at times, for all human beings do so occasionally. But they did their best and their actions brought distinct benefit to India.

The contact between England and India has brought advantages to both. There has been some blame on both sides. There has been good on both sides also. For years past I have been trying to make the English understand the Indian and the Indian understand the English. Our mutual relations in India will in future be very different to what they were say 35 years ago, when I first went there. Increasingly India will get more and more of "Home Rule." Where Englishmen in the evolution of India have made mistakes Indians will be able to rectify them. No good can be done by provoking bitterness; and therefore accuracy is necessary in criticism of either side. It was for this reason that I corrected a false statement inaccurately reported as having been made by Dr. Roux. I long for understanding between the races. May I plead therefore that not only in this case but in cases critics should be careful in the words they use and should test their facts and figures when they seem likely to make for bitterness.

I have taken up more space than I had ever expected and I happen to have more work of my own than I can manage. I trust therefore that you and your readers will not take it amiss if I have to close this correspondence now as far as I am concerned.

Yours faithfully,

C. J. FERGUSON-DAVIE BP.

14 September 1935.

P. S. Will you excuse me pointing out that in printing my last letter your printer inserted a *not* in line 25 when I said that I *had* given a necessary reference about the cost of English and Indian soldiers.

[Note: We know there are many Britishers who are the best friends of India and whose sincerity we cannot doubt. It would be the height of ingratitude on our part, to run them down. Our criticism which might appear to be brutally frank should therefore not be taken amiss. It is *not* against the British people but against the present system of Government in India. We sincerely thank Bishop Ferguson-Davie for the

trouble he has taken in the midst of his multifarious other work to enlighten us with the facts collected by him.—Ed. I.O.]

On Deaf Ears

Sir,—One cannot but admire your pertinacity even though one may not entirely agree with your doctrine of politics. Your unwavering loyalty to the Indian cause in South Africa typical of your great father must evoke in the hearts of your bitter opponents a little grudging praise. Your latest leaderette "Awake, Arise!" has impelled me to write. Your appeal to the community will certainly fall on deaf ears. There is no community in the collective and comprehensive sense. We are all individuals and each are is a leader to himself. What has been the cause of this great disruption like a volcano spitting out fire destroying all life that comes within its range. The answer in a nutshell is the creation of the Indian Agencies after the first Indian Agreement.

The methods that are in vogue in India so skilfully used by the British rulers, to divide and rule has been a weapon in the hands of all Agents. Some in a lesser degree, some in a greater degree. As a result of these methods the community stands hopelessly divided, and the community is ineffective to combat the onslaught that is being made by the Anti-Asiatics in this land.

The older politicians must give way to the young and upon youth depends our emancipation.

ADMIRER.

Plight Of Indian Cane Farmers

Sir,—A serious situation has arisen among the Indian Cane Farmers along the North Coast with regard to the new planting of Cane. These farmers have been definitely told by the millers, that no new crop of cane will be accepted for crushing, the only cane they will accept, is that which is already planted. This decision will detrimentally affect the Indian cane farmers in general. If this restriction is applied rigidly, as it is intended, the inevitable result would be the ruination of the Indian farmers in the near future. It is a well known fact, that the main industry along the coast is sugar cane. It is the only crop that can be raised in that area successfully, and the Indian farmers are capable, probably more so, than anyone else of growing it. The only course open to us is to build our own mill. As it was done years ago co-operatively by the European planters, so we Indians must follow that example.

I am,

NATHALAL RAGHAVJEE.

The Sporting World

Boxing.

Baer Knocked Out

AT the Yankee Stadium, the Negro Joe Louis, knocked out the former worlds champion, Max Baer, in the fourth round last Tuesday night after having battered his opponent into a worse plight than did Braddock. Louis won all four rounds, only the bell saving Baer in the third round. Earlier in this round, Baer was down for a count of two. Baer left the ring amid chorus of boos from thousands of spectators, who wondered how he ever won the world title after his display with Louis.

Soccer.

Sam China Cup Tourney

The Sam China Cup tournament which commences on October 2 at Johannesburg, has drawn an entry of four associations, with the possibility of another centre coming in. Natal, Transvaal, Frontier and Griqualand West have definitely entered. Several Natal players have notified the association of their inability to travel, owing to not having obtained leave. Peter Nadasen (goal-keeper), George Singh (right back), P. Narridoo (centre forward) and Lewis Naynah (outside left) have withdrawn from the team, which will necessitate substitutes. The substitutes have not yet been chosen.

Five-A-Side Tourney At Umbogintwii

Last Sunday Sept. 15 the second annual five-a-side football tournament was held under the auspices of the Kynoch Indian Football Club on the knock-out system. Sixteen teams participated, namely, Illovo A and B, Merebank A and B, Temple, Heroes, Umgeni, Derbys, Durban, Isipingo Royals A and B, Railway, Natal Cane By-products, Kynoch, Prospection Sugar Estate, Battlers A and B, Clairwood, and Natal Estate, Mount Edgecombe. The referees for the day were Messrs. M. Lee, O'Brien, Joseph Thompson and O. H. Tuckett. At 4 p.m. the final match was played between Isipingo Royals A and Natal Cane By-products, which Mr. O. H. Tuckett refereed. Isipingo Royals won by two goals and one minor to one goal. The Royals became the winners for the second season. The following were the Royals players: R. Gopal Naidoo (capt.) M. George, Sunny Naidoo, T. Subramany, and Coopa.

Mr. O. N. McLeod, the compound manager of African Explosives and Industries, Ltd., Umbogintwini, made the presentation to the winners in a short speech of congratulation, and the captain of the Royals suitably responded. Those

By "Rambler"

responsible for the tournament were Messrs. Murtie Naidoo, R. Gopaulsingh, T. Subramany, L. Bession, Rampersad, B. Cattin, Seeboo Ram, R. Bession, Ramtahal and G. David.

Clare Estate Annex The Suncrush Shield

On Sunday, the final for the Suncrush Shield was played at Currie's Fountain. Mr. M. B. Badat officiated as referee. There was a fair crowd present to witness the match. From the commencement the Clare Estate opened the attack and persisted in the offensive. The Rossborough defence failed to nullify the attack with which they were faced. The final score was 3-1. The scorers for Clare Estate were Cassim Akbar, A. C. Yusuf and P. Nadas.

Transvaal Notes

The Transvaal Team

Goal: Narayansamy Padayachee (East Rand), Right Back: Bernard D. Sigamoney (Wits), Left Back: R. Dookoo (East Rand), Half Backs: Ohin'hai Padayachee (East Rand), A. G. Naidoo (East Rand), Essop Sallie (East Rand), Vallah Govender (Wits), Forwards: P. S. Govender (East Rand), A. T. Padayachee (Wits), Govinee Pillay (Wits), V. V. Naidoo (Pretoria), Ebrahim Sallie (East Rand), Kader Ally (Wits), P. A. Govender (East Rand).

Pretoria Vs. East Rand

The East Rand qualified for the final of the Francois Shield by knocking out Witwatersand last Sunday week by 2 goals to 1. A good crowd turned out on the Johannesburg Indian Sports Ground corner of Berea and Durban Streets. The whistle was in the hands of Mr. B. R. Mooloo. The game was very scrappy and one sided. The Pretorians lost by six goals to one.

Cause Of Defeat

To those who are in Johannesburg the defeat is not difficult to find. Pretoria has always been a strong centre for soccer and it has produced in the past some very fine players. Unfortunately there is a split in football ranks, and such a fine team as the Swaraj F. C. have withdrawn from the Pretoria Indian Football Association. Their withdrawal had left three teams in the Associations namely, Pretorians F. C., Pirates F. C., and the Cambridge F. C. Their withdrawal is a distinct loss to the Transvaal in the

forthcoming Sam China Cup Tournament. The Association should welcome the prodigals into the family circle again.

Transvaal Reception Committee

The Reception Committee of the Transvaal Indian Football Association met at the residence of the Rev. Sigamoney last week to draw up a team of entertainment for the visitors. The following was agreed to provisionally, Tuesday Oct. 1, Welcome visitors at the Patidar Hall; Wednesday Oct. 2, Dance Inchoaps Hall; Thursday Oct. 3, Bio Entertainment; Friday Oct. 4, Bus Drives—Visiting Beauty Spots; Saturday Oct. 5, Dance Inchoaps Hall; Sunday Oct. 6, Solree—H. O. D. Hall at 8 15 p.m., Monday Oct. 7, Farewell Smoker and Dance.

South African Tennis Tournament

According to a report it was stated that the South African Indian Tennis Tournament will take place in Johannesburg during Xmas holidays. As far as Johannesburg is concerned there are only two Tennis Courts belonging to Indians which are privately owned. One belongs to Rangers Tennis Club the pioneers of Indian Tennis Clubs, and the other to the Orient Club. The Johannesburg Indian Sports Committee has got the Municipality of Johannesburg to extend its fence to the East side of their ground to enable two courts to be put up. As to when they will be ready no one can say. They will never be ready by Christmas because of the difficulties confronting the Officials of the Sports Association. The Johannesburg Indian Sports Association is the controlling body of the Indian Sports Ground and they are doing everything in their power to make things move.

South African Indian Soccer Tournament

I understand from the Secretary of the South African Indian Football Association Mr. F. T. Marrian that the Western Province Indian Football Association has definitely decided not to participate in the forthcoming tournament. That reduces the number to four centres participating.

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In my last notes the name of Mr. W. Ernest was inadvertently left out as the mover of Mr. Solomon Ernest's name as the manager.

o o o

Mr G. V. Reddy the popular Skipper of the old Higher Grade School F. C. and Mr. S. O. George one time president of the Waiter's Union and Soccer Association were spectators of the match Wit. Vs. East Rand along with Mr. Hendriok.