

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Union Government's Cruel Policy

**C**ORRESPONDENCE has passed between the Harbour Advisory Board and the Durban Chamber of Commerce on the question of the Native and Indian tug hand, who were recently given other employment in conformity with the Administration's white labour policy.

We are glad to note that the Durban Chamber of Commerce had also pleaded, although in vain, on behalf of the Native and Indian sailors who had given 'efficient service' for years to the Harbour Department of the Union Government. These Indians and Natives as we had stated in a previous issue had loyally and faithfully served the Government, only to be told now that their services will not be required because of the white labour policy. Could one imagine a more cruel and despicable policy pursued in this twentieth century by a civilized Christian Government against the voteless section of the population. The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce wrote: "In view of the long and efficient service of the existing Native and Indian sailors, and the difficulty of obtaining an adequate number of trained Europeans on short notice, my committee views the possibility of a general early displacement of the existing staff with some concern. I should therefore be glad if you would put this letter before the Harbour Advisory Board for its consideration." The secretary of the Harbour Advisory Board replied: "I have to state that this question was discussed at the meeting of the Harbour Advisory Board on December 19. It was made clear to the members that only suitable men would be appointed and there would be no risk of loss of efficiency. A similar procedure has been adopted at other Union ports. Other employment would be provided for the men displaced. "The board passed a resolution expressing the hope that the Administration would deal very sympathetically with the non-Europeans affected, so that the least possible hardship might be entailed."

### Salary Increase Of 5 Per Cent.

Nearly 10,000 Railway men in Natal have had a 5 per cent. increase in salary as a result of the institution of the

"responsibility allowance." This allowance will be made throughout 1936, but that if it is to continue next year special provision will have to be made for it in the next Budget. It operates from the January pay sheet. No relief workers will receive the benefit of this allowance, as they are not on the Railway staff, nor will any Native employees of the administration be paid the allowance *nor any Indians*. (The italics are ours.)

We could understand that no Native or Indian will be paid the allowance, but strange that the white relief worker is also cut out!

### Another Kindly Thought For The Poor Indian

A Durban man, Mr. Alfred Ryder, aged 82, who died at the Mount Nelson Hotel, Capetown, on January 10, left an estate valued at £30,250. The estate was made up of immovable property, £7,500; movable property, £22,570; and cash found in the estate, £180. The movable property consisted mainly of shares and municipal stock. A bequest of £100 was left to the Committee of the Krantz Kloof Convalescent Home in memory of his wife, Adeline Ryder, who was one of the early promoters of the institution. A sum of £10 was left to each of his Indian servants who had been in his employ for over three years.

### A Timely Reminder

If as proposed by the British Government an international sugar conference is held and if a delegation is sent by the Government of India, also, will this country be represented by Indians or Europeans? asks the *Leader*. (Allahabad) At a recent Empire conference held in South Africa the Indian delegation was composed exclusively of Europeans. Qualified Indians, it was explained, were not available. Will the Government again experience similar difficulty in procuring the services of qualified Indian delegates? Other countries are represented on such occasions by their own nationals? Why should there be a dearth of qualified Indians when India has enjoyed the benefits of British rule for such a long time.

### On The Agent's Recommendation

We cull the following interesting para under "Miscellaneous Information" from the Agent's Report of 1934. It reads:—On the Agent's recommendation the following Indian gentlemen were appointed as Commissioners of Oaths during the year:—

Mr. Sorabje Rustomji, Mr. V. S. C. Pather and Swami Bhawani Dayal of Durban; Khan Bahadur Haji Cassim Adam, Mr. S. M. Nana and Mr. V. B. Patel of Johannesburg; Mr. S. R. Naidoo of Pietermaritzburg; Mr. M. E. Lakhi of Greytown; and Mr. S. Cassojee of East London.

The Agent must have had good reasons for his choice when old political hands, Government civil servants and respected pioneer Indians were left out. Since then there has been numerous appointments and it would be illuminating to know on whose recommendation they are being so "honoured."

### Death Of Mr. Abdool Cader

Cable news of the death of Mr. Abdool Cader was received on Wednesday January 22 from India. Mr. Cader arrived in this country in 1880 from Mauritius, and in 1882 established the firm of M. C. Camroodeen and Co., of which he was managing partner for many years. In the earlier days he was associated with Mahatma Gandhi and played a prominent part in politics. He was also chairman of the Natal Indian Congress for many years. He left South Africa in 1929, owing to ill health, having been ailing for some time. He leaves a widow, a daughter and a small son, who are at present in India.

We offer our sympathy to the bereaved members of the family in the sad loss they have sustained.

### Agent-General For India

A press note, from New Dehli issued by the Department of Education, Health, and Lands notifies that the designation of the post of the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa has been altered to that of the Agent-General for India in the Union of South Africa.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1936

### Indians And Sanitation

HERE are many grievances under which we suffer in this country and we are quite justified in raising a hue and cry against them. But while doing so we should not be callous about our own shortcomings. And we are sorry to say they are many. We feel inclined to devote this article to addressing a few words of advice to our own brethren and in doing so we sincerely hope that we will not be pouring water over a duck's back. Many of our brethren, no matter wherever they are, live in terribly insanitary conditions. They seem to be lacking even in the elementary knowledge of hygiene. The floors of their living rooms are filthy. The entrance of their dwellings are obstructed by open dirt boxes (we won't call them rubbish bins because they are not objectionable if kept clean) the very sight and the stink of which is so horrible that one who is unaccustomed to such filth has to close his eyes and put a handkerchief to his nose when passing these places, let alone shrinking his whole body for fear of dirtying his clothes. The bathroom floor is as a rule slimy not having been washed for days and the latrines are indescribably filthy. If they are flush latrines very few of our people have ever learnt to wash the basins and to see to the proper working of the flush and if there is the pail system a very small percentage have known the use of disinfectants and the need for covering the secretions with clean earth or ashes. The kitchen sinks are hardly ever washed after use as they should be and are consequently black and greasy and the walls are smeared with all kinds of dirt. These are essential things to be observed for the preservation of health and sanitation, but they are instead, criminally neglected. We do not here wish to discuss the lack of the sense of art which one witnesses in many an Indian home whether it be a

rich man's home or a poor man's. We wish to dwell only upon the outstanding defects which are a menace to their own health and that of the public. The writer of this article has noted down the above few points from the personal observations he has made in many Indian dwellings.

Now who is to blame for this state of affairs. The lack of education to the womenfolk and the criminal negligence on the part of the males whose only concern is of amassing wealth. Moreover those who live in rented premises believe that it is the duty of the landlord to keep the premises in order and their's to create disorder. They do not for a moment think that it is not the landlord but they themselves who have to live there and therefore they will suffer in health and that they will be guilty of spreading diseases to their neighbours. There is, however, no help for those who live in places which are out of the control of Municipalities. But the above observations are made on premises within the Municipalities.

Quite naturally then the blame falls on the shoulders of the Sanitary Department. Sanitary laws, we know, are strict enough, but the department does not appear to be strict in seeing that they are properly observed. We have always been complaining of the laws being harshly administered against Indians but the same cannot be said about the sanitary laws generally. We know that sanitary laws are administered harshly where trading premises have been concerned and where it has been the desire of the local authorities to deprive an Indian of his trading licence. All kinds of technical objections will be brought forward in such cases on sanitary grounds and yet the very worst type of insanitary conditions in other places are allowed to prevail. We cannot put this to the generosity of

the department but there is something wrong somewhere. The sanitary inspectors, we think, are woefully neglecting their duty and there is not the necessary supervision over them by the heads of the department. The strictness of the law is lacking where it is most desired and it is altogether out of proportion where there is not the slightest need for it. While we wish to open the eyes of the authorities concerned to this question of sanitation in Indian localities, we have no desire to put the whole burden of the blame on Indians. The authorities are to be blamed to a very large extent for neglecting to provide the necessary facilities for the observance of the sanitary rules in localities occupied by Indians in particular and all non-Europeans in general, such as proper roads, drainage etc. Our advice to our brethren in this connection is that they should remember that "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" and that they should not try to do anything to evade the sanitary laws, but every individual should be particularly careful in their strict observance even though he may have to suffer some personal loss. By doing so they will not only prove themselves to be useful citizens but they will be rendering great help to the State in preserving the health of the whole population.

### Fountain of Wisdom

*She (Britain) stands guard at the front doors of India, while stealing the wealth from out the back doors.*

*A kind of dwarfing or stunting of the Indian race is going on under the present system. We must live all the days of our life in an atmosphere of inferiority, and the tallest of us must bend in order that the exigencies of the existing system may be satisfied.—THE LATE G. K. GOKHALE.*

*All that is required for our glorious triumph and success is that we should unite all the different sects on a common platform and let the stream of Hindu religion flow through one channel with mighty consolidated and concentrated force.—LOKAMANYA BAL GANGADHAR TILAK.*

# DURBAN M.O.H. URGES HIGHER WAGES FOR INDIANS AND NATIVES

**D**URING the last Municipal year in Durban there was a distinct increase in the number of tuberculosis notifications received by the Public Health Department.

According to the annual report of Dr. G. H. Gunn, Medical Officer of Health, there were 672 cases notified and 411 deaths registered. The case incidence per 1,000 of population was European, 1.1; Coloured, 10.6; Native 4.5; Asiatic, 2.8. The death rate per 1,000 of population was: European, .3; Coloured, 4.9; Native, 3.6; Asiatic 1.7. As compared with that among non-Europeans the problem of tuberculosis among Europeans is of minor importance," states Dr. Gunn. "In the case of non-Europeans, both mortality and morbidity returns show an increase as compared with the previous year, indicating progressive tubercularisation of those sections of the community. The Native population, and to a lesser extent the Coloured and Indian races, are by nature more susceptible to the disease than Europeans. But of equal, if not greater importance, is the low standard of living conditions which poverty imposes upon those sections of the community. "Particularly among Natives and Indians, slum housing, overcrowding and defective nutrition combine to create a favourable medium for the spread of tuberculosis infection. Many "open" cases are "concealed." Many cases, particularly Natives, cannot be retained in isolation throughout the infective stage, owing to the lack of hospital accommodation. Raising of rates of remuneration of Indian and Native labourers, coupled with slum clearance and rehousing, improved nutrition and recreational facilities, additional hospital isolation space, after care facilities and organisation of preventive measures, such as following up contacts, are the lines along which progress can be made towards reducing the incidence of tuberculosis.

## Social Stagnation

"Particularly as regards the Native section, the problem of venereal disease resembles that of tuberculosis in regard to cause and effect. Little hope of improvement can be entertained until such time as non-European living standards can be improved and Native education can be advanced beyond its present embryonic stage.

"More than any other factor, venereal disease and tuberculosis reflect the social and economic stagnation of the non-European sections of the community. It is time that the elemental facts in regard to non-European health were

visualised in their true relation to the social economy of the community as a whole. If non-European labour is worth employing—and indeed it is indispensable—the health of the non-European is worth conserving.

"Preventive measures, as apart from treatment, are being developed in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic for non-Europeans at Brook Street, the Medical Clinic at the Women's Hostel, and the routine inspection of Native males seeking registration on entry to the Borough. Such facilities should be supplemented by the establishment of district clinics at local points readily accessible to the people they are intended to serve.

"Treatment of venereal disease is carried out at the Special Clinic, Addington Hospital, in premises which are inadequate for the purpose and somewhat obsolete. It is proposed to establish a new clinic for non-Europeans at Congella and to extend and modernise the Addington special clinic for the reception of European and Coloured races. A scheme for that purpose is in course of preparation."

## Non-European Living Conditions

Dr. F. G. Rochfort Wade who has made the cause of the half-a-crown Relief worker his own, writes the following to the *Natal Mercury* in support of higher wages as advocated by Durban's M.O.H.:—The report of the Durban Medical Officer of Health gives weighty and official support to the arguments in my letters to you about the conditions of life in which certain Indians have to live, for his report follows closely the lines of those arguments. He points out that Natives and Indians are by nature more susceptible to tuberculosis than Europeans. "But," he adds, "of equal if not greater importance is the low standard of living conditions which poverty imposes on those sections of the community": and the most alarming part of his report tells us that tuberculosis is increasing and is due to slum housing, overcrowding and defective nutrition. "Raising of rates of remuneration" (of Indians and Natives "coupled with slum clearance and rehousing, improved nutrition and recreational facilities...are the lines along which progress can be made towards reducing the incidence of tuberculosis."

These are just the points which I have been stressing for months in my letters to you, and the M.O.H. emphasises them in these solemn words: "It is time that the elemental facts in regard to non-

European health were visualised in their true relation to the social economy of the community as a whole. If non-European labour is worth employing—and indeed it is indispensable—the health of the non-European is worth conserving."

This is exactly the chief point in my letter of January 17 to you. Hitherto I have felt like "a voice crying in the wilderness," nobody supporting me, either European or Indian; but now that the most important man in these matters in the City has spoken out so clearly, so forcefully, so solemnly, may we not hope that the City authorities will take action, unhesitating and undelayed, to end this dreadful state of affairs?

I might add that I was invited recently to meet some of the Indian relief workers, and those whom I met seemed to me to be as decent and worthy a set of men as I have ever met.

## Vryheid Move For Segregation

**V**RYHEID is anxious to segregate non-Europeans in the town, and to protect the rights of the local authorities. The Mayor, on the instruction of the Town Council, has sent the following letter to Mr. A. E. Jansen, M.P., asking for his support:— "At the conference of the Natal Municipal Association held last year the following resolution was passed: 'That steps be taken by the Government to introduce legislation authorising urban local authorities to set apart areas for occupation by Europeans only, and request Natal Municipal Association that representations be made again to the Government on this matter.' "The Vryheid Town Council is in full accord with the terms of this resolution and asks your support. "Although the Asiatic question is not at present a serious one in the Northern District, it is not impossible that one or two Asiatics might purchase land in the future. They are, in fact, occupying houses in the heart of the town at present. Apart from that, coloured people are occupying houses among Europeans in Vryheid, and the Council has received several complaints."

## B. I. VESSELS

### MR. RUSTOMJEE ON BETTER FACILITIES

#### LOCAL AGENTS UNFAVOURABLE

MR Jalbhoy Rustomjees suggestions to provide better accommodation for Indian passengers travelling to and from India on the British India Steam Navigation ships which we published in a recent issue have not been favoured by the Company's local agents Messrs. Wm. Dunn and Co. A representative of the firm is reported to by the *Natal Advertiser* to have stated that they had not received a copy of Mr. Rustomjee's letter as it had been sent direct to the Indian and the London offices. Regarding the construction of interclass cabins on their ships, these had existed in the older units of the "K" class, but had never met with a great demand from the deck class passengers. They could be constructed on the four ships at present on the Bombay-Durban run, but it was doubtful whether they would be well supported.

The matter of catering for deck passengers and second class passengers was entirely in the hands of the caterers who had a contract with the company to supply the needs at a fixed price. The tickets were issued to passengers at rates dependent on whether they take food or not. The greater proportion of those travelling preferred to take some food with them and buy from the caterers sufficient to meet their needs. There were trestle tables, but the majority of the passengers were used to eat-

ing, squatting on the floor as it was their custom

Toilet arrangements complied with the decrees of the Board of Trade in every way, and the ships now running on the South African service had been specially constructed to cater for deck passengers traffic. Ventilation to all sections of the ship was by the Punker Louvre system of forced air circulation and all cabins were fitted with fans. There was adequate air in the areas set aside for the carriage of the deck passengers who, for the sum of £9 7s 6d. could travel from Durban to Bombay.

Passengers who ate their meals in cabins did so from choice, and there was nothing in the ship's regulations to prevent them from doing so. The prices of soda water and lemonade were also fixed at contract prices by the caterers. There was always a certain fixed period for the provision of Indian music for the benefit of these passengers.

Owing to the terms of the mail contract, there was no possibility for reducing the time at present taken by ships on the Bombay-Durban run. Additional speed meant a big increase in running costs. The concession made to Europeans only applied to first class passengers and there had been no demand made by Indians for similar facilities.

So far as deck space available for the second class passengers was concerned,

there was ample room for games and all vessels on the South African run are constructed with an unusual amount of open spaces for passengers

Note: The above reply reflects, in our opinion, the utter callousness of the local agents in regard to comfort and convenience of Indian passengers travelling on the B. I. boats. Mr. Rustomjee has put in writing what every Indian passenger travelling on these boats has always felt. Indian passengers have not given expressions to their feelings—though there have been outbursts now and then when the conditions have been unbearable—because their grievances have hardly ever been heard and also because it was felt that the B. I. Company holding a monopoly as it does of the service between Bombay and South Africa can never be expected to take notice of the grievances of the passengers for it is conscious of the fact that the passengers are dependent on the Company not the Company on the passengers. There would be another story to tell if there comes to existence another line to compete with the B. I. Company. We regret to have to say that the statements made by the representative of the local agents of the Company are contrary to actual facts. We sincerely hope the head offices of the Company to which Mr. Rustomjee has made representations will not take the same view as the Company's local Agents have done.—Ed. I.O.

## TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI

MR. C. Y. CHINTAMANI in his lectures on "The Evolution of Political Ideas and Institutions since the Great Indian Mutiny" in the Andhra University pavilion, Waltair, referred exhaustively to eminent personages that had contributed to the political progress of the country and in his last lectures devoted much time in paying a high tribute to Mahatma Gandhi. He began by saying:—

"Mahatma Gandhi had been the editor of *Young India* and is now the editor of the *Harijan*. His writings flow in simple English with Biblical purity. No public man in India has acquired such an ascendancy over the public mind. I know Mr Gandhi intimately. A more exalted spirit has never moved on this earth. He may be described as a hero among heroes, a patriot among patriots and we may

well say that in him Indian humanity at the present time has really reached its high water mark. There are in Mr. Gandhi many qualities which entitle him to the title which his countrymen have bestowed on him. Really he is a *Mahatma*. "What ever he had saved as a result of years of practice, he gave away to his countrymen in South Africa. He has no use for money. In fact, he has contempt for money except where it is required for the service of his countrymen. He is not a formal Sanyasi but there is no greater Sanyasi than he in the world. Truly is he a *Jivan Muktha*. He is like Dadabhai Naoroji without personal ill-will against even a single individual. Take him all in all. No Indian need hesitate to acknowledge this great soul as the greatest man moving on earth today. That Providence should have blessed

India with a son like Mahatma Gandhi confirms that this holy land of *Munies* and the *Rishies* will again have a future worthy of this country. Gandhi and Tagore brought India respect throughout the whole world.....As a result of his preachings a *national consciousness* and a mass awakening has been fairly effected. It need not be doubted that this national awakening would prove an *asset* to the country in the future. For this he deserved the greatest credit. Politics is ephemeral. Character lives. The name of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi lives. He is a living sermon on the difficulties of practising virtues, and in India's history his name will shine in characters of glittering gold. It is a source of immense pride to us that we are privileged to be the countrymen of this great man."

# THE VALUE OF EDUCATED EMIGRANTS

THERE are nearly 500 Indians in the different cities of Japan, Kobe, the leading port city, alone having more than 400, and Osaka, Yokohama and Tokyo, the capital, making up the balance. The majority of them are merchants, importers and exporters, and after staying a few years here go back to India. They are therefore cannot be termed "emigrants," in a strict sense of the term. Only a very small number are residents and may be classed as emigrants. They generally belong to the middle-intellectual-classes of India and are engaged in business or intellectual labour. It is most unfortunate that the vast majority of the Indians here do not mix or have any social intercourse with the natives and keep themselves completely aloof as a different community. The greatest drawback of such an attitude is that they fail to learn many things worth-learning, which have made Japan what she is today, that is, a first class power in the world. The ladies too do not take advantage of their leisure—the household work being generally done by the servant—to enhance their knowledge of Japan and things Japanese. I wish that the Indians when outside India, whether temporarily or permanently, made it a special point to endeavour to understand and learn the good points of politically advanced countries. Now that India is gradually advancing towards her national goal, it is all the more necessary for her sons to enrich their knowledge from the example of other progressive countries.

By  
RASH BEHARI BOSE (Tokyo)  
In the "Indian Colonial Review"

Hitherto our emigrants were more or less of labouring classes, but in future we should try to send out of the country men and women of intellectual classes also. In this respect we can profitably emulate the example of Britain. Go to any part of the world and you will find at least one non-official Britisher of the middle classes, merchant educator, missionary or newspaperman, representing in his non-official capacity, his country and civilisation and culture. Uneducated emigrants in many instances misrepresent the country of their birth, and consequently become sources of friction, bitterness and troubles. But with educated emigrants, such is not the case. On the contrary, they enhance the prestige and the position of the country of their birth. With uneducated Indian emigrants, a sufficient number of educated emigrants should invariably be sent. These educated Indians will be in a position to create a Greater India throughout the world.

In spite of the high death rate, the causes of which are obvious, the population pressure in India is increasing every year. If there is no proper outlet for it the constant increase will inevitably eventuate into over crowding and suffocation. Emigration to thinly popu-

lated parts of the world is the only solution. Indian statesmen should give immediate attention to this problem before it assumes serious dimension.

There are millions of Indian emigrants scattered over the face of the earth, but as yet there has not been established any central organ or organization (The Editor of "I.C.R." says such a body is the Indian Colonial Society, Madras) to co-ordinate their activities and unite them politically. When effective steps are taken along this line, the Indian emigrants will prove to be a source of great strength and asset for the Mother country.

It is a historical fact that the Irish emigrants in the United States of America and the Chinese emigrants outside China were the chief factors and played important roles in the movement of freedom for their respective countries. All students of international affairs know well how the Chinese and Irish emigrants helped their leaders engaged in the struggle for liberty. But for their assistance and co-operation, it would not have been easier for Ireland to become politically free or for China to accomplish the revolution under the leadership of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Similarly, the educated Indian emigrants will be of great assistance in the future fight for Indian freedom. From this point of view, if not for anything else, the emigration of educated Indians should be encouraged by all means.

## THE THREE PERILS OF CIVILIZATION

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON has divided the perils that face liberty in the world to-day as follows:—

Now there are, broadly, three major forms in which liberty is threatened by peculiarly modern forces; by fashions or fads which pride themselves specially on their modernity.

The first of these threats to freedom is an obvious oblivion of the very idea of self-ownership, among those who would make regulations about hygiene or diet or daily habits, which the immemorial human tradition regarded as the privilege of the private man. Prohibition was a portent and a prodigy in human history. To anyone who can see the point of a policy, it was far more of a prodigy than the Spanish Inquisition or the Massacres of September. For even if these acts of terrorism had been deal-

ing with millions, they would still have been dealing with minorities. They were punishing, however horribly, exceptional people whom they regarded heretics or traitors, they were not suddenly imposing on all normal citizens a new veto on one of their normal habits.

The second peril takes the insidious form of talking about humane punishment; it is sometimes called curative punishment, though it is much more likely to end in treating people as incurable. But whatever its airs of philanthropy, it is flatly and finally fatal to liberty. It implies that free men can be detained indefinitely, not till they have paid a debt which can be defined, but till somebody else has discovered a disease that may never be discovered. A man is not innocent till he is found guilty; for in fact he is neither guilty

nor innocent; he is only a "case" which can be secretly segregated; first, because he is curable, and then because he is incurable. Every man who cares for liberty should be on the watch against this perverted science poisoning the idea of law.

And the third peril of the hour is that most modern and most monstrous of our novelties: monopoly. At any moment there are millions of individual cases, never reported in newspapers, never debated in parliaments or country councils, never brought before any responsible authority in any reasonable way in which independent owners or traders are crushed by colossal combines and conspiracies; simply and solely because the independent men are poor and the commercial combination are rich,

# South African News In Brief

## Congratulation To New King

FORMAL business in the Assembly last week included motions of condolence on the death of King George V. and of congratulation on accession of Edward VIII. Dr. Malan, Leader of the Nationalist Opposition in the House, seconded the motion of condolence, but he and other Nationalists withdrew from the Chamber while the Prime Minister was reading the terms of the address of congratulation. There were no speeches. Business was restricted to bare formalities and a later opportunity will be given to members to introduce the motions, notice of which is usually given on the opening day. Nearly all members wore dark suits and there was a hushed atmosphere in the house.

## Trading Licence Control

For every 50 Europeans and every 158 non-Europeans in South Africa there is one general dealer's store. This was pointed out recently at a meeting of the executive committee of the Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce, presided over by Mr. A. Randall. It was shown that according to the 1926 census there were 1,676,660 Europeans in the Union, who were served by 34,281 general dealers licences. These licences served also 5,409,092 non-Europeans, giving the ratios already stated. There was submitted to the executive a summary of the views of representative Chambers of Commerce in the four provinces dealing with the issue and control of trading licences. The Associated Chambers of Commerce appealed to the Minister of Finance to convene a conference of representatives of the Provincial Councils, Municipalities and Chambers of Commerce to discuss the subject, but the Minister declined on the ground that trading licences were the concern of the Provincial Administration. The feeling of the local executive was that a Provincial Consultative Commission would no doubt consider the matter and also the information tendered by business men throughout the Union.

## Sir Raza Ali's Marriage

Representations from South Africa as to the marriage of Sir Raza Ali have received very little attention throughout India says Reuter. Even the Nationalist Hindu newspaper *Sind Observer* in a leading article says: "It is Raza Ali's own affair and no one has the right to interfere." The Hindu "Mahasabha," on the other hand, which is more orthodox in its outlook, did make an appeal to the Viceroy that he should exert his influence with regard to the marriage. But there was very little comment on what has been generally regarded as a private affair, and this without doubt is the light

in which Gandhi, Naidu, Sapru, Sastri, Reddi and other leaders regarded the incident. The great bulk of India looks upon it as purely a personal matter.

## University Classes For Non-Europeans

Special University classes, which will provide the normal University Higher Education courses, are to be started immediately in Natal for non-Europeans. The classes will be held at the Sastri College, Durban, and will be under the control of the Natal University College authorities, with whom are co-operating the authorities of the Adams Mission Station, near Durban. Dr. J. W. Bews, Principal of the Natal University College, declared that there had been a great deal of confusion and inaccurate information disseminated on this question. He emphasised that the non-European and European classes would be absolutely separate and that the decision to start the classes was a normal step. Non-Europeans were already taking degree examinations and degree courses. The start of the classes would foster this desire for higher education among non-Europeans and, at the same time, bring it under great control by the Natal University College, providing, in addition, the advantages of instruction from experts in the subjects concerned.

## Indian Teachers' Training

Seventy Indian teachers from various parts of Natal attended the vacation course at Sastri College and Carlisle Street School which began on January 6 and ended on Saturday Jan. 18. The course was arranged by the Natal Education Department. Mr. F. G. Dunn was in charge of physical training, and he drilled old and young for two hours each day, Mr. R. C. Crespe was in charge of art, and at the end of the course some charts were exhibited which were a tribute to the 12 days' training. As an appreciation of their work, the Teachers' Committee, which comprised Messrs. T. Pulhun, J. Gangoo, C. Munsamy Misses Mary Stephen and Bessie Charles, presented the lecturers with an engraved cigarette case and holder. Mr. and Mrs. Booysen, Mrs. Crespe and Mr. F. G. Dunn were each presented with a bouquet. In thanking the lecturers and the Education Department Mr. Pulhun said that the teachers had derived considerable benefit from the course. Mr. R. Crespe, on behalf of his wife and himself, thanked the teachers for their kind thought in giving them such presents. Mr. F. J. Dunn also thanked the teachers. He congratulated them on their behaviour and the splendid manner in which they had the instruction. Mr. Booysen (Inspector of Schools) congratulated the teachers on their charts and for the manner in which they had done the physical training.

The vacation course was greatly appreciated, and the Indian schools should benefit by the new ideas gained by the teachers.

## Indian Workers At The Beach

Indians in Municipal employment at the beach will be placed on a graded wage scale and will receive increases in present wages of from 1d. to 2d. per day if recommendations decided upon by the Indian Employees Sub-Committee of the City Council are adopted by open Council. Following upon a letter of complaint from the Indian Municipal Society in which it was pointed out that these Indians, originally appointed as bath attendants, had subsequently had numerous other duties imposed upon them and on that account merited a wage adjustment the Committee called for a report from the Beach Manager. The latter reported in favour of the above recommendations and in addition that ration quarters and 4d. per hour for overtime and Sunday and public holiday work be given the men. These additional recommendations have also been approved by the Council Sub-Committee.

## Natives And Indians On Beach Front

Attention to the encroachment of Natives and Indians on the Beach front is drawn by the Ward I Ratepayers' Association in a letter to the Durban Town Clerk. The letter states:—

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association attention was drawn to the increasing encroachment of Natives and Asiatics on the Beach Promenade and also in the bathing places used by Europeans. This Executive is convinced that for the decorum and prestige of Durban prompt steps should be taken to remedy this state of affairs. We should, therefore, be glad if you would kindly represent to the authorities who have control of these matters the urgent necessity for them to give this matter their preferent attention."

## Indian Airmen At Kimberley

The Indian airman, Mr. Man Mohan Singh, accompanied by his colleagues, Mr. Dalal and Mr. Pookhanawalla, left Kimberley by aeroplane on Friday afternoon for Johannesburg, from where they will continue their return flight to India. During his stay at Kimberley Mr. Singh took over 500 children and adults, European, Indian, coloured and native, for free flights. Among the passengers was a 92-year-old woman, Mrs. A. Weir. The visiting airmen were entertained at a civic function at the City Hall on Thursday afternoon, when the Acting Mayor (Mr. M. E. Doherty) expressed apprecia-

tion on behalf of the citizens at their fine gesture. Mr. Singh delayed his departure in order to take 41 orphan children for flights.

### *Murder At Lonely Store*

At a lonely store on the farm Witklipbank, between Delmas and Bronkhorst-spruit, an elderly Indian was murdered on Tuesday night Jan. 21. He was Ismail Amod, aged about 72. The store is nine miles East of Delmas and the Indian resided at the back of it for many years. The farm house is tenanted by Europeans 100 yards from the store. The following morning, seeing no signs of life, the farmer went to the store. Getting no reply to his repeated knocking he eventually forced the main door. On the bed in the back room the Indian was found dead with his head bashed in over the right eye. The police were immediately notified and detectives from Springs went to the store. No arrests have yet been made.

### *Indian Flood Relief Fund*

The Central Indian Flood Relief Committee acknowledges with thanks the contributions to the Indian Flood Relief Fund which now totals £943 10s. 3d. and as the fund is now closed a printed copy of the report of the activities of the committees, containing a statement of the income and expenditure, will be forwarded to each subscriber towards the end of February. At its last meeting, the committee adopted a special resolution of thanks to all those who had generously contributed in money or in kind to the fund, and also a vote of thanks to all those who had rendered assistance in other ways.

### *Club For Young Indians*

At a meeting in the Indian School Hall, Greenwood Park, on Sunday, Jan. 19 new fraternity club was inaugurated. Mr. Tommy V. Thathiah was in the chair. The convenors were Messrs. V. Mancies Naidoo, Thathiah Ramswamy and Nurasamulu Thathiah. The club's main purpose is to cater for social, educational and sporting facilities for the young men in the Park Hill area, by establishing its own sports ground, and an up-to-date club hall. After a discussion lasting three hours well over 60 young men enrolled as members. The following were elected as office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Patrons: Messrs. T. Thathiah, W. Thomas, K. K. Pillay, M. Chengiah, B. Nunkoo, Harry G. Thathiah and Francis Peters; president: Thathiah Ramswamy; vice-presidents: Messrs. S. S. Chetty, S. R. Govender, G. Naidoo, Tommy V. Thathiah, M. Thathiah; joint hon. secretaries: M. Soobramoney Govender, Narsamulu Thathiah; joint hon. treasurers: V. Mannis Naidoo, A. Thathiah; hon. general auditor: Harry G. Thathiah; record clerk, A. Jigadas Govender; club's general manager: Tommy V. Thathiah.

### *Indian Airmen Back On Rand*

Mr. Man Mohan Singh, technical adviser in aviation to his His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala, father of sport in India, returned to Johannesburg on Saturday. With him are his two colleagues Mr. Dalal and Mr. Pochkhanawalla. Mr. Singh states that his record for free flights throughout the country now stands at 9,000 persons, and before he returns to India via East Africa and Cairo he will probably have taken up 20,000. He arrived in Johannesburg from India by Pusa Mot some months ago, and gave a large number of free flights to children and adults in Johannesburg, Durban and other centres. Among those who were taken up was a woman of 92, who had her first flight when Mr. Singh went to Kimberley. So entranced was she with the experience that she expressed the desire immediately to fly to Scotland. A woman of 97 also ventured into the air with Mr. Singh. He proposes now to give more free flights at Pretoria, after which he will leave for Dar-es-Salaam and Mombasa before going on to Nairobi and Cairo on his way to India.

### *Found Hanging In Dairy*

The body of B. Bolasingh, a middle-aged Indian, of Stanger, who carried on business as a tearoom proprietor and farmer, was found hanging from a beam in his dairy on January 24. The discovery was made by his son, who cut the body down. In the house young Singh found a letter in his father's handwriting which intimated that he was worried about his health and a building which was being built for him. An inquest will be held by the Magistrate of Stanger.

### *Stanger And District Andhra*

The third annual general meeting of the Stanger and District Sabha was held at Naidoo's Balcony on December 22, 1935. Mr. Gangarajoo presided. Mr. A. P. Naidoo dwelt on the valuable work rendered by officials and gave credit to the chairman for the birth of the Andhra Patasala. Mr. B. Virasamy Sirdar spoke in Telugu emphasizing that they should not neglect the mother tongue. Other speakers were Messrs. K. A. Moodley Perumall Naidoo and V. N. Reddi. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of £25 3s. 6d. The election of officials resulted as follows: President: Mr. Gangarajoo, Treasurer: Mr. R. C. Naidoo, Secretary: Mr. T. R. Naidoo; Committee: Messrs. B. Virasamy Sirdar, Narasiah Naidoo, Venkatesamy Naidoo.

### *Sanathan Hindu Patshala's Farewell*

On Sunday January 19, Mr. Ramjee Pramjee, member and committee of Shri Sanathan Hindi Patshala and Ramayan Sabha, Main Road, Mayville, left for India by the *S. S. Kenya* accompanied by his wife for a short visit. Among the Committee members present at the wharveside were Messrs. Ramsuran

Maharaj, F. Byroo, S. Kunie Sunder, S. Sewnarian Toorie, N. Tulsee Rajcoomar and C. N. Rana. Messrs. Ramsuran Maharaj and F. Byroo on behalf of the Sabha garlanded Mr. Ramjee Pramjee according to custom, and wishing him and his wife a happy bon voyage.

### *Saraswathi Educational Institute*

The Annual General Meeting of the above Institute was held recently at the premises of the Institute No 2 Rudolph Street, Port Elizabeth. There was a large gathering present when the Chairman Mr. K. S. Pillay, (of Utenhage) took the chair. After the usual prayers the Chairman declared the meeting open. The Chairman in the course of his presidential address dealt at length on the activities of the Institute since its inception. Owing to the lack of funds he said, it was not possible to continue with the School. He made an earnest appeal to the Indian Community especially the Tamilians to take more active interest in the affairs of the Institute. He said that it was the intention to send a few prominent members to the chief towns of South Africa to collect funds to enable them to erect a more commodious premises where Tamil and English may be taught. Messrs. J. Reddy, A. G. Moodly, G. Doraswami and G. Naidoo fully endorsed the Chairman's remarks and the following election took place for the ensuing year. Trustees Messrs. M. S. Nagan and J. Reddy; Chairman Mr. K. S. Pillay (re-elected); Treasurer Mr. G. Naidoo; Hon. Secretary Mr. P. Manickam.

### *Ankleswar And Mangrol District Mohammedan Association*

The annual meeting of the Ankleswar and Mangrol District Mohammedan Association was held at the Hindu Tamil Hall, Durban on Sunday afternoon. The chairman, M. E. Lakhi, explained the aims and objects of the Association, and said that property to the value of £1,500 had been bought. A resolution was passed thanking Hajee M. E. Lakhi, of Greytown, for donating a ward in Grey's Hospital, Maritzburg, for use by the Indian community. The following office-bearers were elected: Chairman: Hajee M. E. Lakhi; vice-chairman: M. H. Thotla; secretary: K. S. Patel; assistant secretary: A. E. Shaikjee; treasurer: M. C. Amin; also a working committee of 11 Durban members. The following agents were appointed for collecting fees in the country: K. Essack, Molvi Bayat, G. Essop, for Greytown; El-Haj E. M. Asvat, Molvi I. A. Panchbaya and E. M. Gangat, for Ladysmith; Molvi I. Molla and C. H. Borath, for North Coast; Olgar, for South Coast; Molvi Shangivi and M. E. Gathoo, for Johannesburg. The trustees were: Hajee M. E. Lakhi, Hajee I. S. Rhoola, Hajee A. Mahomed, El-Haj E. M. Asvat, K. Essack, D. E. Bayat, I. A. Moola, C. H. Thotla,

# India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

## Indians Overseas

**S**IR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS spoke appreciatively of Sir G. S. Bajpai's understanding of the problem of Indians overseas and the sympathetic attitude of the Government of India generally. In referring to the move in Madras to start an Association on the same lines as the Imperial Citizenship Association at Bombay he regarded it as very unfortunate that in striving for the improvement of status and conditions of our countrymen abroad, there should arise any spirit of rivalry. Madras, he felt, could make a special study of the problems of Indians in particular areas, if necessary but there are great advantages in working through and utilising the services of the Imperial Citizenship Association, which has an established position and whose representations carry unquestionable weight. It would be very much better, he thought, to strengthen the existing organisation than duplicate the machinery and weaken both.

## India's Weapon Is Of Persuasion

The member of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce Madras had an interview with the Hon'ble Sir G. S. Bajpai, Member of the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands recently when Sir G. S. Bajpai in the course of his reply to their representation said that he appreciated the suggestions made regarding the position of Agents of the Government of India. With regard to direct negotiations with other Governments regarding the positions of the Indian nationals, he said that since 1921, the Government of India had been corresponding directly with the Government of South Africa but in the case of the Colonial Governments it was found in practice to be easier to correspond with the Colonial Office instead of with the Colonies direct. In these negotiations the chief handicap of India was that since there was such a large Indian population in these countries and few of the nationals of these countries were settled in India, India's weapon was only that of argument and persuasion.

## India And Union Government

Swami Bhawanidaya, a representative of the South African Indian Congress, says Reuter, has submitted a statement to the Government of India against the Slums Act, and the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act. He also discussed matters of education with Sir Jagdish Prasad, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai,

Secretary for education for two days. The statement has been widely published by the Indian Press, which has commented editorially on the danger of the operation of the Slums Act on racial grounds, urging that the Indian Government should obtain satisfactory assurances. In an interview he stated that the Government of India was doing its best to safeguard the rights Indians hitherto had enjoyed in South Africa and is making representations shortly to the Union Government in regard to both laws. He will be placing the grievances of South African Indians at the Lucknow session of Congress, to which he has received an invitation from the President, Rajendra Prasad,

## A Mean Trick

Though the Lords were profuse in their sympathies for Lord Sinha, says the *Hindustan Times* no one was prepared to suggest the obvious and simple remedy when Lord Kinnoull raised the question of his being refused a seat, in the House of Lords. It was indeed suggested that it was open to him to petition the Crown, so that the matter might come before the Committee of Privileges, but after Lord Zetland's definition of the position of the existing law, it will be futile enterprise on which Lord Sinha has so far done well not to embark. For far sillier reasons, the law has before now been changed and from the fact that no one suggested this course, only one inference is possible. And in view of this, Lord Sinha would do well to have recourse to a more honourable remedy, than continually knocking at doors that will not open. To budding politicians in Britain, it has been said, a peerage is, more often than not, a calamity and when it comes by way of descent, it is a calamity that cannot be averted. But even so, if Lord Sinha insists on abandoning the empty symbol devoid of reality before his name, he would give the most fitting reply to the hereditary incompetents who are robbing him of his right by, what after all is, a mean trick and at the same time, raise himself immeasurably in the estimation of his countrymen.

## Revert To Tilak's Policy

A forceful plea for reverting to the policy enunciated by Lokmanya Tilak and capturing positions of power that may be open to the elected representatives of people under the new constitution, was put by Panditriday Nath Kunzru, President of the Indian Liberal Federation, at a public meeting held in

the Albert Hall, Calcutta, recently. He said:— "Fortified by the lesson of the past history I feel confident that if we take account of the realities of the situation and capture positions of power, we cannot either be traitors to the nation or be regarded as having forgotten our criticisms of the measures which we denounced as inimical to our interests. In my opinion, the best statesmanship and greatest sacrifice lies in forgetting our national pride and making it clear to those who want to put us in a difficult position, that we know how to extricate ourselves from an awkward situation by strength of our patriotism and by purity of our sacrifice.

## Aga Khan Weighed With Gold

Inaugurating the Golden Jubilee of his accession to the spiritual headship of the great sect of 5,000,000 Ismaili Mohammedans scattered in Asia, the Aga Khan on Jan. 20 says Reuter, in accordance with tradition, was weighed in scales against a heap of gold. The ceremony was held during a Durbar before 30,000 of the Aga Khan's followers amid scenes of great enthusiasm. The Aga Khan was dressed in purple robes with a green turban and required 16 stones in gold bullion coins to balance him. Its value was equivalent to £25,000 and it will be distributed to the poor.

## A Lucky Purchase

A lucky purchase was made in Benares by an officer in a British regiment. In examining the ornaments in a brass dealer's shop in the city the officer noticed a small statuette which appeared to be of brass with glass eyes. He bought it for £1. After cleaning the statuette he became convinced that it was valuable and took it to an expert, who declared that it was solid gold with eyes of rose diamonds over a thousand years old. The officer declined an offer of £10,750 for the statuette complete, but sold the diamonds for £3,960. He is shortly going on leave to England where he hopes to sell the statuette. Meanwhile hundreds of people are flocking to the brass dealer's shop buying ornaments at ridiculous prices in the hopes of a further lucky purchase.



# INDUSTRIALIZATION: WHAT THEY SAY

THE following is an analysis of the philosophy of non-industrialization, pithily put by the "Catholic Workers" of America.

1. Lenin said "The world cannot be half industrial and half agricultural.
2. England, Germany Japan and America have become industrialized.
3. Soviet Russia is trying to keep up with England, Germany Japan and America.
4. When all the world will be industrialized every country will be looking for foreign markets.
5. But, when every country will be industrialized you will not have foreign markets.

## Mechanized Labour

1. Gandhi says: "Industrialism is evil."

2. Industrialism is evil because it brings idleness both to capitalist class and working class.
3. Idleness does no good both to the capitalist class and to the working class.
4. Creative labour is what keeps people out of mischief.
5. Creative labour is craft labour.
6. Mechanized labour is not creative labour.

## No Pleasure In Work

1. Carlyle says: "He who has found his work let him look for no other blessedness."
2. But workmen cannot find happiness in mechanized work.
3. As Charles Devas says: "The great majority having to perform some mechanized operation which requires little thought and allows no originality and which concerns an object in the transformation of which whether previous or sub-

sequent they have no part, cannot take pleasure in their work."

## Industrialism And Art

1. Eric Gill says. The notion of work has been separated from the notion of art.
2. The notion of the useful has been separated from the notion of the beautiful.
3. The artist, that is to say, the responsible workmen, has been separated from all other workmen.
4. The factory hand has no responsibility for what he produces.
5. He has been reduced to a sub-human condition of intellectual irresponsibility.
6. Industrialism has realised the artist from the necessity of making anything useful.
7. Industrialism has also released the workman from making anything amusing.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### MISCEGENATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

To The Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—May I crave the hospitality of a small space in your widely read newspaper to point out the trend of the present situation of the Indian and Native admixtures and vice versa which is getting from bad to worse, and ever since my return to this country—this question has caused me much pain.

Every self-respecting Indian Citizen of South Africa will not, under any circumstances regard the matter with less seriousness. The number of inter-mixtures of Indian and Native and Native and Indian in recent years is a growing menace of the present day. In view of the fact, I should like to impress that if this evil could not be remedied now, when it is obviously within the compass, it cannot be remedied at anytime. The result would

then be that we would become a mixed race and the word "Indian" would gradually be replaced by the term Coloured.

The evil is rapidly growing, and developing a process towards the moral decay of the Indians in South Africa. If we are to remain as pure Indians in this country, no stone must be left unturned to eradicate this evil by all means even with the aid of the Government of the Union of South Africa.

A few months back, I read with interest in the daily newspaper of the Agent's speech, in which he strongly resented the Indians and Natives living side by side. Neither the Government of the Union nor our fellow-countrymen have realized the seriousness of the situation so as to bring about a change in the solving of the problem.

There is nothing to prevent a Native marrying an Indian girl nor an Indian marrying a native girl. The Court has no jurisdiction over the matter and the Police is powerless, unless a law is enacted similar to the one protecting the Europeans from mixing with Indians and Natives. The recent happenings in this district (Stanger) will in itself bear testimony of how serious the whole position is and if we are to be looked upon as Indians of self-respect, we ought to agitate till a law is enacted to deal with this affair. It is also the first and foremost duty of the various organizations representing the Indian population to make a bold move in the matter.

I am etc.,

C. VARADHARAJULU NAIDU.

## Reviews

### Irish Athletic Movement

### The New Outlook

WE have received the second number of the *New Outlook* an international monthly magazine printed and published at Delhi. This issue contains a full page portrait of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other eminent persons who have contributed to the magazine. The articles are well chosen with a new outlook and the general get up of the paper is excellent. The annual subscription is moderately priced at 4/- and could be got from 1923, Charkte Valan, Delhi.

(By Mr. Indulal Yajnik, published by Messrs. Yeshanand & Co., P.B. 1020, Bombay, Price Annas 4/-). This little brochure covers only 40 pages, yet it is highly interesting. The story of the Movement coincide with the story of the Gaelic Athletic Association, which celebrated its Golden Jubilee only recently. That it has lived for over fifty years is in itself positive of its strong foundation, on which has been built the "mountain-fortress, which to-day guards the man-

hood of Ireland and keeps it true to its destiny," to use the words of its Secretary-General. The booklet is profusely illustrated and we congratulate the publishers for fixing the price at the modest figure of annas four only. Indian Athletic Institutions, Gymkhanas, Sports Clubs and School and College Libraries in general, we are sure, will not fail to appreciate this effort, which is only the forerunner of a series of booklets, which are to be placed before the public presenting different aspects of modern Ireland.

## Weddings

**SADHASEW MAHARAJ**—brother of Mr. Keshoprasadh Maharaj and the youngest son of the late Mr. Sreepath Maharaj of Crescent Street, Overport was married at the bride's residence on Sunday Jan 19 to the youngest sister of Mr. B. Sookdhew Singh of 202, Bellair Road, Mayville. There was a fairly large gathering of friends and relatives present and both the bride and bridegroom were the recipients of many handsome presents.

o o o

The marriages of Sirpat son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Roopnarin and Seokdeo son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ramsuroop of Garbutt Road, Sydenham, with the daughters of Messrs Rajcoomar and Ajodya of Keal Road Sydenham took place on Monday Jan 20. There were many valuable presents for the bride and bridegroom and there were numerous friends and relatives present at the wedding.

o o o

The marriage of Kunnia Teddy, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. V. N. Thumbadoo with Papammah third daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Maistry and niece of Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Maistry of Umbilo Road will take place at the bridegroom's residence 'Trichy Villa', Overport on Sunday February 2.

o o o

A grand wedding took place at Plane Street, Tongaat, on Sunday January 12 between Hoozen Bi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Saibe of Tongaat, and Mohideen Sheriff, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ebrahim Sheriff of West Road, Overport. There were nearly 500 people present and they were all catered for and entertained. Mr. Mohamed Yusuph of Tongaat mosque officiated the marriage ceremony. Mr. Shaik Amod of Overport acted as M.C. who in his speech thanked the guests on behalf of the host for responding to the invitation. Other speakers were Messrs. Ebrahim Sheriff, Mohamed Yusuph and E. J. Cheonoo. Musical items were rendered by the Tongaat Orchestra Coy.

o o o

The marriage of Hafiza (third daughter of late E. M. Haffajee) and niece of Mr. Hajee Ahmed Mahomed Haffajee with Sullman the second son of the Hajee Mahomed Mamoojee Bayat, took place on Sunday January 26 at Hardinge Street, Estcourt.

## Social And Personal

**MR. ANAND RAI** Principal of Depot Road Government Indian School arrived last Tuesday Jan 28 after an extensive tour of India visiting many places of interest and educational institutions.

Principal Mr. D. M. Desai, of Middelburg Government Indian School, has completed European Teachers' Second class Certificate Examination—of Transvaal Education Department.

—o—

Dr. Furse, Bishop of St. Albans and formerly Bishop of Pretoria, has been appointed Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

## Obituary

**SPORTSMEN** throughout South Africa will learn with regret of the death of Mr. Lazarus Sigamoney, of Salisbury, Rhodesia. He was a player of the Blue Bells in the old days, and a fine sportsman. We sympathise with the members of his family.

There passed away peacefully at his residence the late Mr. V. V. Naidoo, who was up to the time of his death, employed at the Boys' High School, Durban, as Chef. He was Chairman of the H.Y.M.A. (Newcastle), an enthusiastic Tamil Scholar always keen on vernacular being taught to all sections of the community. He was cremated at Newcastle on January 19. Sympathy is extended to his wife, two sons and four married daughters in their sad loss.

Mr. D. M. Desai, Principal, Middelburg Indian School writes in the *Middelburg Observer*:— Miss M. L. Peters, who was appointed as assistant teacher for the Middelburg Indian Government School for the last term, had within a brief period of her stay, become so popular that at the special request of the members of the local Indian community, she withdrew her resignation from the Transvaal Education Department, and her term of appointment was extended. But as irony of fate would have it, when she left for Durban for the Xmas holidays, she contracted enteric fever and, after two weeks' illness, she passed away at her home in Durban on January 14. May her soul rest in peace. On behalf of my school and the members of the Indian community, I have been asked to convey their heartfelt sympathy to the Peters family in their irreparable loss. Mr. A. Sigamoney from Pretoria writes:— She was a popular personality amongst the Indians of Pretoria during her few years stay as a Teacher in the Government Indian School. She took a prominent part in many social activities and was the Hon. Secretary to the Pretoria Indian Women's Association. She rendered many invaluable services to the Association. Sincere sympathy is extended to her family in their sad bereavement.

## Death Of The King

### Messages Of Condolence

#### Zoutpansburg Indian Congress

**THE** Indian Community of Louis Trichardt voiced their deep grief at the sudden and lamented demise of their King Emperor. "The late King" said the Indian spokesman at the meeting, "always took a great interest in their affairs and we feel that in him we always had, not only a wise ruler, but also a dear friend." As members of a great country, numbering millions of people, they felt greatly honoured to have been asked to join the European population in adding their respectful condolences. In the death of King George the Fifth they have lost one of the greatest rulers in the world, and they would like the Mayor to convey to the authorities their deepest sympathy with His Majesty King Edward the Eighth, the Queen Mother and the Royal Family, and to add that we affirm our loyalty and affection to our new King Emperor.

#### Pretoria Indians

The following telegram has been sent to the Officer Administrating the Government, Sir John Wessels, by Mr. Akoojee, President of the Pretoria Indian Congress: "Please convey to the Queen Mother, His Majesty King Edward VIII., and the members of the Royal Family our deep and heartfelt sympathy in the loss sustained by the death of our King Emperor."

#### Veda Dharma Sabha

Precedence was given to the following resolution which was moved from the chair last Sunday at Maritzburg and was passed, all standing as a mark of respect: "This mass meeting of Hindus held under the auspices of the Veda Dharma Sabha, hereby records its heartfelt sympathy on the death of His Majesty King George V., and sends its humble condolence to King Edward VIII. and the Royal Family. This meeting further expresses its profound loyalty to the King."

#### Indian Social Service Committee

The following message has been sent by the Indian Social Service Committee to the Minister of External Affairs for transmission:— "The Indian Social Service Committee respectfully tenders to Her Majesty, King Edward VIII and the Royal Family their profound and sincere sympathy in their sad and irreparable loss sustained by them in particular and the British Empire in general, and fervently pray Almighty God may grant them fortitude and comfort and the departed soul of the late beloved Sovereign eternal rest in peace."

#### Congress Jubilee Albums

An artistic Jubilee Album containing the photos of all Congress Presidents from 1885 to 1935. PRICE: 2/6

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