

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

The Agent's Report

COMMENTING on the report of the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa for the year ending December 1934, *The Leader* (Allahabad) writes:—"We are not at all satisfied with the progress of events in that country in respect of what is called the Indian problem. There is much in the present situation to cause alarm among the Indian community. There is the Slums Act, for instance, which was passed by the Union Parliament in 1934 to clear slums in the municipalities of the Union. . . . But even if there were no Slums Act there is the Asiatic Land Tenure Act which the Government now propose to enforce and under which Indians in the Transvaal can reside and trade in future only in areas specially set apart for them. We have no hesitation in saying that the Asiatic Land Tenure Act is a breach of the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement of 1914 and the Capetown Agreement of 1926. The grievances of the English settlers in the Dutch republics were not half so serious as those of the Indian settlers to-day. And yet the British Government thought it necessary to go to war against the Boers in defence of the rights of their nationals. What are they doing to protect the rights of Indians who are being so cruelly treated by one of their own Dominions? The Agent's report says nothing on the subject"

It must be remembered that our troubles in South Africa have been accentuated only after the advent of the British people in South Africa. If the Boers have been unfriendly the British have by no means been too friendly. If the Agent's report is silent on these matters the reason is presumably this that the Agent is more anxious to see that the good relations between the Government of the Union and the Government of India are not in any way jeopardised than he is to safeguard the rights and interests, nay, even the national honour of India.

Departure Of The Indian Airmen

The Parsee airmen Messrs. Dalal and Pochkhanawala who after having had a smash at Mpika just before reaching Rhodesia and terrifying experiences in the forests had arrived by rail route in

the Union in October last year and to whom being dejected at their failure in their enterprise of flying from India to Capetown and back, the Indian community of Natal and the Transvaal had very generously presented a new aeroplane costing over £1,400 in order to enable them to complete their enterprise and who having commenced their return flight in last November from Johannesburg had another mishap at Victoria West owing to a very strong gale and had to return back to Johannesburg to have their aeroplane repaired have left Johannesburg last Sunday morning. Mr. Manmohansingh whose name will be remembered by hundreds of Europeans and Indians for the free flips he had very generously given them has sold

Mahatma Gandhi's Health

MR. MAHADEV DESAI, Mahatma Gandhi's secretary, cables to us from Ahmedabad stating that Mahatma Gandhi's blood pressure is now normal and that his condition is excellent.

his old plane and has left with the Parsee airmen. In recognition of his generosity the Indians of Johannesburg presented Mr. Manmohansingh with a purse of £180. Of this amount Mr. Manmohan Singh gave away £45 to the Witwatersrand University. The airmen were given a hearty send-off at the Germiston aerodrome by a large crowd. The airmen are making the trip in short stages and will be giving free flights at various centres until they reach Nairobi, when they will attempt a direct flight, via Cairo, to India. While in South Africa Mr. Singh has taken up nearly 10,000 passengers of all races.

Mr. S. B. Mehd's Health

Mr. S. B. Mehd who had a serious motor accident last October on the

Johannesburg-Pretoria road while he was engaged in collecting funds for a new aeroplane for the Parsee airmen Messrs. Dalal and Pochkhanawala, was discharged last Sunday from the Johannesburg hospital after four months. Mr. Mehd has lost forty-five pounds in weight and his right arm and leg which were seriously fractured are not yet in their normal condition. It will take a few months before he can use them freely. He is otherwise in a fairly satisfactory condition. Mr. Mehd arrived accompanied by Molvi I. A. Cachalia on Monday and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Manilal Gandhi at the Phoenix Settlement where he will stay for some time to recuperate his health. A large crowd of Indian friends were present at the Johannesburg station to see Mr. Mehd off. Mr. Mehd wishes through these columns to thank them and all those who continuously visited him at the hospital for their good wishes.

Orient Lane Area

The Durban City Council has been advised by the Minister of Public Health that he has confirmed the action of the Council in deciding to treat the Orient Lane area as a single set of premises under the Slums Act. All the appellants have been advised accordingly by the Secretary for Public Health. The matter was before the Public Health Committee of the City Council when Councillors discussed the next steps to clean out the area.

Experiment Fails In Rhodesia

The experiment of replacing Native telegraph messengers with white lads, which has been proceeding in Bulawayo for the past couple of years, has proved a failure in the eyes of the authorities and has been abandoned. On January 31 the remaining boys, numbering about a dozen, were paid a month's wages in lieu of notice and Natives are again to be employed. The official explanation, it is reported, is that sufficient recruits are not forthcoming to maintain the necessary complement and it is undesirable that white boys should work alongside Natives, but it is gathered that the boys have not shown either aptitude or inclination for this job.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1936

Indians Denied Land, Bread And Education

Indians May Not Have Land

FARMERS in the district, says a Ladysmith message, are very indignant at the result of the sale of the Government farm, "The Falls," which, after a public auction, was knocked down to an Indian buyer. A petition is being sent to the Minister of Agriculture asking him not to confirm the sale. Four Farmers' Associations have taken the matter up and the assistance of Mr. W. Cochrane, M.P. for Klip River, is being obtained. The farm, which is 1,200 acres in extent, is situated in the Thorn Country at the junction of the Klip and Tugela Rivers. It stood on Crown lands which were useless for an agricultural farm but good for a grazing farm and stock do well there. Several tenants have failed to make it pay and when the last occupier gave it up Messrs. Walton & Tatham were instructed to sell to the highest bidder at the upset price of 6s. 3d. an acre. Bidding started at 6s. 4d. There were only two bidding for the farm, a Mr. Charles Porrill, a prominent Ladysmith farmer, and an Indian. Mr. Porrill stopped bidding at 10s. and the auctioneer, having no instructions to the contrary, knocked down the farm subject to confirmation to the Indian buyer at 10s. 1d. an acre. European farmers in the district it is stated will use every means to prevent transfer to the Indian.

There cannot be a more glaring example of the dog in the manger policy. Here is a farm on Crown lands useless for agriculture on which several tenants had tried but failed to make it pay. An Indian now takes his chance. He happens to be the highest bidder and gets the land, rejected by European farmers, knocked down to his name. But what a barking.

One would like to know if these protestants are Christians. If they are it is indeed a poor exhibition of Christianity.

Indians May Not Have Education

Following the donation of property in Prinsloo Street, Pretoria, by Mr. Noor Mahomed Ayob to be used for the erection of an Indian school the City Council has lodged strong objections to the Administrator against the erection of an Indian school anywhere in Pretoria. We have just quoted an instance above where Europeans are agitating for denying Indians land, even though it be land that has been rejected by Europeans. Here is an illustration where no less a responsible authority than the Municipal Council of Pretoria is agitating for denying Indians education, even though they may be prepared to help themselves.

Indians May Not Trade

The President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Pretoria Branch, Mr. Essop Acoojee, in the course of his speech at a recent meeting of protest against the proposed Asiatic Bazaar regulations cited a case of an Indian trading for the last fifteen years without a change of place in one of the suburbs of Pretoria who desired owing to his old age to take his eldest son in business but his application was refused by the Municipality under the powers vested in it by the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance. The young man we are told is well trained and is fully qualified to conduct his father's business but finds that his commercial training is of no use to him. Here then is an illustration where the Indian is denied even the right to trade which is the

only means he has to earn an honest livelihood. So the Indian may not have land, he may not have learning, he may not have bread—and these are the three God-given rights of every human-being! What may the Indian then have? The reply is: he may live a dog's life in South Africa or to clear out. Or if he has any self-respect in him and considers it to be above everything else then he will have to be prepared to give up his very life to maintain it.

Fountain of Wisdom

Is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take but as for me, give me liberty; or give me death.

—PATRICK HENRY.

Social And Personal

THE Governor-General and Lady Clarendon will sail for South Africa on Friday (to-day) in the *Stirling Castle*, accompanied by Lady Hyde and her two children.

—o—

Mr. H. R. Piers, Chief Magistrate of Pretoria, has been transferred to Durban as Chief Magistrate to fill the place rendered vacant by the death of Mr. W. A. Rowan. Mr. J. L. Pretorius will come to Pretoria as Chief Magistrate on transfer from Port Elizabeth, and Mr. M. J. Streak, of the Johannesburg Magistrate's Office, will be transferred to Port Elizabeth as Chief Magistrate.

—o—

Mr. H. A. O'Connor, a former Councillor of Durban, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace to the Sydenham district.

—o—

Mr. F. D. Hugo, Superintendent of Education in Natal, and Mrs. Hugo, who have spent the past six months in England, are returning to South Africa in the *Kenilworth Castle*, which is due in Durban on Sunday, February 9.

—o—

Dr. Robert Broom of the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria has been unanimously elected as honorary member of the New York Academy of Sciences. The Academy of Sciences is probably the leading scientific institution in the United States and honorary membership is limited to 50 names selected from the most eminent scientists of the various countries of the world.

PRETORIA ASIATIC BAZAAR REGULATIONS

INDIANS HOLD PROTEST MEETING

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress (Pretoria Branch) was held at the Royal Kinema, Asiatic Bazaar, on Sunday January 26 to discuss the proposed Pretoria Asiatic Bazaar Regulations.

Before the proceedings commenced the following motion of condolence for the late King George V, all standing as a mark of respect.

"That this meeting representing the Pretoria and district Indians deeply mourns the sad demise of His Majesty King George V, and extends its heartfelt sympathy to Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family".

"That this meeting expresses its unswerving loyalty to His Majesty King Edward VIII to his person and the throne".

The President Mr. Essop Akoojee in the course of his speech said they had gathered that afternoon to discuss the new disabilities that were to be imposed upon them very shortly by the passing of the proposed new Asiatic Bazaar Regulations.

"Restrictions after restrictions were heaped upon us by the very Government, who had solemnly undertaken, as embodied in the Capetown Agreement, to treat our people in this country as part and parcel of the general population and not to allow us to lag behind any other section; and to afford those of us who wished to remain in this country and maintain the Western standards of living the op-

portunity to do so. "We cherished high hopes on this upliftment Clause of the Agreement" continued the speaker, "but after the lapse of nine years we find to our regret that the Capetown Agreement has worked contrary to our interest and is onesided."

The proposed Regulations for the Bazaar which are about to be passed by the City Council are the height of humiliation which no civilized people can possibly tolerate. Even in a segregated area you are not to own the land on which you can build your dwellings though such was the contemplation of Act 3 of 1885. The freedom of movement you have been enjoying for the last forty years since the creation of this Bazaar is to be taken away from you, you cannot live as other free citizens, you will have to live under the strict control of the Superintendent, like Natives in the Municipal Compound. If you go into details of the proposed Regulations you will find that they create a very peculiar position for our community. You will have to carry half a dozen permits, you will have to report every now and then to the Superintendent if you happen to be a sub-tenant or a lodger and not only that but you will have to pay a shilling tax per head per month to the City Council. All this means that you will be treated just as though you were a lot of cattle herded in a Kraal. The shilling tax is nothing else but a pass system and failure to pay the monthly tax you are liable to be prosecuted.

Therefore it brands you as criminals. There can be nothing more humiliating. For over forty years the Indian residents of this Bazaar have given no cause to the City Council to inflict such humiliations on us.

In conclusion-I appeal to you all assembled here to be awake and alert in facing the impending calamity as one man and raise your voice and get it heard by the City Fathers in whose hands our destiny lies.

The following resolutions were then carried unanimously:—

That this meeting records its strong protest against the proposed Pretoria Asiatic Bazaar Regulations in so far as they impose racial stigma and restrict the freedom of the residents of the Bazaar and brand them as criminals by compelling them to carry various sorts of permits, such as lodgers permit which embodies the pass system with a monthly shilling tax per head.

This meeting hereby requests the City Council to reconsider and revise the proposed Regulations so that the Indian resident of the Bazaar may develop to the fullness of their capacity and enjoy the perfect freedom as other citizens of the city.

That this meeting is of opinion that for the smooth working of the Bazaar a permanent committee of representative residents of the Bazaar and equal members of the City Council be appointed who can discuss matters, say every month, to find amicable solutions of the problems that may arise from time to time.

NEW INDIAN SCHOOL AT SPRINGS

WITH accommodation for 100 children, the first Indian school to be established in Springs was opened on Monday afternoon, Jan. 28, by the Mayor of Springs (Cr. P. A. M. Brink) in the presence of a large gathering.

The school had been erected in the Asiatic Bazaar by the Indian community to serve the needs of the 500 Indians resident there. Hitherto accommodation has been found in the coloured school, which is a mile from the Bazaar.

The Mayor was garlanded by Mr. G. Bandhoo, chairman of the Indian School Committee, amid loud applause, who said that it gave him great pleasure to have with them so many distinguished Europeans. They had been living in the Asiatic Bazaar for the last thirteen years, and year by year the population of the Bazaar had increased. They had

got at least 100 children to attend to, and all were of school-going age. At present they were attending the coloured school, which was about a mile and a half from where they were. It was exceedingly difficult for young children to go so far, and they felt that it was absolutely necessary to have an Indian school. Accordingly, in 1933, he with the Indian community had taken the matter up.

The Mayor (Cr. P. A. M. Brink) in declaring the school open, expressed the hope that the building would be one from which the Indian community would derive much benefit and pleasure. Education was a very important matter in the life of any community, and to the Indian community, who were essentially a business race, it must mean very much. The Education Department also saw the necessity for the school, and in 1935

permission was given for its building. The Hindu community promised to supply the building without rent for one year. The fact that their children had hitherto had to go among a strange community for their education was a distinct hardship. They were very fortunate indeed, he thought in having as their first Principal a man so able and efficient as Mr. Noble. He felt sure they would all feel happy to take possession of a building which had been the result of their own efforts. He hoped that the new school would prove a blessing to their people, and assured them of the co-operation of the Town Council at all times.

The Mayor and Mayoress were thanked for the great interest they had shown in the welfare of the Indian people, and Mr. G. Bandhoo presented a bouquet to the Mayoress.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION

THE following message was read by Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, at Bombay and by Congress leaders at meetings all over India on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebrations:—

"This day fifty years ago the National Congress met for the first time in Bombay with only a sprinkling of delegates who could hardly be called representatives but who, nevertheless, were true servants of the people of India. This Congress had the freedom of the people as its definite goal, but 'freedom' was an undefined word. It has now obtained concrete shape; it means Poorna Swaraj or complete Independence; it means control by chosen representatives in India. It means freedom not for one class or race or clan, but freedom for all, including the poorest of her people. In order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom. The means for the attainment of that goal are well defined. They must be legitimate and peaceful. These means had been knowingly adopted by the Congress since 1920. In their most acute form, they included the non-violent non-co-operation and civil disobedience, i.e., non-violent resistance under which thousands of people, men and women, suffered imprisonment, confiscation of property and loss of their cherished possessions. Many suffered personal injury, even death, through firing, lathi charges and the like. For reasons well-known to all, civil resistance has been suspended.

"From very small beginnings, the Congress have now become a most powerful political organisation representing the masses of India, and has branches covering the whole of the country from the Himalayas in the north to Kanyakumari in the extreme south. Its present programme includes membership in legislatures, revival of and encouragement of hand-weaving, promotion of useful village small industries, reconstruction of village life in its economic, educational, social and hygienic aspects, removal of untouchability, promotion of inter-communal unity, total abstinence, national education, spread of useful knowledge among the adult population, organisation of industrial labour, organisation of peasants and improvement of their economic condition by the revival of village industries.

"The Congress covers about every sphere of 'national activity. It has had

the adherence of some of the noblest of men and women of India as also of the masses who responded to the Congress call to sacrifice. Such an organisation may well be proud of its achievement. But this is no time for jubilation or resting on our oars. The work yet to be accomplished is great and needs much patient toil, endless sacrifice and un-

AWAKE

Waken, O! Mother! thy children implore thee,
Who kneel in thy presence to serve and adore thee!
The night is aflood with a dream of the morrow,
Why still dost thou sleep in thy bondage of sorrow?

Awaken and sever the woes that enthrall us,

And hallow our hands for the triumphs that call us!
Are we not thine, O Belov'd, to inherit

The manifold pride and power of thy spirit?

Ne'er shall we fail thee, forsake thee or falter,

Whose hearts are thy home and thy shield and thine altar,
Lo, we would thrill the high stars with thy story,
And set thee again in the forefront of glory.

HINDUS: Mother, the flowers of our worship have crowned thee!

PARSEES: Mother, the flame of our hope shall surround thee!

MUSLIMANS: Mother, the sword of our love shall defend thee!

CHRISTIANS: Mother, the song of our faith shall attend thee!

ALL CREEDS: Shall not our dauntless devotion avail thee?

Hearken! O, queen and O, Goddess, we hail thee.

—SAROJINI NAIDU.

flinching determination. Let us bow down our heads to all those men, women and children—known and unknown—who laid down their lives for the freedom of India, who have suffered woes and privations and who still are paying penalty for loving their Motherland. Let us to-day also in grateful reverence recall the services of those who

sowed the seeds of this mighty organisation, who nurtured it with their unremitting labour and sacrifice.

"A small seedling that was planted fifty years ago now had grown into a mighty tree with branches spreading over this vast country and has now blossomed in the sacrifices of Congress men and women. It is for those that are now left behind to nourish the tree by their services and sacrifice, so that it may bear fruit and make India a free and prosperous country that nature has intended her to be. Let this be a day of renewing our resolve to win Poorna Swaraj, which in the late Lokmanya's words is our birth-right."

Messages From Distinguished Persons

The following are the messages from:—

M. Romain Rolland

M. Romain Rolland, the French writer, sent the following message to the Congress on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee says:—

The work of the Congress has been great and beautiful. It has addressed itself to the task of winning freedom for India in which it should be successful. That is the ardent desire of all free spirits in the world who have love of justice and humanity at heart" he adds:—

"The human civilisation would remain incomplete and mutilated so long as India has not acquired the plenitude of freedom which is her right".

Dr. Tagore

"Destiny of India has chosen for its ally the power of a soul and not of muscle and she is to raise the history of man from its muddy level of physical conflicts to higher moral attitudes"

Pandit Jawaharlal

"Through travail and sorrow we may not forget our cause and goal. May the Congress achieve independence and freedom for the Indian masses".

Mr. Rash Behari Bose

Mr. Rash Behari Bose has sent the following cable from Japan to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President:—

"Tokyo Indians' meeting wish Congress all success towards achieving independence".

INDIANS AND SEGREGATION

WHAT INDIA SAYS

THUS the *Bombay Sentinel*: The Johannesburg Municipal Council has now affirmed the recommendation, necessitated by the report of the Tenure Act Commission, that certain areas should be excluded from the operation of the Gold Law for occupation by Asiatics. The Municipal Council has also decided to acquire a township for sole occupation by the Indian community. Europeans being rigorously excluded from it.

The Agent General to the Government of India, Sir Raza Ali, welcomes the proposal because it assures to Indians security of land tenure, though, he thinks, on account of the segregation involved the proposal will be unacceptable to Indians.

For himself, he "warmly welcomed" the proposal, as he hoped it would give an incentive to Indians to improve their living conditions. Indians, however, have not yet made up their minds whether to accept or oppose the proposals.

There is little doubt that Indians have gained one concession, though at the same time it makes their position even worse by making them accept a policy of segregation which they have all along resisted. The only reason for this segregation is not that Indians are not careful to keep their surroundings

clean, but that the white traders want to segregate them for their own purpose so as to remove some of their keen competitors to distance.

This step will ruin Indians and their trade, which the whites were unable to do hitherto, in spite of false propaganda and systematic hate. The concessions which Indians gain is valueless when one considers that by segregation their traders will be wholly ruined, as their white customers cannot be expected to follow them to distant reservations far away from the European part of the town.

The Agent-General is too optimistic in this regard. It is the business of the Municipal Council, to which Indians equally with the whites pay their rates to see that they have the same efficient sanitary and other services from the Municipal Council as the whites are getting.

But evidently, the economic interests of a few white traders are of greater importance to the Municipal Council than the well-being of Indians who have made their home in South Africa.

We hope the Indian community will refuse to accept this one-sided and objectionable solution of the problem, which is not only harmful, but humiliating to them.

It is possible that opinion may be divided on the question, but we hope that the greatest good of the largest numbers will be the one criterion and the most important consideration which will weigh with the Indian community.

The most surprising part of the business is that the Agent-General "for himself warmly advocated the security of land tenure." We do not know why. Obviously he believes that vested interests are of greater importance to the Indians than their national honour.

The very principle of segregation must be condemned. It concedes a very noxious principle to the whites. If Indians are now living in unhealthy and insanitary surroundings, it is the business of the municipal administration to teach Indians their duty to themselves and to the other communities with whom they may be living.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the Indian community will not give up an important right for an illusory concession, and insist on the administration doing them the fullest justice.

The *Bombay Chronicle* under "A New Menace" concludes thus:

The Congress should never countenance the principal of racial segregation whatever the attitude of the Agent or the Government of India.

INDIANS AND THE EMPIRE

THE need of finding an outlet overseas for Indians was drawn attention to by the Conservative Mr. Hannah in his maiden speech in the course of the recent debate on Empire migration in the House of Commons. He said millions in the British India sought new homes. The Dominions for good reasons did not want men of Asiatic stock. It is not the faults but the virtues of Asiatics that make it undesirable. They live together as Asiatic workmen just as good as ours, but an Indian requires much less to fulfil his simple wants. Mr. Hannah suggested that there are areas in East Africa still largely unpopulated. They are the countries to which the Asiatics have gone centuries ago and carried out the magnificent work of civilising the African.

'Bombay Sentinel'

Commenting on the above the *Bombay Sentinel* writes:—

It is not our purpose here to probe into the causes of the phenomenal poverty of Indians, for they are too well-known to every one. We have to take India's poverty as an accepted fact

which cannot be gainsaid. It is notorious that no effort whatever has been made to improve or do away with those conditions which make for that poverty,—rather they have been aggravated for various reasons.

It is useless to call Indians citizens of the British Empire and then shut the door against them wherever they go. Such humiliations are not likely to make them proud of their citizenship, particularly since it is their very virtues which militate against them.

Mr. Hannah said there were vast tracts in East Africa which are still unpopulated, which can very well be occupied by Indians. Perhaps, he is unaware that the white settlers in East Africa has been conspiring their utmost for the last many years to drive Indians out of East Africa.

Only the other day, one of the settlers openly discussed in the "Round Table" about the main object of the white settlers—which was to drive Indians out of East Africa altogether. Similar attempts have been made and are being made in South Africa, though Indians

have as much right to be there as any of the whites, since they were born and bred there and are citizens of the South African Union.

But the grievance of Indians are unheeded, and every year greater pressure continues to be put on them, for the purpose of squeezing them out of South Africa. In the other Dominions, Indians are equally unwelcome.

It would have been more honest, and certainly more just and equitable to Indians, if the whole question were to be frankly discussed and settled for once, for the present uncertainty merely helps to heap more humiliations on the heads of Indians.

'Hindustan Times'

Thus the *Hindustan Times*:—

Mr. T. Hannah, M.P. for Wolverhampton, in spite of his Conservative affiliations, showed genuine interest and imagination when he suggested that there were large areas in East Africa still largely unpopulated which should be thrown open to colonization by Indians, during the Commons debate on

Empire migration. But Major Grogan and Lord Francis Scott, as the carriers of the white man's burden in that part of the world, demur. In fact they have been striving might and main to hound out the Indians from that colony. A similar endeavour is in progress in Zanzibar and a number of other places

in the Empire. As Mr. Hannah says, the opposition on the part of the Dominions is due not to the faults of Indians but to their virtues. He says: "Asiatic workmen were just as good as western workmen, but required much less to fulfil their simple wants." The dog-in-the-manger policy of the Dominions

apart, where is the fairness in preventing Indians colonizing, and adding to the prosperity of, areas in which the whites cannot, owing to climatic and other handicaps, settle and prosper? Will the newly constituted Empire Settlement Board interest themselves in the plight of Indians in Zanzibar and East Africa?

South African News In Brief

Insolvency Law Revision

REVISION of the Insolvency Act of 1916 will take place when the Insolvency Bill, 1936, passes through the Union Parliament. The Bill will come before this session of Parliament. It is a consolidation of the provisions of the existing insolvency law, amended in accordance with the findings of the select committee appointed to investigate the position last year. The Bill is to be introduced by the Minister of Justice. One of the interesting phases of the proposed legislation is that relating to the effect of sequestration on the property of the spouse of the insolvent. This is a particularly lengthy section.

Natal Provincial Council

The Natal Provincial Council will meet on Tuesday, March 17, at 10 a.m. for the despatch of business, according to a proclamation in the *Provincial Gazette*. The Council first prorogued to February 5.

S.A. Wage Board Appointed

The Governor-General has appointed the following members to constitute the Wage Board provided for in the Wage Act, 1925:—Mr. Frank McGregor (Chairman), Chief Clerk of the Department of Labour and Social Welfare, Registrar of Trade Unions and Employees' Organizations and Inspector of Apprenticeship; Dr. J. H. Botha, Professor of Economics at the University of Stellenbosch; and Mr. W. H. Windsor, Additional Magistrate at Maritzburg. The Government has further decided to appoint women *ad hoc* members whenever the Board investigates any industry or trade in which female labour is materially concerned.

Institute Of Race Relations

The sixth annual report of the South African Institute of Race Relations has just been published and contains an interesting survey of the Institute's work during 1935. During last year the work of the Institute covered a wide field. Realising that adverse social and economic conditions of life among Europeans and non-Europeans profoundly affect race relations, the Institute has included in its activities the initiation and support of efforts for the social welfare of the racial

groups and co operation with other bodies in social welfare work. Efforts have also been made to develop child welfare work among non-European communities. The report includes a statement of the financial standing of the Institute.

Provincial Revenue Figures

Provincial revenue collections from April, 1934, to the end of the year totalled £3,727,954. The Transvaal's total was £1,930,034, which is about £150,000 in excess of the amount for the corresponding period of the previous year. Natal's total was £416,583; the Cape Province £1,127,163, and the Free State's £254,177.

New Condensed Milk Factories

In the House of Assembly last Tuesday according to a reply given by the Minister of Agriculture to Mr. J. S. Marwick, the Dairy Industry Control Board had recommended the registration of two new condensed milk factories—one at Standerton and one at Kirkwood.

Transvaal Provincial Council's Session

The present Transvaal Provincial Council meets for its last session on March 3. It is very doubtful that this council will be called upon to deal with the budget for the coming year, as the responsibility for whatever is done would be that of the incoming Council. The Transvaal finances are in a healthy condition and the question of a reduction in taxation is bound to arise. There are reasons for hoping that the much disliked entertainment and wheel taxes may be reviewed.

The Late Mr. W. A. Rowan

Tributes were paid in the presence of a large gathering in the Durban Magistrate's "A" Court on Thursday, Jan. 23 to the memory of Mr. W. A. Rowan, the Senior Magistrate, whose sudden death on Wednesday morning came as a shock to the community. Mr. Rowan had been Senior Magistrate of Durban a little short of two years. Mr. Robert Somasundram, a former Senior Indian Interpreter at Durban Courts, speaking on behalf of the Indian community at large, and the Christian community in particular, said that he desired to convey

heartfelt sympathy to the widow. Personally he had lost a great friend, and he prayed that his soul might rest in peace.

Services At Umzinto And Tongaat

Work stopped on the sugar estates and all stores closed at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, Jan. 22. The King's memorial service was held at 2-30 p.m. There were over 300 present. The Indian community met at Mamoojee's Hall. Mr. M. M. Govender, who presided, delivered an impressive address. Prayers were offered by three priests—one in Tamil, one in Hindustani and one in Arabic.

At Tongaat a memorial service was held at the Gokhale Memorial Hall. Owing to the bad weather the gathering was not so large as was expected. The two minutes silence was observed after prayers had been said by Pandit R. Harrishunker Patak, Mr. M. G. Naidoo and Mr. E. J. Choonoo.

Sanathan Rastriya Samalan

On Sunday January 26 the newly built school hall of Sanathan Rastriya Samalan was filled with more than three hundred people of the district and over 400 children. The flags flew at half mast. After the performance of Yajna by Pandit Ramloutan Maharaj, lectures, songs and speeches were rendered by the children and the public. The chairman Mr. T. G. D sai expressed his thanks and announced that the school will begin from Wednesday January 29 and parents were requested to send their children to the school. The treasurer Mr. P. R. Maharaj stated that the remaining portion of the school building will be completed in June 1936. The school is situated in the healthiest part of Durban, and it will have all the conveniences of modern sanitation. It covers an area of one rood and will provide schooling for six hundred boys and girls. It is built by the Sanathan Rastriya Samalan. At present the building has provided work for several unemployed people and when completed will provide work for about twelve teachers. Four languages viz. English, Hindi, Urdu and Tamil will be taught. It is expected that when the building is completed it will be ranked as one of the finest schools in Natal.

Indian Girls' School Opened

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sangatan the Indian Girls' School at the Candella Estate was opened by Lady Smith at 3 p.m. on Sunday Jan. 26. The school, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Mayoress, Mrs. G. M. Cyrus, on December 5, 1935, has been built at 219 Candella Road, off the main road to Maritzburg. Sir Charles Smith, the Mayor Mr. Fleming Johnston, the Mayoress Mrs. G. M. Cyrus, and Councillors Mrs. Robson Pearce, Mrs. E. A. Benson, J. Fyfe, H. G. Capell, G. Westgate and O. Lea were among the European representatives present. Sir Charles and Lady Smith, the Mayor and Mr. E. M. Park were garlanded and bouquets were presented to Councillors Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Robson Pearce and a number of others present. "I have always been deeply interested in the Indians in this district for the past 25 years," said Lady Smith and signified her intention of awarding a £25 scholarship valid for 10 years to the new school. The Mayoress, Sir Charles Smith, Councillors Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Robson Pearce, Lea, Fyfe and Capell, as well as a number of prominent members of the Indian community also spoke. The school is a substantial single-storeyed brick building built on Government lines, and will provide schooling for 40 pupils.

Foundation Stone Of Islamia Madressa

The laying of the foundation stone of the Islamia Madressa (school), Hill Street, Overport, was performed by Hajee E. M. Paruk on Sunday, Jan. 26. Among those present were Moniana Molvi Abdool Karim, Mr. Miajee Kader Badsha (principal), Messrs. A. Mahooddeen (chairman), A. Rosen (secretary) and other prominent Indians. After the usual religious rites had been performed by the priest in charge the foundation stone was laid by Hajee Paruk, who was afterwards presented with a silver trowel by the Madressa's officials and trustees. After the ceremony a lunch was given by the officials to the guests at the residence of the chairman, Mr. A. Mahooddeen. Funds for the building were generously contributed by the local Moslem community.

Parkhill Fraternity Club

The ceremonial inauguration of the of the Parkhill Fraternity Club was attended by 150 people at the Indian School, Greenwood Park. Mr. R. Thathiah, who presided, read many congratulatory messages from kindred societies on the formation of the Club. He said that the value of education, coupled with sport, must be recognised and it was the aim of the new Club to work for this by promoting sports of all kinds and also by organising social evenings, short plays, debates, lectures and concerts. There would be no distinction of caste, creed or colour, the Club being fraternal in its outlook. The sports would, he hoped consist of boxing, wrestling, cricket,

football and tennis. Tribute was paid to the work of Messrs. Harry Thathiah and K. C. Pillay, joint secretaries to the School and Temple, and to the late Mr. C. V. Naidoo. Mr. T. Thathiah, who opened the Club, said that he hoped all its objects would be fulfilled. Mr. M. Chengah, Mr. K. K. Pillay and Mr. A. Rai also spoke. Mr. C. R. Warriner, President of the Sestri College Dramatic Society, said that the Club would provide a splendid opportunity for Indian youths to realize their best chances. Mr. M. P. Naidoo, of Greenwood Park Literary and Debating Society congratulated the Club. Mr. G. A. Naidoo, Mr. S. S. Chetty and Mr. Wesley Thomas also spoke. The President presented Mr. T. Thathiah with a garland of flowers and bouquets to Messrs. Warriner, W. H. Priestly, Rai, M. Chengah and G. M. Nainoo.

Manning Place Temple

The Kavadi celebration will be held at Sri Strinivasan Perumal Temple, Manning Place on Sunday Feb. 9. Mr. K. S. Sundram of Messrs. K. S. Muthiah & Co. (Silk House), Benares City has kindly sent The Thirtum and Holy Ashes to be distributed. All are cordially invited.

N. I. Boy Scouts And Girl Guides Association

The officials and members of the Natal Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association wish to place on record their thanks to the press for giving publicity to the Scout activities and to the undermentioned for donations received during the recent Indian Boy Scout encampment:—Mr. Rahman Khan 2 bags rice, Mr. J. Gabriel 3 pockets sugar, Messrs. V. N. Naik, Commercial Trading Coy., P. Hargovin & Co., A. I. Kajee, T. N. Bhoola & Sons and Lokhat Bros. each one bag rice, Mr. M. D. Motala ½ bag rice, Messrs. V. S. C. Pather and A. M. Omar each ½ bag dholl, Mr. T. G. Govender ½ bag mealie meal, Mr. C. J. Mehta ½ bag salt, Messrs. Natal Estates Ltd. 1 pocket sugar, Messrs. Lever Bros. Ltd. 8 gallons cooking oil, Messrs. Ellis Brown Ltd. 6 lbs. coffee, Mr. W. Macpherson 8 doz. minerals, Mr. B. M. Singh 16 doz. minerals, Messrs. Dalys Ltd. 10 doz. minerals, Messrs. Five Roses Tea and Coffee Works 5 lbs. tea, Mr. M. V. G. Naidoo 3 lbs. Five Roses tea, Mr. Sayed Fakroodeen 3 lbs tea, Mr. L. B. Patel 1 doz. milk, Mr. Daya Khoosal 1 doz. milk; Mr. V. K. Pillay ½ doz. milk; Mr. S. M. Moodley ½ doz. milk, Messrs. Ray Bros. 1 doz. bars soap; Messrs. R. R. Alfred and Sewduth each 2 cases oranges, Messrs. M. G. Naidoo and A. S. Naidoo each 1 case oranges, Mr. J. Ramburan 1 bag potatoes and 1 box plums, Mr. Boodhoo 1 bag potatoes and 1 bag apples, Mr. P. B. Maharaj 1 bag potatoes, Mr. Lalla Maharaj 1 bag potatoes, Messrs. B. Mahabeer Bros. 1 bag potatoes and 1 bag onions, Messrs. B. Jagernath Bros. ½ bag onions, Messrs. Lurie Bros. ½ bag potatoes, Mr. G. A. Patel vegetables, Mr. M. Appavoo bananas, a friend ½ doz. loaves bread, Messrs. South African National Insurance Co. 10/6, Mrs. C. V. Rippon 5/-, Mr. Mahomed Ebrahi 5/-, Mr. Jack O'Connor 10/-, Mr. C. B. Pillay 1/-, Mr. V. R. R. Moodley 10/6, Messrs. V. C. Naidoo Bros. 10/6, Messrs. Lester Green & Co. 10/6, Mr. Thathiah 5/-; Messrs. Central News Agency Ltd., 5/-, Mr. Gangaram Daya 5/-, Dr. Mistry 5/-, Mr. S. M. Govender 5/3, Mr. R. K. Kspitan 200 cakes, Messrs. Pyotts 20 doz. buns, Mr. K. Perumal fish, Mr. H. Bristow 7 lbs jam, Mrs. Henry 7lbs jam, Mr. K. R. Nair fruits, Mr. K. Baijnath provided breakfast. The following gentlemen provided dinners:—Messrs. K. E. Bax, S. J. Maharaj & Bros., L. Panday, A. M. Jack, B. M. Singh and A. M. Padayachee; Union Castle Steamship Coy. tea party on the

"Balmoral Castle", Mr. Geo. H. Hindson prizes for sports, Durban Corporation for free trams, water and electric light; Clairwood Bus Owners Association for free buses, Associated Wireless Co. Ltd. for the loan of Radio, Dr. G. M. Naicker and Dr. M. G. Naidoo for free medical service, the Indian Sports Ground Association for free use of grounds and pavilion during the camp period; Mr. R. Regnath for putting his motor car at the disposal of the camp. The Association also thanks all those gentlemen who so kindly spared the time to deliver instructive lectures to the Scouts, and to those who assisted in making the camp a success.

Hari Bhajan Sadbakta Saara Sangraha

Hari Bhajan Sadbakta Saara Sangraha, religious, Vedantic and Philosophical body, of Cato Manor, celebrated its 45th annual ceremony recently on the night of Vaikunta Ekaadashi, at the Shri Esawaraar Temple, Umgeni Road, Durban. Agni Homas were performed according to Vedic scriptures. Hymns, chanting of prayers and songs were rendered by Messrs. Raghul Naidoo, V. G. R. Naidoo, Mudhoo Naidoo, Ramthas Naidoo and S. R. Naidoo (secretary). Among those present were Mrs. V. G. R. Naidoo, Mrs. R. Naidoo, Sivalakshmi Kumari (Lecturer), Radha Kumari, Janaki Kumari, Master Nanas and other members from Jacobs.

Dundee Stages 'Valli Thirumanem'

This well-known Hindu historical play will be staged by the pupils of the Dundee Tamil School for the first time in Northern Natal on the eve of Thai Phoosam Festival at the Hindu Temple Hall in aid of Temple and School Funds, on Saturday February 8 at 9 p.m. At the same time a supporting programme of musical items will be provided by the Saraswathi Orchestra.

Ramsay MacDonald Back Again

As a result of the Scottish Universities by-election Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has once again won a seat in the Parliament. He will now return to the House of Commons after three months' absence.

A Review

School Magazines

'The Carlisle Magazine' of the Carlisle Street Government Indian School for December 1935 is devoted to topics of interest to teachers and pupils and is printed by the boys of the school. It is a nice little brochure of 16 pages.

'The Manor Magazine' of the Cato Manor Government Aided Indian School is well got up and is excellently printed by the Acme Printing Works.

THE KIND OF MAN I AM

This remarkably frank article has been published as a Fascist booklet in Milan, says the *Sunday Express*. In the introduction to the Italian booklet Signor Mussolini, telling of the care he took in the preparation of it, says that he worked on it with a secretary for one hour every day for a fortnight. The dictated manuscript was revised and altered day by day until he was completely satisfied with it. His aim in preparing it was to give the Italian people a pen picture of the inner motives prompting his policy.

As a soldier in the world war I was in my element, and felt nothing in that role to clash with my Socialist tenets.

For the stout trench-fighter—and I was a model in that respect—learns stark lessons in the "class" conflict. Besides blind obedience to life-or-death orders can render a man fit for high command. It is a stern school, with memories that helped me later in my march on Rome.

War is, in truth, the supreme moral training for a man's nerves and will.

Another weapon I discovered early was the power of the printed word to sway souls to me.

The newspaper was soon my gun, my flag—a thing with a soul that could mirror my own.

I had browsed early on Machiavelli's writings. My blacksmith father used to read the great Florentine aloud to us at night as we sat beside the dying embers of the forge, drinking our pleasant wine.

"Bismark's Power Allured Me"

The impression then made upon my young mind was profound and lasting. And when again I read Machiavelli for myself at the age of forty, his book acted on me with extraordinary force.

Then Bismark's power allured me. I thought him the greatest political realist of his century.

As for Napoleon, he was never a paragon of mine; since our activities differ entirely. He wound up a revolution; I never even commenced one.

As First Consul he shone out as a great man, but with the Empire his decadence began; and Beethoven's fine instinct was right to withdraw the famous *Dedication* to the "Eroi a" Symphony. For the crown seemed always to impel Napoleon towards new wars.

But for all that, I contend there can be imperialism without any empire. That is not necessary, since the faster such empire spreads, the more it must fritter its cohesion and organic strength.

But the "imperialistic" urge is quite distinct, an elementary force of our

By

BENITO MUSSOLINI

human nature, like the will-to-power itself.

Thus we see the imperialism of Dollar-dom, we have it also in the religious and artistic spheres.

And in each and every guise it is symptomatic of man's quenchless vitality.

No sooner is one born than the "imperialist" within presses his claim—in the nursery, at school, and in every sport. That clamorous force ceases only with death itself.

Consider great Cæsar's career. He has always fascinated me as a commanding giant among men—one who united in his powerful soul the warrior's will and the present genius of a prophet-philosopher.

But at bottom Cæsar contemplated all things *sub specie aeternitatis*.

Aye, he loved glory indeed. Yet his pride forbade him to share it with humanity at large.

Here I am reminded that men have asked me. Can a dictator be ever loved?

My answer is:—

"He can - when the masses at the same time fear him."

For the crowd will always love strong men; in that respect the mob resembles a woman.

In me the soldier instinct lives always; the call to duty as I alone see it. The rest is with fate.

When I was in command in Milan I received the King's telegram bidding me take over the governing power.

Was I astonished? Or did I expect that triumph?

I expected it!

I have also been asked to make clear my own soul-state during that momentous journey to Rome, and all that meant to me.....and to others besides!

As I remember it, the question ran like this: "Did you feel like an artist embarking on his own work, or, rather, like a prophet carrying out some high mission?"

I am as clear now as to the tumult of that hour as I was in that Romeward express.

I was the Artist, summoned to a commission that was to make me immortal.

Yet always I was ready to return to a hut from any palace. But once arrived in Rome from Milan, some potent magic took hold of me with strange webs of thought.

In the dusk I would walk around the grand gardens of the Villa Torlonia—where now I live.

And the fact of owning a fine horse to ride seemed too great a marvel to believe in my changed life.

Yet soon I adapted myself to new sumptuary laws. I ate less; chiefly fruit and vegetables.

I drank less wine, avoided social distractions, and spent night as well as day at a desk that chained me inexorably.

Each hour seemed split into a hundred duty particles. A frenzy of labour, you may call it; the passion of a martyr; or else of a man condemned to death and therefore "making his soul," as we say, before meeting his judging God.

This, then, is I; I could do no other then, and never can so long as I live.

Potent "Me"

Perhaps it is something of this potent "me" that sways the people.

I am told I have wonderful sway in this respect. It may be so and is a gift that carries heavy responsibility.

Certainly the masses cast their spell upon me as a shoal of fish tempts the fastidious angler, or man with a capacity net.

Enthusiasm and interest are my two lines in this tireless play. If I use one item only, then I run a risk of loss. Reciprocal charm must swing between us.

It is so different with the printed word or the witchery of radio broadcasts. Those reach millions in silence.

But the seas of human faces upturned to me on my vast piazza!

Those tense uplifted hearts, those bright, eager eyes—and thunderous voices like the crash of storm-surf on a rocky coast!

It is the ear that takes fire in such cases as these from my torrents of words. An eternal marvel to me, as also to them!

My aim is twofold with an audience: to clarify my central theme and at the same time to suggest some new thing.

How well I know the crowd for these 30-odd years!

There must needs be a *festal* element in the music I give them: the high Roman salute, the lilt of song with kindling memories and pathos.

After all, it is only faith that can shake the mountains! A mystical instrument. The masses have little time to think. And how incredible is the willingness of modern men to believe!

When I feel I have the crowd in my hand, they seem plastic as clay to me. Then I am the king-fish of the shoal!

But strangely enough, I at the same time experience a sort of aversion like that of the poet against the craggy word-stuff he works in,

A sense of exasperated disappointment, I would call it, as the sculptor so often feels when his marble falls short of the first ecstatic vision he has conceived of it.

But, somehow, I can console myself when all is over for all my success depends upon my dominating these ductile masses *as an artist!*

Some critics may call me inconsistent. I disagree with Winston Churchill, who calls the gigantic army of France a guarantee of peace.

And yet I will put guns (they say) into the hands of little babies! True enough. But I claim to educate and fortify those innocent children for the new lottery of our Italian life. We are so different from the rest of you! And for so many reasons!

They tell me, also, that "Pride" is seen running the whole warp and woof of my public life.

It may be so.

I define Pride as "the high consciousness of oneself."

Vastly different from this, I hold, are Hauteur and Arrogance: those I would style the degeneration of true Pride, which can be a magnificent, all-conquering trait. Now, ask me of what I am proudest in my whole career, and I reply unhesitatingly: *To have been a good soldier* in battle. For *that* must needs give a man proof of his own soul-strength—the quality which the old Greeks besought of their gods instead of mere fugitive, temporal favours.

As a child long ago in a wretched village home, my own early pride suffered bitter humiliation: schooling, as well as my daily bread, was of the "third class."

It is such ordeals as those that make a man "revolutionary." But character and circumstance control us inexorably. And love of country is a passion best measured by the size of our sacrifice.

I never lost faith in my star from the moment the call came to me at that theatre box in Milan.

Then I was all for *action!* Anything like sitting still, the frittering of life's precious hours and sheer immobility—that is to me like the torment of damnation.

Let me speak here without any fetters. I am all for *movement.* I must be for ever marching onward. Aye, and *upward,* too—as in the stormy mountain trial with the vast panorama beneath me widening gloriously as I go. That is it; exulting in my *own* Alpine chain!

My Religion

For private friendship I have no genius at all.

We become strong. I feel when we have no friends upon whom to lean, or to look to for moral stay or guidance.

Such is my temperament, as well as my estimate of men.

A friend can prove an enemy.

In that case I grapple with him other wise I can have no nexus or interest in any man.

Each day I receive many people of many conditions of life and rank. Well, I say I simply "receive" these.

Yet, somehow, they are far away from me; even here sitting in the big fauteuils before my desk in this noble, historic hall, my visitors remain dim and remote from my innermost self.

They speak, I answer them. But always I remain completely alone.

Some of my foreign callers seek to interpret my personality to the world outside. But how can this be done with accuracy after only a brief and random talk? They may even come primed with significant sayings or writings of my own.

One of these was: "I long to make a masterwork of my life!"

Another: "I would like to *dramatise* my career—I mean in the larger and

nobler sense of that word, drama." Or yet again, they will recall to me how I adopted Nietzsche's "reckless" motto: "*Live dangerously.*"

And then I am asked how so proud and "hidden" a nature as my own could at the same time claim that my supreme aim and goal was my people's interest. I reply to this that the people's welfare and future greatness is in itself a supremely *dramatic* thing.

So the more I concentrate all my energies upon *that*—the more devotedly I serve it—so is my own insignificant life magnified into fierce glowing. Herein is my religion. I see it shining steadfast unto glory!

For my own personal safety I care little—as all Rome can see, and as all Italy knows.

A thousand police may be on watch around me. I may be urged to sleep every night in a different place. All these precautions do not move or touch me.

I move freely abroad as I please—on horseback, in a motor, or on my racing cycle. If I gave even a moment's thought to my body's security humiliation would follow, and a sense of shame of which I can say I am not capable.

Dark things have been said of me. I have little to say in reply.

Except *this:* I am no demi-god, but just a man of courage, never afraid to stalk out into the light and battle for his own soul-felt convictions.

If I have erred, it is only because I am human. I also have my strong loves and my hates, my deep sorrows and simple joys.

I am a man who lives on his nerves; a solitary soul driven on by destiny and craving ultimate repose and peace.

So my silence must defend me from calumny. But to one great sin I shall here confess: "*I have loved my Italy with an idolatrous love!*"

THE CHIEF GUIDE AT EAST LONDON

THE World Chief Guide, Lady Baden Powell, delivered an interesting address to a representative gathering of the local Indian community and the Indo-European Welfare Association on January 25 in St. Saviour's Hall, East London. The Indian community was represented by Mrs. S. Casoojee and Mrs. A. M. Chetty. Lady Baden-Powell explained the "game of guiding" in a brief outline of the objects of the movement. She further said, in South Africa the Scout and Guide movement had had to overcome difficulties which tended to retard its expansion. There were many different races represented here, divided by distinction of nationality, race and class, and hitherto the

Indians had been thwarted by various considerations from taking part in many of the activities of community life. She summarised the question by means of a simile, in which she represented the Guide movement as having been started at first by Europeans for Europeans, as a large house for which it was necessary first and foremost to build firm and sound foundations. Later the Wayfarer movement for the African natives was started, and in this way another building went up alongside the "mother house," and these two structures are gradually being welded together. They were now endeavouring to bring about the erection of what one might call a "Bungalow" for other children

in this country, and the laying of its foundations was already in sight. The patience of the Indian community, said Lady Baden-Powell, had been highly commendable. The Indian girls would need to work and study what Guiding meant and she hoped they would endeavour gradually to prepare themselves to become fully-fledged members of world-wide sisterhood when the time ultimately came for the door to be opened to them. In conclusion Lady Baden-Powell wished the Indian community every success and thanked them for their interest in the movement.

Examination Results

Trinity College Of Music, London

THE following are the results of the Theory Examination of the Trinity College of Music held in Durban in December, 1935:

ADVANCED JUNIOR:—Dinshaw, Frenie, 83 honours (Miss M. E. McCullough).

JUNIOR:—Khan, Arthur L., 84 honours (Miss M. E. James); Sundrum, Esther F. 93 honours (Miss F. I. Joshua); Christopher, Zuleika S. 81 honours (Miss F. I. Joshua).

Natal Teachers' Third "B" Certificate

The following candidates were successful in passing the Natal Education Department's Teachers Third "B" Certificate examination (without Matriculation) conducted in December last:—

SASTRI COLLEGE, DURBAN

Augustine, George Vareseth; James, Ganga Dorasamy; Lawrence, Francesa; Persadb, Devnarayan; Vadivaloo, Thungamuthoo.

The following candidate has now completed the whole examination:—Tandree Jeevarathanum.

A Louis Trichardt Success

Miss Thaná Latchumee Narasoo daughter of Mr. G. T. Narasoo Chetty of Louis Trichardt, aged 16, passed with credit the Standard V examination of the Union College. She is the first Indian lady to achieve such an honour in that town.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

Appreciation Of Aryan Benevolent Home

To the Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—The appreciation of the public is due to the Aryan Benevolent Society for its efforts in providing a Home for the destitute Indians of Maritzburg and elsewhere. But, Sir, I desire to bring to its notice for its kind consideration numerous cases of sufferings that do not go to the Home. There are many Indians with children who are in utterly poverty stricken condition. The Society's constitution does not allow it to render assistance to other cases than those that come to the Home. I sincerely hope that the Society will deem it fit to alter its Constitution so that its services could be extended to such cases. I wish also to draw the Society's attention to the delinquent and orphan children, who need help.

I am, etc.,
SYMPATHISER

Weddings

BRIJMOHAN D. LALLA second son of Mrs. B. D. Lalla and the late Mr. G. D. Lalla of Brickfield Road, Durban will join in the bonds of matrimony with Kumari Baikunth Devi third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sewraj of Sobrun Street, Overport on Saturday February 8.

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The wedding took place on Sunday February 12, between Miss Backium daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Marimuthu, and the niece of Mr. P. Gengan of Fynlands, and Rathnam Gilbert, third son of Mrs. Nagammal Gilbert, of 15 Dunraven Place, Mayville, Durban. The marriage was solemnised at the bride-groom's residence. Songs of blessings were sung by Misses Baby Natley and Peter Harry. The guests were entertained to lunch, and Indian music was provided throughout the proceedings. The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of many valuable presents.

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The Shri Subramaniam Temple, Cato Manor, was the venue of the marriage of Miss Annabhai Singh, eldest daughter of Mr. and late Mrs. A. Singh of Tretheney, Cypress Avenue, Sea View, to M. M. Thamby Naidoo, second son of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Naidoo (James) of 893, Bellair Road, Cato Manor on Sunday January 26. The nuptial ceremony was performed by Mr. Dorasamy Moodaliar in the presence of about a thousand guests under a well-decorated "Pundal". The guests were entertained by the Prospect Hall Musical Orchestra conducted by Mr. Maistry. The couple were the recipients of numerous presents from friends and relatives.

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The marriage of the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rajcoomar and grand daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Rajcoomar with Kumar Sundar third son of Mr. and Mrs. Hoolasee of Red Hill will take place at the bride's residence on Saturday February 8.

o o o

An interesting wedding took place at Estcourt on Sunday January 26. The contracting parties were Mr. Suleman Bayat formerly of Van Reenen and Miss Hafiza Haffjee, youngest daughter of the late Mr. E. M. Haffjee of Estcourt. The nikah ceremony took place at the local Mosque in the presence of a large assembly including prominent European residents. Moulvi Abed Mia of Ladysmith performed the ceremony. At the conclusion of the ceremony addresses from the Nottingham Road Muslim Society, Estcourt Muslim Society and

other private individuals were read and presented to the bridegroom. From the Mosque, amidst great rejoicing, hundreds went to the bride's residence where a grand wedding feast was given. At 2 p.m. a dinner was given in the Plough Hotel, Estcourt, where prominent Europeans and Indians were present. The bride and bridegroom were recipients of many presents and messages of congratulations. (The above was briefly reported in our last issue.)

o o o

The marriage of Percy Godwin eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Manickum Royepen with Cecelia Paranjothi second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Thandroyen will take place at the St. Aidan's Church, Alice Street, on Saturday February 8 at 3 p.m.

HELD OVER

Sports reports are held over for next week.

J. R. HARTSHORNE,

Room 40 Old Post Office;

Rissik Street, Johannesburg,

Phone No. 22/5320

Box No. 7432, Johannesburg.

Immigration matters attended to.

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