

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

The Agent-General Explains

WE have received the following for publication from Mr. S. Ridley, Secretary to the Agent-General for India:—

"INDIAN OPINION, in its issues of May 21 and June 4, has accused the Agent-General for India of tacitly concurring in the removal by the Immigration Amendment Act of 1937 of a domiciliary right enjoyed by South African Indians. The right referred to is the right to enter the Union of persons born between 1913 and 1927 outside the Union, and of parents lawfully domiciled in South Africa.

"It was pointed out in the issue of *Indian Views* dated May 28, that the implications of the Immigration Amendment Bill of 1937 were thoroughly scrutinized by the Agency and that the Agent-General discussed them with Government. In connection with the Amendment under consideration, the Agent-General requested the Acting Minister of the Interior to fix 1st December, 1937, as the date by which the persons affected should exercise their right of entering the Union. The Acting Minister replied that he could not accede to this request because it was not clear whether such a right really existed. The Amendment was being made to make it quite clear that the Union Government had no intention of acknowledging the existence of such a right. Moreover, if it was a 'right' it was a 'right' of which the existence was not known to anyone, and a 'right' that had not been exercised. In the circumstances the Acting Minister could not agree to the Agent-General's proposal.

"It should not have been necessary to draw attention to the fact that the Agent-General is a most jealous guardian of the rights of South African Indians; that every single piece of Parliamentary legislation is most carefully scrutinized, and where it is found to affect the Indian community unfairly, representations are diplomatically made to the responsible authorities. Incidentally it may be mentioned that in connection with the Act under discussion the Agent-

General was able to secure a useful amendment in the matter of deportations. The amendment limited the exercise of the power of removal from the Union to persons not entitled to reside in any part thereof. But it is not in conformity with the dignity or even with the desire of the Agency, that its very action should be given publicity.

"It is to be hoped that in future, persons who feel dissatisfied with the attitude of the Agent-General on any question, will satisfy themselves as to the actual facts before rushing to print."

While thanking the Agent-General for the above explanation, we cannot help stating that our criticism is bringing to light things which ought never to have been kept in the dark. Using *Indian Views* as their mouthpiece, both the Agent-General and the Congress allowed themselves to say that the amendment in question in the new Immigration Amendment Act was to remove just a verbal flaw which might be capable of clouding its acknowledged spirit and intent; thus inferring that no vital domiciliary right of Indians was taken away. We are now informed by the Agent-General that he did make representations to the Acting Minister of the Interior to fix 1st December 1937 as the date by which the persons affected should exercise the right of entering the Union. The Acting Minister's refusal to accede to this very reasonable request of the Agent-General on the grounds that it was not clear whether such a right existed, and that the amendment was being made to make it quite clear that the Union Government had no intention of acknowledging the existence of such a right, and that if it was a 'right' it was a 'right' of which the existence was not known to anyone, and a 'right' that had not been exercised, is, to say the least, most unjust and unreasonable. The Government were conscious of the right having existed when they introduced an amendment in 1927, and they were conscious of it when they introduced the present amendment. Whether those concerned knew of it or not, it was not fair on the part of the Government after having stipulated a time limit to

have done so in such a manner as to render it physically impossible for those concerned to safeguard their right. It amounted to robbing people unawares of an existing domiciliary right. We do not expect the Agency to give publicity to its every action but we do certainly expect the Agency and the Government of India not to keep the public in the dark where vital rights and interests of the community are affected and the Agency and the Government of India have failed to safeguard such rights and interests. The self-styled Congress officials are, in this respect, the most guilty for doing things without taking the public into their confidence. This error is, in our opinion, just as grave as that of giving an assurance to the Government in regard to the employment of European women by Indians.

Mr. Pirow And The Asiatic Position In Union

Mr. Pirow, Minister for Railways and Harbours, was questioned at a meeting at Smithfield in regard to the two Commissions proposed to be appointed on the Asiatic question. The questioner quoted from an interview published in the *Friend* in which Mr. Hofmeyr denied that the Government intended to appoint a Commission to investigate the issue which led to a Cabinet crisis in Parliament last session in regard to the Employment of Europeans by Asiatics. "Mr. Hofmeyr was perfectly right" said Mr. Pirow. The issue which led to the alleged Cabinet crisis, he explained, concerned the employment of European women by Indians. In this respect the Government had accepted the assurance of the South African Indian Congress to take the necessary steps in the matter. If the Indian Congress failed in its undertaking the Government would consider what action to take. Two Commissions would, however, be appointed shortly—one to investigate the question of marriages between Europeans and Asiatics, and the other to investigate the question of the possession of land by Asiatics. On the fact-finding investigations and the factual recommendations of these Commissions Parliament and people could gauge the position and say what should be done.

Industrial Laws

The following was among the resolutions passed at a meeting of Indians held in Durban last Sunday under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress:—

"This meeting views with grave alarm that the industrial laws of the Union are meaningless in their actual application and incidence in the light of the agreement in Capetown in 1927 between the Government of India and the Union Government, because they have been used, by the addition of the White labour policy, to retard the progress of

the Indian working class and the Indian employers. The grave effect of the unfair operation of these laws has increased unemployment and distress among the Indian working class and has assigned the Indian workers to a perpetual state of disorganisation and helplessness. This meeting respectfully calls upon the Minister of Labour to remove the adverse factors which operate against the Indian community; that the right of the Indian worker and employer to form trade unions or to join existing unions be vindicated in practice."

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JUNE 11TH, 1937

Jacobs' Industrial Dispute

INDIAN and native workers at the Durban Falkirk Iron Company Ltd, at Jacobs, had recently demanded better conditions of work namely (1) to take one hour for lunch instead of ten minutes, (2) to start work at 7 a.m. instead of 4 a.m. and (3) payment for all overtime. Alleging victimisation of 15 Indian and 1 Native workers by the management, the workers numbering about 400 went on strike. They however, resumed work as a result of an agreement having been arrived at regarding the victimisation but the management having failed to keep the agreement the workers again struck work on May 26 and on Friday May 28 they were dismissed and notices were posted that those who wished to re-engage as new hands could do so. The strikers refused to re-engage but expressed their willingness to work pending an investigation into their dispute by the Industrial Council. The management, however, refused to take the men back unless they re-engaged and they are now being replaced by new hands.

The workers have formed themselves into a Union but the Union has not been registered. The Chairman of the Union Mr. P. M. Harry, in co-operation with the Congress, took the matter up and the Industrial Council for the Metal Engineering Industry, was moved. The management, it would appear, climbed down a little and offered through the Industrial Council to take back 180 of the men, but the men have refused to go to work unless all were taken in. Mr. A. H. Scott Taylor, secretary of the Industrial Council, in an official statement is reported to have stated that the action of the management did not constitute a lock-out, and that if the employees had acted on constitutional lines the trouble would not have arisen. The men had done wrong in going on strike again after an agreement had been arrived at, and that some men had also exercised intimidation to prevent others from working. Mr. A. I. Kajee, on the other hand, has denied that there had been any intimidation, and he contends that after the Divisional Inspector

of Labour had instructed the management, the men and the Council to deal with the dispute in terms of the Act, the action of the Council on the following day in judging that the management was within its rights in dismissing the non-European workers was not according to law. He also states that the Chairman at the Council meeting said that the workers were in the wrong and that he ruled that no mediator was necessary despite the fact that his Council had judged the dispute against the workers in their absence and without having their case before it.

Mr. A. T. Wanless, M.P.O., speaking at a public meeting held in this connection last Sunday, said, that he had attended the meeting of the Industrial Council on Friday when the matter had been considered. "At no time have I seen such bias on the part of an Industrial Council," he said. "They treated these people with shallow disregard. The representatives of the workers were told to shut up and sit down." Mr. Wanless maintained that there had been victimisation of workers in the present dispute.

In the meantime these poorly paid men including their dependants numbering about 1,500 to 2,000, are on the brink of starvation and are a charge on the community by whom they are being fed.

One is disinclined to interfere in a purely industrial dispute. It concerns the employers and the employees and unless there is an amicable settlement arrived at in a spirit of give and take on both sides there is sure to be a burst up from either one or the other side, much depending on the side that is the strongest. In the present case there is alleged to be a racial bias on the part of the Industrial Council which has disregarded the complaints of the employees and has taken the side of the employers. In view of the fact that representations have been made by the Congress on behalf of the workers to the Minister of Labour to intervene by using his power to appoint a mediator to settle the dispute and the Minister having expressed his willingness to do so, we do not propose to offer any comments at this stage

on the subject. While penning these lines further information has reached us that Senator S. S. Briker, Mr. J. G. Derbyshire M.P., and Mr. D. Burnside M.P., have interested themselves in the matter and an official request to the Minister of Labour that a mediator should be appointed, subject to the concurrence of the factory management, the Industrial Council in the industry, and the employees, is shortly to be sent to the Minister. These are hopeful signs and we sincerely trust that the unfortunate dispute will be amicably settled and the distress of the workers and their dependants alleviated within the next few days.

Indians In Zanzibar

WE are not the only ones faced with the danger of being driven out of the Union or having to accept the status of helots. For the past few years Indians in Zanzibar are also experiencing a very uneasy time, and things are almost coming to a crisis. Recently Indians in that Protectorate have been much perturbed over two Bills published by the Government. These Bills are on Land Alienation and Debt Settlement, which adopt wholesale the recommendations of the Binder Commission, which were wholly rejected by the Indian community, and complete the internal and external monopoly in the clove trade. The cumulative effect of these anti-Indian legislation is that (1) it creates a Government monopoly in place of a prosperous free trade of cloves which Indians developed by their pioneer efforts; (2) deprives Indians of their legitimate and prescriptive right of acquiring land in Zanzibar; and (3) unduly restricts even their right to recover debts due to them by the repeated extension of the moratorium declared about three years ago. These Bills are calculated to drive the Indian community out of the Protectorate. It has been pointed out in a resolution adopted on the subject at the last annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, that this attempt to create a Government monopoly of clove trade will be against the express stipulation in the treaty of friendship between the British Government and the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1886 and then in 1898. But it is not the Sultan who is reigning it is the Colonial office, who is quite obviously intent upon making Zanzibar a White man's country. Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas, the President of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, has urged the Government of India to take speedy and effective steps, including, as a last resort, the exclusion of clove imports into India which is their principle market. It is doubtful if the Government of India who reserve all their generosity for outsiders and only the *lathi* for their own nationals will be moved to take the action suggested. It is therefore further suggested that along with the action by the Government, businessmen and others concerned in India should also see to it that India is made independent of Zanzibar cloves by growing enough in India. Indians in South Africa, offer their whole-hearted sympathy to their distressed brethren in Zanzibar and their moral support in their struggle for justice.

IMMIGRATION AMENDMENT ACT NO. 27 OF 1937

DOES IT AFFECT INDIAN BIRTH-RIGHTS?

THE leading article appearing in **INDIAN OPINION** of May 21, and the subsequent article headed "Interpretation of New Immigration Act" appearing in the issue of the said paper of June 4, emphatically maintains that the Immigration Amendment Act No. 27 of 1937, has, by virtue of the insertion of the words "before the 1st day of June, 1937" in Section 5 sub-section 1 (e) of the Immigrants' Regulation Act No. 22 of 1913, as amended by Act No. 37 of 1927 and Act No. 27 of 1937, virtually deprived some of our compatriots of their birth-rights in this country.

Indian Views, on the other hand, while professing to criticise **INDIAN OPINION**, asserts in substance that the amendment introduced by the Immigration Act of 1937, "is intended merely to give further clarity to the acknowledged spirit and intention of the Immigration Act as it has been in existence since 1927," that its object "is merely that of ridding the Immigration Act of a verbal flaw," and that it had not deprived us of a right that the Immigration Act hitherto intended us to enjoy.

Thus there are two conflicting and diametrically opposed versions and interpretations of the effect of the words "before the 1st day of June, 1937" introduced in the proviso of Section 5, sub-section 1 (e) of the Principal Act, as amended. The ordinary average man of the Indian community is in a quandary. He is perplexed and puzzled and does not know whom to believe. As he has a right to be informed as to how he or his children are affected by the legislation concerned, these lines from my pen are an attempt at explanation of the position as I understand and interpret it.

Let me begin, by stating that as far as introduction into this country of children born in India is concerned, there are two sections of the Principal Act, as amended, which deal with the position. Section 5 sub-section 1 (g), as it now stands, provides, in effect, that a person shall not be treated as a prohibited immigrant in this country, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Immigration Officer or the Appeal Board (a) that he is a child under sixteen years of age according to the definition and interpretation of the word "child" given in the Indians' Relief Act No. 22 of 1914, as amended by Act No. 27 of 1937; (b) that his father, who must not be a condonee, is domiciled in this country; (c) and that at the time of his entry into this country he is accompanied by his mother except where his mother is dead or is already resident in this country, or where in a special case the Minister of the Interior authorises his entry without being accompanied

By

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by his mother. In this connection it should be observed that the Immigration Act No. 27 of 1937 merely makes some minor and unimportant alterations in the definition of the word "child," and that the right, if I may so put it, of the *domiciled father* to bring into this country his children under sixteen years of age, accompanied by their mother, is not at all effected by the Act of 1937. The other Section of the Principal Act, governing the entry of children born in India, is Section 5 sub-section 1 (e) which, as amended by Acts 1927 and 1937, reads as follows:—

"Any person born before the commencement of this (i.e. 1913) Act in any part of South Africa included in the Union, whose parents were lawfully resident therein, and were not at that time restricted to temporary or conditional residence by any law then in force, and any person born in any place after the commencement of this (i.e. 1913) Act whose parents were at the time of his birth domiciled in any part of South Africa included in the Union: provided (this proviso being added by Section 4 of Act No. 37 of 1927) that such person if born outside the Union, enters or is brought into the Union "before the 1st day of June, 1937, or (here the words in inverted commas being added by Act No. 27 of 1937) within three years from the date of his birth."

Before we analyse the above Section 5 (1) (e), it is advisable to point out certain differentiations between persons falling under Sections 5 (1) (g) and those falling under Section 5 (1) (e).

1. Persons falling under Section 5 (1) (g) come or enter into this country by virtue of their *domiciled fathers' right*; whereas those falling under Section 5 (1) (e) do so by virtue of *their own birth-right*.

2. It is a condition precedent that those falling under (g) must, at the time of their entry, be under sixteen years of age; whereas the age-limit is irrelevant in cases falling under (e).

3. It is necessary that children falling under (g), must, at the time of their entry, be accompanied by their mothers barring exceptions mentioned above; whereas those coming under (e) can come to this country by themselves without being accompanied by their mothers, even under sixteen years of age.

4. Persons falling under (g) have, after entry, to maintain their domicile in this country if they are over sixteen years of age, and should be always careful to

maintain their domicile during their frequent absences from this country for visits to countries outside the Union, otherwise, they cannot return to this country except as visitors at the mercy of the authorities; whereas persons falling under (e) may, if they choose, remain outside the Union for any length of time beyond a continuous period of three years and thus may lose their domicile, and yet, they can, and are entitled to, re-enter this country at any time they please and thus get the opportunity to re-acquire their domicile.

5. Persons falling under (g) who, after their entry are acquiring their domicile and who, in the meantime, were to commit certain offences, can be deported from this country, and even if they have already acquired their domicile, such persons are liable to deportation if they were to commit certain criminal offences, say, for example, under the Insolvency Law; whereas those falling under (e) may not, in all likelihood, be so deported.

Returning to the analysis of Section 5 (1) (e), we find the following:—

(a) That children, born within the Union, whether prior or subsequent to 1st August, 1913, when the Principal Act came into force, are entitled to be treated as non-prohibited immigrants, provided that, in case of children born prior to 1st August 1913, their parents were at the time of their birth lawfully resident in any part of South Africa included in the Union and were not restricted to temporary or conditional residence, and that in the case of children born subsequent to 1st August, 1913, their parents, at the time of their birth, were domiciled in any part of South Africa included in the Union. One should note here the distinction between "lawfully resident" and "domiciled" parents. To make the distinction clear, let me illustrate: Suppose an Indian woman was brought from India in 1911 by her husband who was lawfully resident in this country, and she was not restricted to temporary or conditional residence and in the year 1912 a child was born, this child would enjoy the right of a colonial-born. Now, again, suppose a domiciled husband brought his wife as recognised by law in the year 1931 and in the year 1932 a child was born. This child would not be entitled to enjoy his birth-right as a colonial-born because, at the time of his birth, his mother was not domiciled in this country, despite the fact that the child was born on the soil of South Africa.

(b) That children born, outside the Union, but of domiciled parents, between the year 1913 and 1927, were un-

FIGHT BETWEEN FORCES OF FASCISM AND DEMOCRACY IN SPAIN

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S MESSAGE TO LONDON

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sent a written speech to London to be read out at a demonstration organised by the Spain-India Committee at the Kingsway Hall. He said:

I GLADLY associate myself with the demonstration organised by the Spain-India Committee at the Kingsway Hall. Spain and the tragedy that is being enacted there dominate our thoughts to-day whether we live near by in the other countries of Europe or in far India. For this tragedy and conflict are not of Spain only but of the wide world, and on what ultimately happens in Spain depends the future of much that we value. Most people realise now that the Spanish war is no longer a Spanish affair, or a civil war between different groups of Spaniards. It is a European war on Spanish soil or, more correctly, an invasion of Spain by fascist forces and mercenaries from abroad. And so in Spain these rival forces fight for mastery, fascism and anti-fascism, and democracy, crushed in so many countries of Europe, fights desperately for life.

The issue as between Italian fascism and German Nazism, on the one hand, and Spanish democracy on the other, seems to be clear enough and I suppose that most people in England, who stand for democracy and freedom, sympathise with the Spanish people. But many of these very people are perhaps not so clear when they consider the policy of the British Government in regard to Spain. And when they go a few steps further and think of the relation of British imperialism to India, all clarity disappears.

And yet the real lesson of Spain is that fascism and imperialism are blood brothers, marching hand in hand, though they may have their faces averted from each other, or may even come into occasional conflict with each other. Englishmen see, more or less, the democratic side of their Government functioning in the domestic sphere, and they conclude that elsewhere also their Government has this democratic background. But the whole foreign policy of Britain during the last four years has shown that the forces that move it have nothing to do with democracy; they are friendly to the development of the fascist Powers, though they have half-heartedly and unsuccessfully tried to check this development occasionally when it seemed to threaten British imperial interests.

No Inconsistency

Many people are bewildered by the seeming inconsistencies and contradictions of British foreign policy, and yet there is no real inconsistency. The inconsistency is in the minds of those who imagine that the democratic background of British domestic policy governs foreign policy also; or sometimes there is inconsistency in the utterances of foreign ministers and other politicians who juggle with words to delude the public into reconciling these contrary tendencies and policies. In the field of action British foreign policy has pursued consistently and unhesitatingly the path of rapprochement with fascism. All the horror of Spain has not diverted it from its set purpose, the recent blood-curdling massacres in Addis Ababa have not affected it in the slightest degree. Even fear of endangering Britain's international position by the growth of fascist Powers in north and central Europe and in the Mediterranean has not resulted in a marked variation of that policy.

Why is this so? Because essentially imperialism and fascism are close of kin and one merges into another. Sometimes imperialism has two faces—a domestic one—talking the language of democracy, and a colonial one verging into fascism. Of the two, the dominant one is the latter and it ultimately governs larger policies. So we see that whatever Government functions in Britain, whether it is Conservative Government or a labour Government or a "national" Government, in India this Government wears a fascist uniform.

Drift Towards Fascism

The drift towards fascism continues in India and the new constitution, with all its democratic facade in the provinces, is essentially fascist in conception and probably in action, especially in the Federal structure. The only really democratic part of it is the larger electorate in the provinces and this electorate has declared overwhelmingly in favour of scrapping the new Act. But the Act and the constitution continue, and the tremendous majorities elected under this very constitution are powerless and cannot have their way.

Spanish Struggle

The background of the Spanish struggle, therefore, is one of world conflict between democracy and the forces of freedom everywhere and fascism and imperialism. That is the lesson Spain teaches in her agony and through her blood and suffering. We who stand for

Spain must learn that lesson in all its implications and stand equally for the ending of fascism and all that they signify. We must pull out the root of the trouble.

But while we argue and debate, blood flows in Spain and heroic men and women and even children fight our battles and give their lives for human liberty. Governments deny them the aid that was their due, but the peoples of the world have heard their cry for succour and have responded to it, for was not that cry the cry of the exploited everywhere?

We are ourselves helpless in India and hunger and stark poverty meet us everywhere; we fight for our own freedom and to rid ourselves of imperialism that exploits us. Famine and flood and natural calamity have pursued us and added to the burdens. But out of our hunger and poverty we will send what help we can to our comrades in Spain, and though this may not be much, it will carry with it the earnest and anxious good wishes of the people of India. For those who suffer themselves feel most for their brothers in misfortune elsewhere.

Social And Personal

MESSRS. M. S. NAGAN, A. G. Moodliar and P. Manickum of Port Elizabeth and Mr. K. S. Pillay of Uitenhage, who have come to Durban to collect funds to build a hall and a school for Indians in Port Elizabeth, visited the Phoenix Settlement last Saturday afternoon. They were accompanied by Messrs. Koopie Murrie, T. P. Pather and other friends from Durban.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Dorasamy entertained Mr. S. Patchay, the young Indian Psychologist, to a special farewell reception at their residence, 75 Carlisle St., Durban, on the eve of his departure to the Cape Province where he expects to deliver lectures on Psychology. Among the speakers were Messrs. P. Dorasamy the host, A. A. Pillay, S. Nepaul, K. Ramphal, N. Pillay, P. Nadasen and others. Mr. Patchy suitably replied.

Mr. B. K. Patel, the principal of the Nylstroom Indian School, acknowledges with thanks the donations from the following gentlemen who visited the school on May 28:—Messrs. S. A. Bokharia, (Johannesburg) £5 5s.; I. E. Kola, (Ottosdal) £2 2s.; M. S. Kathrada, (Schwerzer Reneke) £1 1s.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Velloo and family, well-known residents of Grahamstown sailed for India on a holiday trip by the *Isipingo* a short while ago.

THE MALAYS OF CAPETOWN

THERE are about ten thousand Malays in the sub-Continent, and they form part of the mixed races in Capetown. They came to the colony at the time of the first settlement under the Dutch East India Company. Many were introduced as slaves from the Malay Archipelago and Bengal, and others came as political prisoners and as private servants to Dutch officials.

There was a steady influx of those immigrants during the 17th century, and Malays from various parts of the East made their way to the Cape until 1749 when the Council of Polity prohibited the settlement of any more free Malays. But during the last two centuries, the link between East and West has not been broken. The Malay community of Capetown maintains the traditions of the fathers very devotedly, and though they play their part in the life of the country where they settled, they remain distinct as a peculiar people with their national characteristics and religious observances. In this respect they are not incomparable with the Jews.

Most of the Cape Malays belong to the Shafi division of the Mohammedans. Very few of them are children of Java-born parents, and many of them are of Malay Dutch descent, although Arabian Malays are also quite numerous. Foreign blood and Islam contact with white civilization have combined to produce the present Malays. They speak Afrikaans with their own peculiar accent and have introduced many Arabic words into the vernacular. For religious purposes most of them learn Arabic, and there are several schools where the reading of Al Koran in the original is taught.

After the emancipation of slaves, one section rapidly showed their worth. These Malays disappeared from domestic service and they became independent labourers and even hirers of labour. They began to earn their living as shopkeepers, tailors, masons and carpenters, and they proved themselves most dexterous in the management of horses. A characteristic of the town still in vogue is the large number of hansom cabs in the streets. Most of these are driven by Malays. The Malay fish-hawker with his high-pitched trumpet call from a small cart is also a familiar sight in Capetown. The Malays have been largely responsible for the development of Cape fisheries, and a good proportion of that trade is still in their hands. Compared with the coloured people of the Cape, the Malays are industrious, and there is scarcely a trade or calling with which they are not familiar.

An extensive area in the old section of the city has become known as the Malay quarters. Here are found narrow streets with dilapidated old Dutch

By
HELENA LIEBERMAN
In "The Indian Review"

houses that are mostly occupied by Malays. High stoeps, door-ways with arched fanlights and windows with tiny frames are common. The outside appearance of a Malay home is drab looking, but the interior is most colourful. The oriental love of colour and decoration is extravagantly displayed.

In the house of a priest or learned man, a special room is set aside as a form of sanctuary. Here the furnishings are extremely simple, and light carpets cover the floor. To enter this room one must observe the Eastern custom of leaving the shoes on the threshold.

There are some twenty mosques in the Cape Peninsula. Most of these are quite large and substantial, but plain and unminaretted edifices. The finest mosque is of Moorish architecture and is situated in one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city. It is of special interest, for it stands side by side with a factory, thus demonstrating to the town

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how closely East and West may stand together. On Thursday evening, after the aromatic joss-stick is lit in every Malay house, there is an assembly of men at the mosque, and a midday service is held on Friday.

According to the law of Ishmael, every man must go on a holy pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in his lifetime. If, however, he cannot manage to save the necessary money through honest work, he is exempted from this obligation. Most Malays do their utmost to collect the sum of £150 or £170, and with this accomplishment they return to the East where they spend a few months and then come back to South Africa to work for their daily bread again. The wealthier Malays take pride in sending their sons to Mecca to study for a number of years. Although a few of the priests have been trained locally, most have been to Eastern religious centres, and there are a few Cape Malays who have studied at the famous Azhar University in Cairo, which has the distinction of being the oldest university in Africa.

Polygamy is allowed among the Mohammedans. The marriage is cele-

brated by the Malays with great éclat and ceremony. A few days before the *Nikah* (wedding), the future bride drives out in a carriage with a relative and invites all her friends to the marriage ceremony. She engages her bridesmaids (bedieners, servants) and decorators. On the wedding day, the bridegroom goes to the mosque while the bride remains at home. There he offers the bride a *Maskawi*, a gift of not less than ten shillings for her hand. The groom's attendant takes this money to the bride and returns with words of acceptance. Thereafter a reception is held at the bride's home where the husband presides over a congregation of men, while the young wife, robed in satin and crowned with a madora, sits at the head of a table surrounded by the womenfolk. The segregations of the sexes is adhered to at all the Malay gatherings.

Islam has taught the Moslems to accept death with stoic resignation. They sing: "Imma lillahi wa imma ilayhi rajioum." (We are of God and to God we return). Great respect is shown for the departed, and the funeral is generally numerously attended. There is no coffin. The body is washed, wrapped in a winding sheet and laid on a bier covered with beautiful shawls. The priests attired in their flowing robes, ornamented girdles and turbans, precede the cortege. The body is laid on its side with its face turned towards Mecca; it awaits the call of resurrection.

Faith in themselves and in Islam keeps the Malay strong and happy. They are a virile people of middle stature and light but sinewy frame. Their eyes are small and sparkling; their black hair silky and their features are slightly compressed but expressive. Their complexion varies from a light brown to deep olive. The women have neat petite figures and their features are not devoid of comeliness.

Their dress is a contradiction of supermodesty and love of display. The priests and those who have achieved a pilgrimage to Mecca affect an oriental dress. They wear cashmere shawls, turbans, and long robes of wool and silk. The women have showy, brightly coloured silk skirts and wear plenty of jewellery but they wear their gowns very long, and in accordance with the religious injunctions of Islam, cover their heads with a *zydoek* (a stiff silk handkerchief) and even veil their faces. On festive occasions, they put aside their *Kaparangs* or wooden slippers and wear white satin shoes. The *Hadjies*, back from the pilgrimage and imbued with the spirit from the East, drape themselves from head to foot in voluminous malaya. The men wear with pride the *Stanboul Fez*, a small red cap which is the symbol of Islam. The Cape Malays are proud of their ancestral inheritance and cling devotedly to the teachings of the Koran.

IMMIGRATION AMENDMENT ACT]

[Continued from page 277

conditionally entitled, until the passing of the Immigration Amendment Act No. 27 of 1937, to be treated as non-prohibited immigrants and, by virtue of their birth alone, were entitled to enjoy the birth rights, one of which was, and is, the right to come to this country at any time they pleased. The effect of the Act 27 of 1937 is that, for the recognition of their birth-rights, the persons falling under this category must enter the Union before the 1st day of June, 1937. It follows, therefore, that persons falling under this category will continue to enjoy their birth-rights in this country if they have entered the Union at least once prior to 1st June, 1937. Their right of entry into this country at any time would remain unimpaired by the Act No. 27 of 1937. But to those, who, relying on their right to come to this country at any time they pleased, have not entered this country since their birth even once, the right of entry in this country is lost for ever as a result of the Act of 1937; if at all it happens that they are over sixteen years of age, or even if they are under sixteen years of age, if their fathers are dead or have lost their domicile. If such children, who are under sixteen years of age and whose fathers are alive and have maintained their domicile in this country, are desired to be brought into this country, they can enter by virtue of Section 5 (1) (g), but their right, to enter this country, on account of their very

birth, and to enjoy other birth-rights as colonial-borns, is lost for ever.

(c) That children born outside the Union of domiciled parents between the years 1927 and 1937 must, for the recognition of their rights as colonial-borns, have entered or been brought into the Union prior to 1st June, 1937, or within three years of their birth. Here it is necessary to observe that Act No. 37 of 1927 had put in a proviso into Section 5 (e) of the Principal Act to the effect that, children born after 1927 of parents who are domiciled in this country and whose birth has occurred in any place outside the Union must be brought into the Union within three years of their birth if at all their rights as colonial-borns were to be recognised. But the addition of the words "before the 1st day of June, 1937" into the proviso has, in my opinion, resulted in a clear benefit, in-as-much as, such children, if not brought into the Union within three years of their birth, but were subsequently brought prior to 1st June, 1937 under Section 5 (1) (g), are now entitled, to be treated as, and to enjoy the rights of, colonial-born children. Let no one be under the false impression that children falling under this category can never be introduced into this country if they were not brought before 1st day of June, 1937. If they were not introduced into the Union within three years of their birth or before 1st June, 1937, they cannot

enter by virtue of their birth under Section 5 (1) (e), but they can always be introduced into this country under and by virtue of their domiciled fathers' rights under Section 5 (1) (g), on fulfilment of the requirements aforementioned.

In conclusion, I may just say this, that in accordance with my reading and interpretation of the Act No. 27 of 1937, as it affects Section 5 (e) of the Principal Act as amended, the Act has, in my opinion, taken away the rights of children born outside the Union of domiciled parents and who fall under the category mentioned in paragraph (b) aforesaid. In other words, such Indian children, born of Indian parents outside the Union between the years 1913 and 1927, and who, relying upon their right to come at any time they pleased, have never entered the Union before 1st June, 1937, have lost their *right of entry* into this country if they are over sixteen years of age, and even if they are under six-years of age, if their fathers have died or have lost their domicile for any reason whatsoever; and in cases of those children who are under sixteen years of age and whose father is alive and has maintained his domicile, and who fall under the abovementioned category, there is an opportunity of entry under Section 5 (1) (g), but loss of birth-right has occurred. The loss in such cases, if at all there are any, has been due to the fact that no reasonable opportunity had been given to those who were likely to be affected by the Act.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF DEADLOCK IN INDIA

Under the caption "India Sits Down" *Unity* of Chicago writes as follows in its issue of May 4:—

It is perfectly evident that Britain is in sore straits in India. Having won six of the eleven provincial elections in anticipation of the new Constitution now officially in effect, the Congress Party is now refusing to function except under conditions which nullify the supremacy of British rule. Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in other words, are using this occasion already to seek national independence as the end and aim of the Indian movement. That Britain is embarrassed by the situation thus created and clearly indicated by despatches alike from London and Delhi. The Empire has known no such crisis, in an out-and-out challenge to authority, since the thrilling days of non-co-operation in India a dozen or more years ago. Government is paralyzed through the refusal of Indians to operate the constitutional machinery while themselves occupying the offices to which they were duly elected by the franchise of the people. No one else can govern, and these In-

dians won't! If this isn't a sit-down strike in politics, as we now have it in this country in industry, we don't know what the sit-down strike may be. At last reports, Britain was trying to inveigle the recalcitrant Indians into some kind of conference and concession. An interview with the Viceroy is a bait placed in the trap for Mahatma Gandhi—as though such an interview offered any temptation to the leader of all India! If the Viceroy himself goes to Mahatma Gandhi and seeks conference, the Mahatma will, of course, not refuse it. But the point is, the power in this crisis is in Mahatma Gandhi's hands. India is already independent in the sense that Britain is helpless in India without Mahatma Gandhi and his associate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and the great mass of people whom they now lead. We advise our readers to watch developments in this most fascinating struggle for a people's liberties now going on in our world. And we beg them to note the unchallenged ascendancy of Mahatma Gandhi in his country's destiny. This man holds no

office, exercises no official authority, has no army nor even a policeman at his back, yet he holds greater sway than any other man alive upon this planet. When was there ever such a demonstration of the power of moral force?

WANTED

Two teachers are wanted for the Gujarati School and Madressa conducted under the auspices of the Standerton Muslim Educational Institute. Applicants must have a good knowledge of English, Gujarati, Urdu and Arabic languages. Experienced persons will be given first preference. Applications must accompany credentials and as to what salary is required.

M. S. BHABHA,
Secretary Standerton Muslim
Educational Institute,

P.O. Box 168,
Standerton, Transvaal.

South African News In Brief

Socialism And South Africa

SPEAKING at a meeting in Johannesburg, Mr. Duncan Burnside, M.P., leader of the Socialist Party, said it was said by responsible people that Socialism in South Africa was impossible because of the large native, coloured and non-European populations. "It is impossible because, forsooth, the European has come to South Africa and has decided to build a European civilisation and to sustain it, and it is suggested that if elementary justice is done to the non-European elements in South Africa this European civilisation must fall," declared Mr. Burnside. Such a statement was founded on prejudice, a statement made most often by the most ignorant section of the community. "I do not think it needs very much economic examination," he said, "to show that our civilisation, as far as it is concerned in South Africa, has been built up by the exploitation of the non-European peoples." The time had come, continued Mr. Burnside, for plain speaking and a realisation that the problems of South Africa were the same as the problems in the rest of the world; that economics were not affected in the slightest degree by a man's creed or the colour of his skin. "South Africa instead of progressing," Mr. Burnside said, "is going definitely backwards. South Africa has always been a country where politics has not been on a high plane. Unfortunately South Africa has been a country where political depravity has reached a very high state of evolution, and that political depravity has every opportunity of descending into depths previously unknown. During the last session we have seen more racial discrimination than we have ever seen before. He referred to the Immigration Bill dealing with the Jews, the anti-Asiatic Bills and the passing of the Native Land Amendment Bill. He came to the conclusion, he said, that the reason why the Native Bill was rushed through was in order to supply cheap Native labour on the farms.

Mrs. Jansen To Stand For Parliament

Mrs. M. M. Jansen, wife of the Speaker of the Union House of Assembly, is to stand for Parliament at the next general election as a Nationalist. Mrs. Jansen is an avowed Republican and, if elected to Parliament, she would devote herself to republicanism, the poor and to women's status in the Union. An anti-non-white as she is, Mrs. Jansen told a press representative that domestic service is not the right employment for white girls in a country such as this where there is a tremendous native population, unless they are in a superior position.

Disappointment To Honour Seekers

Seekers of Honours will be disappointed to learn that there will be no Birthday Honours List on June 9, the occasion of the official celebration of the King's birthday in view of the fact that there have been two lists already this year.

Coronation Medals

It is notified for the benefit of those who are being awarded Coronation medals in South Africa that these medals will not be dispatched until the end of this month, or the beginning of July.

Flying-Boat Service Between Durban And London

On Sunday, June 6, the first flying boat "Courtier," commanded by Captain E. S. Alcock, carrying five passengers and 1,800 lbs. of mail, left Durban to inaugurate the bi-weekly Durban-London

Muslim Hostel In Standerton

Although there are facilities in Standerton for teaching English, Afrikaans, Gujarati, Urdu and Arabic there was need for a hostel for students coming from other towns.

The local Muslim Educational Institute have now filled that long-felt need by opening from last April 16, a hostel near the Public Park. The hostel is looked after by two experienced supervisors and there is accommodation for boarding and lodging both for Hindu and Muslim students. The fee is £2 per month. For further particulars apply to:

M. S. BHABHA,
Secretary Standerton Muslim
Educational Institute.

P.O. Box 168,
Standerton, Transvaal.

Imperial Airways service. The flying boats will, in future, leave every Thursday and Sunday mornings. The second boat which left Durban last Thursday was "Challenger." All mails at present are surcharged, the rate being 6d. per half-ounce. From next month the 1½d. rate per half-ounce is expected to be introduced. It is believed that after July 1 the Imperial Airways flying boats will leave Southampton on Saturdays and Tuesdays and will arrive in Durban on Fridays and Mondays. From South Africa the flying boats will leave Durban on Sundays and Wednesdays and arrive in Southampton on Saturdays and Tuesdays.

Umzinto Sanathan Dharma Sabha

The second annual general meeting of the Umzinto Sanathan Dharma Sabha was held recently at the Sabha Hall, Umzinto. The chairman, Mr. R. D. Chowthee, was in the chair and there was

a fairly large attendance of members and others from the surrounding district interested in the work of the Sabha. The secretary's and treasurer's report revealed that the Sabha, in the second year of its existence had done very useful work. A vernacular school had been opened which was a long-felt want, and for this great credit was due to the officials for their untiring work. The Sabha has assets comprising of land, school building and furniture amounting to £538 4s. 4d. and since the work is not yet completed an appeal was made by the secretary to the public to support this worthy cause by donating funds generously so that the school and temple may be an accomplished fact within a short period. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—Patron: Mr. Pura Maharaj, Chairman: Mr. R. D. Chowthee, vice-chairmen: Messrs. H. Kissoon, Juggernath Singh, Kedarnath Maharaj, Laldhari Singh and Ragoonath Singh; hon. secretary and treasurer: Mr. D. Ramasar; committee: Messrs. Rambhass G. Singh, B. Paultoo, R. B. Ramdhin, Mahabeer Maharaj, D. J. Singh, Ramsoonar Singh, Raj Bansi Singh, Ramadhar and R. Ramasar; hon. auditor: Mr. H. Kissoon; building committee: Messrs. R. D. Chowthee, H. Kissoon, Laldhari Singh, Suglal Jeewan and D. Ramasar; trustees: Messrs. H. Kissoon, D. Ramasar, R. D. Chowthee, Laldhari Singh and Juggernath Singh.

New Schedule For Local Air Mail

The following is the new schedule of arrivals and departures of planes between Durban and Germiston and Durban and Capetown starting on June 13:

RAND-DURBAN SECTION

Sundays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays:—

Depart Germiston, 6.30 a.m.; arrive Durban, 8.30 a.m.

Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays:—

Depart Germiston, 7.45 a.m.; arrive Durban, 9.45 a.m.

Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays:—

Depart Durban, 3 p.m.; arrive Germiston, 5 p.m.

Mondays and Thursdays:—

Depart Durban, 11 a.m.; arrive Germiston, 1 p.m.

DURBAN TO CAPETOWN

Wednesdays and Saturdays:—

Depart Durban, 9.15 a.m.; depart East London, 11.30 a.m.; depart Port Elizabeth, 1.45 p.m.; arrive Capetown, 5 p.m.

CAPETOWN TO DURBAN

Wednesdays and Saturdays:—

Depart Capetown, 7 a.m.; depart Port Elizabeth, 10.45 a.m.; depart East London, 12.15 p.m.; arrive Durban, 2.15 p.m.

India Letter

(EXTRACTS FROM A. I. C. O. FOREIGN LETTER)

Indians In The British Empire

INDIANS in the British Empire continue to suffer humiliations and repeated attacks on their economic position. In British Guiana, where Indians form over 40% of the entire population, there exists a law which enables employers to dismiss labourers and evict them from their houses and plots of land at 3 days' notice. As most of the 136,000 Indians are dependent on employment at the sugar plantations and have no alternative means of livelihood, it is easy to imagine the dread and debasement that this law awakens among them. In Zanzibar, Indians have been systematically discriminated against during the past three years. The creation of a state-monopoly in the clove industry is designed with a view to assist the English capitalist in the positions from where the Indian small trader has been ousted. In Malaya, Indian labour is lowest paid and male labour is paid at the rate of less than a shilling a day of 9 working hours. The Indian, who could formerly enter the Malayan Civil Service, is now debarred and, if a demand is made, the High Commissioner expresses astonishment and says that he knows of no country where men other than "natives of the soil or Englishmen" are permitted to enter into the public services.

India And Zanzibar

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress adopted a strongly-worded resolution protesting against the latest anti-Indian decrees of the Zanzibar Government and sympathising with the Indian settlers in that country. The Committee was informed that the passing of the decrees perpetuating a complete internal and external monopoly of dealing in cloves in the hands of a close corporation controlled by British capitalists to the total exclusion of the Indian community, was a death-blow to the vital economic interests of the Indian people in Zanzibar. It might necessitate the resort to passive resistance by the Indian community and the Committee gave its considered opinion that the measures were in direct violation of the just rights of Indians and of the Zanzibar treaties of 1886 and 1898 which guaranteed security of properties for Indians and prohibited the establishment of a clove monopoly. The Committee sympathised with the Indian community in Zanzibar in their present situation, extended its support in their struggle and demanded that retaliatory measures should be taken forthwith by the Indian Government.

India And Ethiopia

The Working Committee "expresses its abhorrence of the brutal massacre of peaceful masses of Ethiopians by Italian intruders, and offers its sympathy to the victims of Fascist Imperialism. The Working Committee takes strong exception to the closing of the Mohamed Ali Store in Abyssinia and regards this as an act of grave injustice. The Committee is of opinion that the Italian Government should withdraw this ban and grant adequate compensation to the store."

King's Coronation And India

Referring to India's participation in the King's Coronation, Mr. Lloyd George, British Liberal leader, is reported to have said, "Indians will be there but India will not be there." President Nehru circularised Provincial Congress Committees and all others reminding them that "it is derogatory to our dignity and against the policy of the Congress to take any part whatever in coronation functions, whatever they might be." Probably because of the Congress attitude and the Congress victory in the elections, any large scale celebrations were not organised. Municipalities and district boards refused sums for illumination purposes.

The Struggle For Civil Liberties

The prosecution of Jayaprakasa Narayan and other Congressmen at Patna has revealed some of the methods the police employ in the issue of personal restraints and of bans on processions. It was the contention of the police, in this case, that requests for a ban on the procession on the occasion of the anti-constitution strike and for personal restraints were made of the Magistrate, because the police feared communal rioting. In substantiation of this fear, the police, from the Superintendent of police downwards, argued that half of the shops in a Patna quarter were kept open and that, consequently, fifty per cent. of the people had no sympathy with the strike. There were varying figures as to the total number of shops in that area, one policeman put it down at 50, and another at double this number and yet another at half of it, but they were all agreed on "the 50%" who had kept their shops open. In further cross-examination, it was revealed that the total number of shops in that area was near upon 150 and that not more than 6 opened on the day of the strike. When challenged to produce before the court the name of a seventh shopkeeper, the police took the proverbial refuge of bad-memory.

Gospel Of White South Africa

Thus the *Indian Social Reformer*—
The famous South African statesman, Dr. Malan, in a recent speech defended his policy of "South Africa for White men" as having its sanction in the will of God. "Voortrekkers, he said, had not viewed non-Europeans in a hostile or repressive spirit. They had, however, felt that God had created the human world, as He had created the world of nature, with a set purpose and He was not a God of uniformity. He had created diverse races. Had He done so in order that they might be put into the same pot, or to give them national pride in order to retain their racial identity? In South Africa they could not embrace the liberal idea which would allow a mixture of races regardless of the consequences. God's creation was behind their ideal of a White race." According to this reasoning the Boers should have remained in Holland or repatriate themselves to it now and not lord it over the natives of South Africa, to whom God assigned that country. Continuing, Dr. Malan spoke in appreciation of the efforts of the Afrikaner people to create separate scholastic, culture, youth and philanthropic organisations, despite the reproach that these separate movements were evidence of race hatred. They would, on the contrary, result in greater unity and better understanding than had ever been the case before, he said. "Afrikaans-speaking people would only be able to give up striving for their own organisation and work for a united people," said the ex-Minister, "when English-speaking people would come to regard South Africa as their only fatherland. If that day comes the Afrikaner will not find it necessary to strive only for himself but for South Africa. That will only happen if we sever the British connection and South Africa becomes a free and independent republic." Dr. Malan must be given credit for being outspoken though bigoted.

The Separation Of Burma

The separation of Burma has been followed up with the appointment of Mr. D. T. Monteith, Assistant Secretary, India Office, as Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Burma. It is also announced that the office of the Secretary of State for Burma will be accommodated in the same building as the India Office. Lord Zetland will combine the offices of the Secretary of State for India and Secretary of State for Burma.

Things In General

Motor Roads In Natal

A well-known Rand motorist, in the course of an interview with a press representative said, Natal roads, taken on an average, are the worst in the Union. Mr. C. S. Buckner, secretary of the Royal Automobile Club in Durban, has suggested a solution of the Natal road problem. He suggests that 25-mile sections of the main roads should be given to contractors to repair and maintain, and that prizes of £50 should be given annually to the contractors working on every 300-mile stretch who keep their sections of the road best. "There is no reason why this scheme, which has been carried out with great success in India, should not be adopted in Natal," he said.

Indian Scouting In Union

"The equality of status for which we have persisted from the birth of Indian scouting in South Africa has at last, in some form, materialised," states the third

annual report of the Durban and District Local Association of the Natal Indian Boy Scouts Association. "It has materialised in the way that each section of the total communities has full control of its own section, and all sections are held responsible to the parent body, the South African Scout Council. We are now vested with full equality of status with the other sections of South Africa. In terms of the new constitution which will be put into operation shortly a Headquarters Council is necessary. Negotiations for the formation of such a Council are being made with the other Provinces. A pleasing feature of the year has been the steady increase in the number of each troop. There are about 1,400 Scouts, 60 Cubs, 60 Scouters and 50 Rovers in the Association." The following are the newly elected office-bearers for 1937-38:—Life-Patrons: Messrs. O. K. Winterton and Geo. H. Hindson; Patrons: Messrs. R. A. Banks and J. H.

Hofmeyr; Vice-Patrons: Messrs. E. Thomas, T. M. Naicker, S. R. Pather, A. Gray, L. Panday and B. M. Singh; President: Mr. H. S. Done; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. B. Barnabas, K. R. Nair, G. Mungar, N. G. Chetty, K. M. Govender, N. Gunga, B. Woodeeth, G. Sewraj and W. Baboolall; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Geo. Hindson; Joint Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. R. Regnath and E. V. Naidoo; Commissioner: Mr. H. S. Done; Group Scoutmaster: Mr. H. W. Bristow; Assistant Commissioners: Messrs. R. Regnath and E. V. Naidoo. Headquarters are at 50, Mutual Buildings, Smith Street, Durban.

Life Story Of General Smuts

Interesting extracts from the life story of the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, P.O., M.P., Deputy Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, written by Captain H. O. Armstrong, appear in the *Natal Mercury* from last Wednesday.

The Sporting World

Tennis.

Johannesburg Coloured And Indian Tennis Championships

THE men's Single and Doubles, Johannesburg open championships, under the auspices of the Transvaal Coloured Tennis Union, where entries were received from Benoni, Kliptown, Newclare etc., were completed last week when the semi-finals and finals were played. H. Jajbhay (the holder of the Singles Titles for two years) and C. Dupreez (the East Rand Champion), played finals. Jajbhay played brilliantly attacking his opponent with his forehand drives and played well on his back-hand, which was fully tested out by Dupreez by attacking on the back-hand of Jajbhay, but this proved insufficient and thus Jajbhay won the match by 3 straight sets. The Gents. Doubles finals were played by Jajbhay and Rosenberg; and M. Ebrebreich and Dupreez. Jajbhay and Rosenberg won, set scores being: 10-12, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

Soccer.

Natal Beat Aberdonians

13,000 flocked to Kingsmead to witness Natal make soccer history last Saturday. A very large number of Indians were also present to see the first defeat of the visiting Dons. Natal had comparatively few goal-scoring opportunities but made best use of them. About

By "Rambler"

ten minutes from the end Natal was leading 4-0,—remarkably surprising. The Dons, however, with renewed attacks retaliated the score thrice in quick succession. Time only prevented a draw and the possible defeat of the home side. In the matter of combination and positional play the Dons showed their superiority. Natal was very fortunate to win, the final score being 4-3.

D.D.I.F.A.

The following are the fixtures for Saturday, June 12:—

Senior Natal Cup District Final: Daffodils vs. Stars. Senior League: Shamrocks vs. Stella; Pirates vs. Avondales. Junior League: Victorians vs. All Blacks; Parkhill vs. Daffodils; Red Rovers vs. Sastri A. Juvenile Natal Cup Final: Sastri A. vs. Flamingoes.

Sunday Division

The Sunday Division (Durban) will play the Sunday Association (P.M.Burg) on Sunday, June 13, at Currie's Fountain. The Durban team is as follows:—

C. Govindsamy (Swifts), George Singh (Silverton), R. A. Naidoo (Swifts), S. M. Pillay (Silverton), S. N. Padayachee (Clare Estate), E. I. Timol (Clare Estate), K. Ramadu (Swifts), W. G. Naidoo

(Clare Estates), P. Naridoo (Silverton), L. Vinden (Clare Estate), V. C. Moodley (Silverton). Reserves: M. Kader (Swifts), Jeena (Clare Estate), Nadas (Dunlop).

Verulam Temple F.C. vs. Olympic F.C.

A friendly match was played at the Verulam Sports Ground on Sunday, June 6, between the Verulam Temple F.C. and the Olympic F.C. of Durban, and resulted in a victory for the home team by 6 goals to 2.

—oOo—

A Purohit And Religious Teacher

Wanted: A qualified Brahmin to conduct services in all Vedic Rites of the Hindoo Religion, as well as to teach children Gujarati language and music. Applicants must furnish references showing several years of training in some well known religious institution. If applicants are married preference will be given to one whose wife has passed the sixth standard in Gujarati. For further particulars, apply with references to the undersigned not later than the 28th day of June 1937.

L. HARRY.

Hon. Secretary,
East London Hindoo Society,
23 Maclean Street,
East London.

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