

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903

No. 35.—Vol. XXXV.

Friday, August 27th, 1937.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper,
Price Fourpence.

NOTES AND NEWS

Mr. Ramdas Gandhi Arrives In Durban

WE heartily welcome Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, third son of Mahatma Gandhi, who arrived in Durban by the *Karanja* on Wednesday morning. He was met at the wharf by his brother Mr. Manilal Gandhi and Mrs. Manilal Gandhi and many other friends. Mr. H. Kallenbach, who is responsible for having brought Mr. Ramdas Gandhi to this country on a health trip, motored specially from Johannesburg to receive him and to take him with him. To avoid much strain on Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Kallenbach desired that he should go immediately to Johannesburg and settle down, and so, after spending a night with his brother at Phoenix, he left with Mr. Kallenbach for Johannesburg on Thursday morning. Mr. Ramdas Gandhi was disappointed not to have been able to call on many of his old friends in Durban and to personally thank those who had come to the wharf to receive him. He hopes to have the opportunity of meeting them when he next visits Durban after having settled down. Mr. Ramdas Gandhi brings with him a message of love from Mahatma Gandhi to all his countrymen and his many European friends in the Union. He also wishes, through these columns, to express his profound sense of appreciation and gratitude to the Indian friends at the various ports from Port Said including Jibuti, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira and Lourenco Marques for their very kind hospitality.

Cape Republican Nationalist Party Congress

Among the matters discussed and resolutions passed by the Cape Republican Nationalist Party Congress which met last week at Uitenhage were the prevention of co-mingling of Whites and non-Europeans in unskilled labour spheres, prohibition against acquisition of land by Asiatics, and the rigid application of the segregation principle. Mr. P. Sauer, M.P., moved an amendment asking for separate residential areas for Native, Coloured and Asiatics. There was some measure of consternation among many of the delegates when Mr. Sauer's amendment was rejected in favour of the less strong original resolution.

A motion from Pretoria West urged the Executive of the Cape Provincial Council to give effect to the recent resolution of the Provincial Council that town councils and other local authorities be empowered to create separate residential areas for Coloureds and other non-Europeans. Speakers pointed out that this motion was carried at the last session and severe criticism was levelled at the Executive for not giving effect to it.

Mr. Hofmeyr On Nationalists' New Crusade

In the course of a speech before a large audience in the Ginsberg Hall, Yeoville, Johannesburg, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Mines, Labour, Social Welfare and Education, is reported to have said; there were two features in Dr. Malan's new crusade that called for comment. The first was the ever-increasing attacks he was directing against people who could not hit back—the natives, Asiatics, coloureds and Jews. But the people of South Africa were not going to stand for this continual oppression of the underdog; they wanted to be fair to the minority elements and those who were politically impotent. South Africans were not going to be stampeded by that kind of campaign. In regard to the second feature, he said, it was obvious that Dr. Malan's thoughts were straying in the direction of a dictatorship in South Africa. The people in this country were essentially a democratic and liberty-loving people. When they realised that a dictatorship would destroy the ideals which they cherished so greatly they would rise up against Dr. Malan's preachings.

Segregation Policy In Port Shepstone

At a meeting of the Port Shepstone Ratepayers' Association held on August 19 the question of segregating Indians was discussed. In reply to a letter from the Association asking the Council to define European and non-European areas and to arrange exchanges of land, the Town Clerk wrote that a certain trade area had already been defined, but nothing could be done as regards a residential area. The Chairman, Dr. S.

Jackson, is reported to have said, that he had approached the Indian community with a view to talking the matter over, but they had declined to meet him as they were opposed to any form of segregation. There was, however, no objection to any voluntary exchange of land. It would be best to leave this matter entirely in the hands of the Town Council. Mr. J. Spink said it was best to face the position, namely, that nothing could be done to stop the penetration without fresh legislation. Conferences were useless.

City Housing Scheme For Indians

The City Treasurer, Mr. E. B. Scott, in a memorandum on Durban's economic housing policy for Indians writes: "The City Medical Officer of Health continues to issue demolition orders upon dwellings in the newly incorporated areas, most of whom are Indians. During the past 12 months approximately 1,000 owners have been notified to demolish their dwellings and unless the Council is able and willing to render the necessary assistance to these individuals to erect new buildings under suitable terms and conditions, their position may become somewhat untenable in the very near future if the demolition orders are enforced."

Mr. Justice F. E. T. Krause

Mr. Justice F. E. T. Krause, Judge-President of the O.F.S., who has been visiting India, the Far East, America and Europe, will arrive in Capetown on September 2 in the *Pretoria*. Mrs. Krause accompanies her husband.

Appeal To Andaman

Hunger Strikers

The poet, Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have sent telegrams to the political prisoners on the Andaman Islands, urging them to abandon their "hunger-strike to death." Two hundred prisoners have been hunger-striking for the last three weeks in an endeavour to coerce the Government of India to order their release, but the Viceroy has announced that the Government could not be coerced into such a decision and refused to consider the question of their release until the strike was ended.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27TH, 1937

What Constitutes Slum Conditions?

AT the annual general meeting of the Ward VI Burgesses Association, Dr. S. Copley, Chairman of the Public Health Committee of the Durban City Council, spoke on what actually constitutes slum conditions. A dirty piece of glass in a house, a dirty room or dirty children, did not mean a slum, he said. A defective house from the public health point of view was not necessarily a slum. There had also to be defective ventilation, defective disposal of effluents and refuse and overcrowding. Even such conditions might not necessarily constitute slum conditions. In a thickly populated town area they would, but in open country they need not. Slums were created by poverty, ignorance and vice. Even in the best of buildings a slum would be created if these three factors were present. Poverty was the most important because through it degeneration must take place in the morals of the family.

So the present slum clearance process on the part of the authorities is not going to eradicate the slums but are merely going to shift them to other places. This is actually what is taking place. Our experience of the working of the Slums Act is that all the best places available are being monopolised for the Whites and what is rejected by the Whites is being given sparingly for the occupation of non-Europeans, while the conditions of the non-Europeans will remain as they were. If slum conditions were really to be removed the authorities would follow the adage "prevention is better than cure," and would take steps to dispel poverty, ignorance and vice, the three things which are the root cause of slum conditions. It would, however, appear that the authorities are the most to blame for neglecting to deal with these three things, especially, in so far as non-Europeans are concerned.

We are particularly concerned with our own community here and let us examine how the authorities are helping to remove poverty among them. It is only where the Indian is competing with the White man with his thrifty and industrious habits that he is blamed for his low standard of living and a strong agitation is made against him, that he is an economic menace to this country and so on. The outcome of this agitation is the enactment of the industrial laws and the Wage Act, which are mainly enforced to uproot the Indian from trade and industry; in other words, to keep him in a state of poverty. The object of these laws is stated to be to equalise the standard of the White and non-White in order to avoid unfair competition—a very fine principle indeed but unless there are equal opportunities in all other respects the effect would assuredly be detrimental to those who have not those opportunities. However, it is not our purpose to discuss here the merits and demerits of those laws. What we wish to point out is only this that these laws are apparently applicable to the people only; the authorities are immune from them. It is taken for granted that the standard of the Indian is lower than the White man and therefore his pay is also lower in all Departments even though his ability would not be in any wise lower than the White man. There is no question of equal pay for equal work in Government Departments in so far as non-Whites are concerned. This rule is only applicable to an Indian employing labour in order that he may not become an "unfair" competitor of the White man.

Elsewhere in this issue appears a report of the second annual general meeting of the Durban Indian Municipal Employees' Society. Complaint was made at that meeting of the City Council not

considering the requests made by them. "The question of a general increase in wages was a very sore point with these workers as they find it most difficult to make ends meet on their wages of £2 per month. Some of them have large families to maintain, besides to pay for the education of their children." This complaint against the City Council and about the rotten conditions in which they are housed is now an age old complaint. The housing conditions have since slightly improved, but not without public opinion having been roused, and yet they are proceeding at a snail's pace, as is done with everything in which non-Whites are concerned.

There appears another report elsewhere in this issue of the annual meeting of the Mayville Ward Indian Ratepayers' Association at which complaints were made of the deplorable conditions of the roads in Indian areas and the neglect on the part of the City Council in providing water and lighting facilities in those areas.

No wonder slum conditions would arise when the authorities are loath to provide these necessities of life to the non-White communities because they cannot make their voice heard, and none but the authorities are responsible for creating those conditions.

There is now on foot the question of the formation of an organisation with a view to eradicating venereal disease. At a public meeting held in the Mayor's parlour to discuss this question several Europeans expressed their apathy in forming such an organisation as there was sufficient provision to deal with the disease amongst their own community. It was, however, brought home to them that in neglecting the disease amongst the non-Whites the Whites would not be saved from the attack. We make mention of this here as we believe this also merits the concern of the authorities.

We entirely agree with Dr. Copley that slums are created by poverty, ignorance and vice. And if the authorities are anxious to clear the slums it is these three factors that they should tackle irrespective of class, colour or creed.

GERMISTON ASIATIC BAZAAR RAID

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

We published in our last week's issue, a report of a police raid in the Germiston Asiatic Bazaar, when several coloured women, married to Indians, were in some cases torn away from their little children and some, with babies in arms, were taken away to the Police Station. Further developments have since taken place, a report of which is given below:—

MARTHA STEVENS, a coloured woman, appeared before Mr. C. Willman in the Germiston Magistrate's Court charged under the Asiatic Bazaar Regulations of the Germiston municipality.

The charge against her was that, not being an Asiatic, she had resided in the Bazaar. Alternatively, she was charged that, being over 16 and not being a registered lessee, or the wife of a lessee, and not having received a permit, she had resided in the bazaar.

Mr. S. C. Quinlan, who appeared for the defence, objected to the alternative charge on the ground that it revealed no offence and did not follow the wording of the section. The section under which it was framed stated that no person over 16, who was not a registered lessee or the wife of a registered lessee, should be permitted to reside in the bazaar. This was directed, he submitted, against the person who did the permitting, and not against the person who did the residing.

The magistrate said he thought Mr. Quinlan's objection was valid.

Mr. S. Goedhals, the public prosecutor, though not contesting Mr. Quinlan's interpretation, said that the fault lay in the framing of the regulations. The wording of the section was unfortunate. He asked for an adjournment, as the point had not been raised before.

Mr. Willman said that where the wording of a law or regulation was vague, it had to be interpreted as favourably as possible to the accused.

Objection Upheld

After the adjournment, Mr. Goedhals brought forward further argument, but the magistrate upheld Mr. Quinlan's objection, and the alternative charge was struck out.

Mr. Quinlan said he would also attack the main charge as *ultra vires*, on the ground of unreasonableness. Alternatively, he would ask the magistrate to construe the by-law. In the interim, his client would plead not guilty.

Sergeant A. S. Venter, in charge of the location police, said that at 5.15 a.m. on August 15 Stevens was found asleep in bed with her reputed husband, an Indian. He arrested her under the bazaar regulations. She was a coloured

woman, and admitted it. She had lived in the Bazaar for some time, and about three months previously he had warned her to leave the Bazaar, as she was a coloured person. He knew of no legal marriage between the woman and the Indian she lived with.

Sergeant Venter said his visit was in the course of a general police raid. They were searching for unauthorised persons.

Mr. Quinlan: If you knew for three months that she was living there unlawfully, why choose 5.15 a.m. to arrest her?—It was a general raid, and instructions were to arrest all unauthorised persons.

Marriage Certificate

Sergeant Venter denied that the door was wrenched open forcibly. Stevens did not try to show her marriage certificate. He arrested a number of other women, and in no case did they say they were legally married. He did not ask them.

This closed the Crown case.

The accused, who gave her name as Martha Valliama, said she was married at the Magistrate's Court at Germiston, but could not remember the year. A marriage certificate was handed in.

On the Sunday morning early, she said she was in bed when the police arrived. The sergeant asked what nationality she was and she said "coloured." He asked her if she had a permit to live there and she replied that she was married. He told her to get dressed. Out of that collection of rooms, a native woman, two native men and herself were arrested.

The sergeant had said he did not want to see her marriage certificate. She took it out of the sideboard and took it with her to the charge office.

Regulation Unreasonable

After the accused's husband had given evidence about their civil marriage in the Germiston Magistrate's Court, the evidence was concluded.

Mr. Quinlan submitted that the regulation was never intended to apply to the lawfully married wife of an Indian. If it was so intended, then it was unreasonable and *ultra vires* for the effect would be that any Asiatic who married a woman not an Asiatic would be forced to live apart from his wife.

Mr. Quinlan submitted that under the provisions of the Gold Law, no Indian could live in any part of the Germiston Municipality except in the location or Bazaar. If he did not live in the Bazaar, and had a coloured or native woman as his wife, she could not live with him, according to this regulation.

Police Reasons For Raid

The official attitude regarding the raid on the Indian Bazaar at Germiston in the early hours on Sunday morning (Aug. 15), which was the cause of protests by the Transvaal Indian Congress, was explained to a representative of the *Star* (Johannesburg). The raid was carried out under a senior police official and there was no harshness meted out or undue violence used, it is stated. No house was broken into, but in each case the police knocked, asked for admittance and were allowed in by the householder. Thirty-two persons were arrested in the Indian Bazaar as unauthorised to be there, most of them women. Of these 30 signed admissions of guilt and paid fines, and two were remanded to August 19 for trial. Conditions at the Indian Bazaar have had the attention of the police for some time now, and were considered as far from satisfactory. The question of coloured and native people living in the Indian Bazaar was also explained. There were no fewer than 250 of these unauthorised persons living in the bazaar. As a result of a prosecution in June a meeting was held between representatives of the Indian community and a sub-committee of the Town Council. The minutes of that meeting state that the Council sub-committee agreed that those women who were living as the wives of Indians might get permission to live in the bazaar, provided they had the sanction of the location superintendent and the officer commanding the police. Not one such permit has been applied for. South African law recognises no legal marriage between an Indian and a coloured or native woman.

Rev. Sigamoney Replies

Rev. Bernard L. E. Sigamoney writes as follows to the *Star* Johannesburg:

Sir,—“South African law recognises no legal marriage between an Indian and a coloured or native woman.” The above quoted sentence concluded the news entitled “Raid on Indian Bazaar” (Germiston) in your issue of August 17. I write to say that such a statement is not correct. Marriages contracted by Indians, coloured and natives according to the law of the land are legal. Marriages contracted in the Christian churches are legal. Marriages contracted by Indians, natives and coloured according to Moslem or Hindu rites are not legal unless they are registered. Therefore, those coloured women who are mostly Christian and living in the Indian section and who have been married by Christian rites or civilly in court, are lawful wives in the eyes of

the law and, therefore, in my opinion, are entitled to reside where the husband is lawfully entitled to live. There are many such coloured women living in Germiston who are lawfully married to Indians and, therefore, those who are responsible for trying to separate husband and wife are doing an unchristian and an inhuman act.

Bloemhof Indians' Protest

The Indian community of Bloemhof held a meeting to protest against the

action of the police at Germiston. After some discussion it was unanimously agreed to wire the Transvaal Indian Congress as follows: "The Indian community of Bloemhof strongly resents the high-handed action of the police in the raid on the Germiston Indian Bazaar. Kindly lodge protest to higher authority and demand a thorough investigation."

Indian Protest At The Cape

The executive of the Cape Indian Congress met recently to consider the

action of the police at Germiston during a raid on the Indian bazaar. After discussion, it was resolved to request the Transvaal Indian Congress to communicate the incident to the Government of India and the Indian National Congress, and to ask the Agent-General for the Government of India in the Union to lodge a strong protest against "this outrageous and disgraceful action of the police."

(Continued on page 418)

PANDIT RISHIRAM AND HIS MISSION

HIS MESSAGE TO SOUTH AFRICA

The following Broadcast talk was given by Pandit Rishiram, Vedic Missionary, at the Durban Broadcast Studio on August 23:—

FRRIENDS, I am thankful to the Broadcasting authorities for having given me an opportunity of a talk this evening. I left India in June 1936 to attend the World Congress of Faiths held in London in July last year. The first Parliament of Religions was held in Chicago, United States of America in 1893 and after 40 years the second Congress of this kind was held in the same city in 1933. Now there are National Committees of this organisation in different countries with International Headquarters in America. H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda is the International President. The British Committee is presided by Sir Francis Younghusband and the London Congress was organised by him.

"For some time past religious idealism has been ousted from international affairs and it was considered that political and economic understanding will bring the unity of mankind and peace and goodwill in the world. But it is now realised day by day that mere economic interests and political aims of the different nations are accentuating the differences and creating hatred and a spirit of conflict instead of bringing peace and co-operation.

"These Congresses are the result of this disillusion, and thoughtful people are again trying to establish peace and community of fellowship through faiths.

"The Congress does not stand for formulating one universal religion nor appraising the merits and defects of different religions, nor even declaring that all religions were alike or equally true. The Congress was a unique event in that, leading representatives of the different faiths were invited to express their views on a common human problem and these views were discussed freely and frankly. They, while retaining their respective religious convictions, yet contributed to creating a spirit of world fellowship



PANDIT RISHIRAM, B.A.

and thus securing a sound basis for peace. The whole atmosphere of Congress Session held in University College Hall for about 20 days, was pervaded with harmony and mutual appreciation. Eminent scholars came from Japan, China, India, Ceylon, European countries and America. India contributed considerably to the success of the Congress. Discourses of Sir Radha Krishnan, the great Indian scholar and now the Spalding Professor in Oxford University of Eastern Religions and Ethics, were much appreciated by the members of the Congress. The Congress did not advocate uniformity of all religions but unity and harmony among different creeds and races of the world. Just as the beauty of a garden is not in having one coloured rose only, but by flowers of different colours, so this world is beautiful by its multiplicity and diversity with underlying unity and rhythm. All the papers read and discussions held have been published in a book form. Apart from individual entertainments, Lord Zetland gave a reception to the members of the Congress in Lancaster House on behalf of His Majesty's Government. The Dean of Canterbury invited them at service and and tea at the historic Church of

Canterbury about 60 miles from London. They were also invited at a special service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

"It is just a beginning of the movement which is bound to do away with religious dogmatism, phanticism and exclusiveness. It will not be out of place, if I may be allowed, to make a suggestion that the religious leaders of South Africa should hold such a Congress in this country also. Different peoples and different religions have come to stay here in the very early development of this country and it will be in the interest of the people at large that they establish harmony in the apparent conflict of races and colours and bring conciliation and co-operation instead of constant conflict and competition.

"After the Congress I stayed on in London to carry on religious and cultural work among my countrymen and to have experience of the life in the great metropolis of the world. I was invited by some churches and societies to deliver lectures on Hindu spiritualism and it brought me in touch with many noble-hearted English ladies and gentlemen. It is only in the moral meeting of different peoples that we have a glimpse of their habitual beauty, and grandeur of their life. My stay showed me the order, discipline, tolerance, and civic consciousness so prominent in British character. I worked with the friends of the Hindu Association of Europe, an organisation established by the Hindu residents of London to preserve and develop their cultural life. There are about three thousand Indian students in London and a few hundred families have taken their permanent residence there and in other places, engaged in business and professions. They are all proud of their past and are trying to make their future as well, bright and glorious. I bring happy memories of my one year's enjoyable stay in London and feel to have added much to my experience of men and things in general.

"On my way back to India I have come to South Africa purely on a cul-

tural mission. For the last one month since my arrival I have been giving discourses to Indian audiences on social and cultural problems. I am glad to see that the lectures are attended by a large number of people and young men are particularly taking interest in what I have to say. It is recognised that India has contributed much in the past to the knowledge of humanity and she is expected to make greater contribution in the future. I am trying to awaken my countrymen to their sense of responsibility in this direction. So far as I have been able to gather from the short contact of one month, I am afraid, the tendency of my countrymen appears to be to develop a one-sided life. Business is a part of life and not the whole life. Let them remember that they will attain to their full stature by their own exertion and self-sacrifice. Public life and public opinion are created by self-abnegation and self-reliance of the leaders of the community, and they have much to learn in this direction from their western compatriots. We have to awaken to our social interest and feel that we are not isolated beings,

and that the good of every individual is closely associated with the good of all. Every Indian should consider it his first duty to set apart some portion of his income for the social welfare and for the good of the whole country. For a healthy and beautiful life it is necessary that they should have their residence in open and fresh air localities at a distance from the congested commercial areas. Their children must be given outings in the hills and seaside places with which this country is so much endowed by nature. They should look to the development of their sisters and daughters. They should be given such education and training as may enable them to take their full share in the social life of the community. Indian women have always been the repository and the preservers of our highest ideals. They have always inspired men for acts of honour and sacrifice. They should not be merely confined to the four walls of their homes, but should be strong enough to stand on their own in these changed conditions.

"Let them remember that it is truth, goodness and courage which bring

success to the people whether in business or in any other walk of life. Let their love be manifested in service to their fellowmen. They should always entertain good wishes and sympathy to the natives of this land. They may be less developed in art and culture at present but they have great potentialities in them for future development. You are in their close touch in daily life and you should give them all consideration and encouragement in their progress and development. If you do injustice to another fellow-being or try to lower his humanity, actually you are lowering your own humanity and doing harm to your highest good. It is not mere pious philosophy for idealistic scholars and religious men, but it is the daily bread of every human soul. There is nothing in nature and the world to make us unhappy and miserable. It is our own mutilated and selfish view which deprive us of the real joy of life.

"I do hope that my countrymen will pay attention to this exhortation of mine and thus bring glory to themselves and to this country and our Motherland."

AGENT-GENERAL AT MUSLIM INSTITUTE

EDUCATIONAL development in India in the past 25 years and its reaction upon Mohammedans was detailed by Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent-General for India, in the course of a lecture last Saturday night in the Muslim Institute, Durban.

Mr. E. H. Ismail, who presided, said that they had the Sastri College and other institutions. Why, he asked, should they not have their Syed Hall? For a bigger membership they would require a bigger hall and he hoped that this appeal of his would not fall on deaf ears.

The Agent-General said that the changes which had come over India during the past 25 years were of very great magnitude. He dealt with political changes, particularly between 1927 and 1935, and then, taking the greater period, touched on educational and social development, including the Purdah system.

The masses of their people and the children of the masses of their people unfortunately remained steeped in ignorance and illiteracy to-day, continued Sir Raza.

Greater strides, however, had been made in this direction with the result that the number of children of a school-going age had increased by a very large number and schools had been established to meet their needs.

Elementary schools had multiplied themselves threefold. Secondary schools had been increased to a very large extent and, what was more, great atten-

tion had been paid during the last 25 years to girls' education.

English Boycotted

Sir Raza dealt in some detail with the educational position of Mohammedans and spoke of the prejudice which obtained among them against Western civilisation. This led to Mohammedans boycotting English education and that was what, he thought, Mohammedans had had to pay the penalty for.

The result was that all important Government positions were made over to the Hindus. The Government had to do it because competent Mohammedans, capable of occupying these posts, were not forthcoming.

In 1898 there was not a single Mohammedan girl who was a B.A. or M.A. or M.Sc., apart from those who had taken a degree at an English or European University. To-day the position had improved in India very considerably. There was hardly an important town which had not Moslem girls' schools. In the United Provinces there was a large number of girls' schools and two colleges for Mohammedan girls.

He did not mean that the Mohammedan girl was not entitled to go to a school or college where non-Mohammedan girls were. She would be admitted if there was room. The fact of Mohammedan girls taking an English education had unfortunately resulted in them neglecting domestic science,

Sir Raza paid a tribute to those Indians who had founded educational establishments, detailing what had been accomplished in this direction.

Agent-General Pays Tribute To Moslem Priests

Farewell tributes to two Moslem priests, who are returning to India after many years in South Africa, were paid by a large gathering of Indians in the Madressa Hall, Pine Street, Durban, last Sunday afternoon. Speaking of the work in Durban of Moulana Shah Ahmed Mukhtar Siddiqui, the Agent-General Sir Syed Raza Ali, said that he was more than a priest, he was one of the most learned men in South Africa. He had done a fine work educating children. The Agent-General referred to the Capetown Agreement which permitted the constant flow between India and South Africa of religious and other teachers. He was not one of those people who regretted that immigration from India to the Union had been stopped, but it was essential that South African Indians should not lose touch with the fountain head of their religion.

His views on the adoption of Western standards were well known, said the Agent-General. With regard to worldly matters it was right to adopt the Western standard of living as found in this country, but with regard to the inner man there was no reason why satisfaction should not come from India.

A large framed illuminated address was presented to the Moulana.

American Events

(BY H. SETFAN SANTESSON)

Mr. S. C. Roy Honoured

MR. S. C. ROY, of Calcutta, totally blind lawyer, who is at present in the United States doing research in the condition of the blind here and studying the methods for their treatment, was honoured at a dinner at the Ceylon India Inn on June 26, one of the largest gatherings in several years in the history of the Indian community. The speakers included Madame Mariette Naidu, Mr. Ramlal Bajpai, Swami Bodhananda and Dr. B. V. Mukerji. The music and dancing, for which the givers of the dinner, Messrs. Mirza Jaffer, Kundan Singh and W. W. Singh, were responsible, lasted until 4 o'clock the next morning.

Gobind Behari Lal Honoured

A dinner and reception in honour of Mr. Gobind Behari Lal, Science Editor for the Hearst papers, and recently

awarded the Pulitzer Prize, was held on June 19 and 20. The chairmen were—at the dinner, Mr. N. R. Checker, locally prominent business man, and, at the reception, Mr. Mohammed Kazim, of Delhi. Mr. Kazim is a lawyer by profession. The gatherings were well attended.

Justice M. B. Niyogi And Colonel K. V. Kukday

Justice Niyogi and Colonel Kukday, both of Nagpur, are in this country, studying educational developments with the purpose of aiding in the later introduction of modern educational methods in the Central Provinces. The Hindustan Association of America gave a reception for these gentlemen at International House on June 15. Both the Justice and the Colonel discussed events in India—the Congress policy, etc.

Justice Niyogi and Colonel Kukday

attended a tea in their honour on the afternoon of June 25 at the studio of Mr. Leslie Powell, prominent artist. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Santesson, Mr. Donald Forbes and Miss Ruth St. Dennis.

Syed Hussain Sails For India

Syed Hussain, long prominent in the Indian community both here and on the West Coast, sailed from San Francisco towards the end of June.

Election In Young India Dramatic Society

Mr. Satish C. Mondal has been elected President of the Young India Dramatic Society, in the place of Mr. F. R. R. Venkatakrishnaiah, resigned. Mr. Ganesh Prashad remains as Vice President, Mr. S. B. Bhattacharji is the new Treasurer, Mr. W. Sucheron is Secretary, and Mr. H. S. Santesson Publicity Director.

Things In General

Ban On Abdul Gaffar Khan

Lifted

THE Provincial Government has ordered the removal of the ban on Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan's entry into the North-West Frontier Province, and has cancelled the orders declaring Congress and allied associations illegal, says a Reuter's message from Allahabad. The ban on Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan was the subject of a conversation between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy on August 4.

Molestation Of Married Women

By Police Authorities

The molestation of married women by police authorities in the Germiston Asiatic Bazaar last week has incensed the Indian community throughout the Union. As the matter is subjudice we withhold our comments to a later date.

Durban Indian Municipal

Employees Society

The second annual general meeting of the Durban Indian Municipal Employees' Society took place recently at the Magazine Barracks Hall, when a large crowd of members was present. The meeting was presided over by Mr. T. S. John, supported by several of the officials. Advocate A. Christopher was also present. After the confirmation of the annual minutes the financial statement, duly audited by Mr. A. A. Stuter, was presented reflecting a very healthy position, in spite of many demands made on the funds. The secretary presented his

annual report which reflected the work of the past year. Many speakers condemned the attitude of the City Council in not giving due consideration to the many demands made on them. Some of the matters have been pending for over eighteen months and it was urged to make further representations to expedite the business. The question of a general

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increase was a very sore point with these workers, as they find it most difficult to make ends meet on their wage of £2 per month with rations and quarters. Some of them have large families to maintain, besides having to pay for the education of their children. The Society purchased a motor hearse for use by its members free of charge, the Council having provided a garage in the Municipal Barracks. The following office-bearers were elected for the next term:—President: Mr. T. S. John; Vice-presidents: Messrs. B. Shewdin, A. Dooraisami, B. Appasamy, P. Sanassee and P. Narsiah; Secretary: Mr. V. Chengiah; Membership secretary: Mr. Andia Naloker; Joint treasurers: Messrs. V. M. Naloker and M. S. John; General organising secretary: Mr. S. L.

Singh; Legal adviser: Advocate A. Christopher. At the conclusion of the meeting Advocate A. Christopher and Mr. M. D. Pillay, the ex-president, appealed to those present to present a united front in order to gain their ends. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Advocate Christopher, Mr. S. L. Singh and the chairman.

S. A. Industrial Development

In Twenty Years

The following table, given in a Blue Book issued by the Government Office of Census and Statistics, reveals the country's industrial growth during the 20 years before 1934-35:—

	1915-16	1934-35
Establishments ...	3,998	9,042
Value of land and buildings ...	£11,774,671	£31,685,830
Value of plant ...	£15,777,237	£47,499,366
European male employees ...	34,938	91,728
European female employees ...	4,586	24,243
Non-Europeans ...	61,654	149,857
European salaries ...	£6,739,966	£24,349,851
Non-European salaries ...	£2,172,891	£7,324,829
Gross value output ...	£40,434,882	£131,331,695
Net value output ...	£16,872,916	£60,948,801

In Natal industrial concerns, 12,820 European males, 2,597 European females and 31,875 non-Europeans were employed in 1934-35. The net output of Natal industries during that year was £10,895,785. The salaries and wages paid were £4,957,570, of which non-Europeans received £1,401,963.

S.A. Provincial Revenue**For The First Quarter**

Provincial revenue collections for all Provinces for the first quarter of the current financial year was as follows: Transvaal £554,975, an increase over the first quarter of last year of about £38,000; Natal £129,580, an increase of £14,000; Orange Free State £101,249, an increase of £16,000; and the Cape £295,181, a decrease of £35,000.

Mayville Ward**Ratepayers' Association**

At the annual general meeting of the Mayville Ward Indian Ratepayers' Association which was held recently, the secretary Mr. B. Barnabas in his annual report, dwelt upon the various activities that engaged the attention of the association during the year under review. He made mention of the fact that although representations were made to the Corporation from time to time for the improvement of the roads which were in a deplorable condition, nothing much had been done other than the removal of the undergrowth and a bit of levelling here and there. The Indian ratepayers felt that they had a legitimate grievance not only because they have to pay their rates and get very little in return, but on account of the fact that while the roads running through areas where Europeans predominate were up to standard, the roads in that section of Mayville where there is a vast population of Indians, have been neglected. Repeated representations were also made for providing proper access from the main thoroughfares to the various Indian schools but nothing so far has been done to improve the present unsatisfactory conditions. At the present moment there are hardly any suitable bridges over the streams to get the school children across with any measure of safety. Owing to there being no proper right-of-way the children have to trespass on private property to get to school. The report also stated that the various districts were being well catered for in regard to water and lighting. At the same time a certain section, whose housing conditions have improved all round, have been refused lighting facilities on the grounds of excessive overhead costs. Owing to the scattered nature of these houses the requisite number of consumers may never be obtained. It is strongly felt that when application is made for the extension of water and lighting facilities by the ratepayers it should be granted unconditionally, provided the cost of consumption, according to tariff, is met. It was gratifying to report that ever since incorporation the Post Office Department has extended the postal delivery, placed pillar boxes at different points and also established a Branch Post Office. A telephone booth, to be placed at the corner of Wiggins Road and Bellair Road, has been agreed upon. The election of officials for the ensuing

year resulted as follows—President: Mr. K. Baijnath; vice-presidents: Messrs. S. M. Gounder, K. M. Gounder, A. K. E. Bux, P. Chirkoot, S. A. Maharaj, R. N. Naidoo, E. Subrati, L. A. Naidoo and S. Govindoo; hon. secretary: Mr. Barnabas; hon. treasurer: Mr. B. R. Singh; hon. auditor: Mr. S. R. Peters.

Indian Cultural Society

The first annual general meeting of the Indian Cultural Society, Johannesburg, was held on July 25, and the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: Chairman: Mr. I. M. Bawa; vice-chairman: Mr. G. H. Vawda; secretaries: Messrs. Cassim Patel and M. R. Varachia; treasurer: Mr. Suliman Coovadia. A working committee of

**DR. M. A. MUNSHI,**

M.B., B.S., (London) M.R.C.S., & L.R.C.S. who won the Erikson Prize (London) of 1936, and was offered a post in the Indian Medical Service. He recently arrived in Johannesburg after completing his medical course in England.

ડૉ. એમ. એ. મુનશી, એમ. બી. બી. એસ. (લંડન) એમ. આર. સી. એસ. અને એલ. આર. સી. એસ. જેઓ ઈંગ્લેન્ડમાં ચેતાનેા અભ્યાસ સફળતાથી પુરો કરી થોડા વખત થયા બેહાનીસખર્ગ આવેલા છે.

twelve men has also been elected. To make the society a permanent institution a room has been procured and furnished, while prominent overseas periodicals have been ordered and a beginning is made to establish a select library as well. It is the cherished hope of the members of the society to make it a permanent, ever-growing institution, meeting the varied requirements of the community, a nucleus of all their activity. General support by way of money or books will be gratefully acknowledged by the secretaries. The aims and objects of the society which was formed last year, are as follows:

1. To instil in the Indian youth of South Africa a national consciousness.
2. To arouse an interest in Indian art and literature.

3. To establish more sympathetic relationship with the Europeans.

4. To have lectures, debates, visits, outings, social gatherings, etc.

5. To discuss the political, social, economic and other problems of the Indian community.

6. To render such assistance as lies within its power in improving the position of Indians in South Africa.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been made Hon. Life President of the society while the following are Hon. Vice-Presidents: Prof. R. F. A. Hoernle, Senator J. D. Rheinallt Jones, M. A., Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, Molvi M. Mia, Mrs. R. F. A. Hoernle, Mr. M. Jajbhay, Adv. W. H. Ramsbottam, K. C., Mr. S. M. Nana, Mr. H. Pereira, M. A. and Mr. D. U. Mistry, B.A., L.L.B.

Wedding At Clairwood

The wedding took place on Sunday, August 22, at the Clairwood Hindu Temple Hall, of Miss Sarathambal, daughter of Mr. S. Parthasarathi Pillay (retired Interpreter) and Mr. Nadasen Pillay, son of the late Mr. Narainsamy Pillay of Clairwood. The officiating priest was Mr. Nayanah Raj. The bride who was given away by her father, wore an exquisite lotus blue sari designed with a lovely embroidery. The bridegroom is wellknown in the tennis and social circles of Clairwood and the large number of guests who were present during the nuptial ceremony was a clear indication of his immense popularity. The Horse Shoe Orchestra, conducted by Mr. K. M. Moodley, provided the music.

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Germiston Asiatic Bazaar Paid*(Continued from page 410)*

Indians from various parts of the Reef attended a meeting at Germiston to protest against the Asiatic Bazaar regulations and the action of the police in conducting recent raids on the Indian Bazaar. Mr. B. S. Singh referred to the action of the police and explained the regulations in so far as they affected Indian rights and privileges. Mr. S. M. Nana, secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, outlined the action he had taken and the outcome of his interview with the Germiston Town Council and the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Nana refuted the statement that the Congress had agreed to submit names of coloured women married to Indians and to the carrying of permits. He realised that these regulations would be extended to all the locations in the Transvaal. Suggestions were made that bonfires should be made of the permits secured and that passive resistance should be started as soon as further action was taken by the police. Resolutions of the protest were passed, and it was agreed that efforts should be made to get the Agent-General for India to intervene on behalf of the Bazaar inhabitants.

India Letter

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

Lord Baden-Powell And India

IN our last week's issue we reproduced a letter from Lord Baden-Powell to the Nawab of Chhattari in which he said that certain speakers in India were urging Indian Scouts to break the promise they made "on their honour" and to leave the movement. "It is quite true," writes the *Bombay Chronicle*, "that many in India have asked the official scouts to leave the official movement and join a national one, and they have good reasons for doing so. But their advice and the Scouts' resignations are in no way inconsistent with the Scouts' honour or their promise. Indeed national honour calls upon them to resign as it has been insulted by the Chief Scout, who has still the hardihood to allege that there is no appropriate word in Hindustani for "honour." Does he seriously suggest that a Scout can in no circumstances resign from the movement? If that is the position of a Scout he is a slave and no Indian should have anything to do with the movement. If the Chief Scout is misinterpreting the Scout promise it is hardly consistent with common honour."

Mahatma Gandhi As Next Congress President

Mr. S. Satyamurti has issued the following statement through the Associated Press:—

"I suggest that Mahatma Gandhi should be invited to preside over the next session of the Congress. The Congress Ministers will have their most difficult time next year. His wise guidance as President of the Congress will be invaluable to them. Moreover, as the sole author of the Delhi A. I. C. C. formula on acceptance of office by the Congress, which has been substantially conceded, but not completely, he is the best person to guide and counsel the Congress Ministers. His presence at the helm of affairs during the critical year will make the Governors of Provinces hesitate many times before they interfere with the Congress Ministers. It will also hearten and give a tone to the Congress Ministers themselves. Above all, his magnetic personality will help the Congress minorities in the other five provinces to become Congress majorities. That is the most urgent and important problem before the country to-day. An all-India tour by Gandhiji as the President of the Congress next year will electrify the nation, make provincial autonomy real, perhaps, make the Federation still-born and prepare the nation for the last Swaraj fight. We may even get Swaraj

without another fight. I appeal to all fellow-Congressmen in India wholeheartedly to support this proposal."

India's First Lady Municipal President

A Chhindwara message states that Mrs. Radhakumari Verma, a nominated member of the Committee, has been elected President of Chhindwara Municipality Committee. Mrs. Verma secured eight votes, while her rivals, Rai Saheb Verma (retired Government servant) and Sjt. Bharadwaj, pleader, six and three votes, respectively. Mrs. Verma is the first lady Municipal President in India.

Nawab Mohd. Ismail Khan On Palestine Question

Nawab Mohd. Ismail Khan, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., (U.P.), who was to head the Indian Palestine delegation to London, but, owing to illness, could not proceed to Europe, issued the following statement to the Press: "I am sure, Mussalmans all over the world will indignantly condemn the proposed partition of Palestine and the creation of a Jewish State therein by the might of the armed forces of the British Government. Prompt acceptance of the proposals of a Commission which was boycotted by the Arabs, without giving any party a chance of expressing opinion, shows that the sending out of a Commission was merely a blind and that the British Government had already made up their mind to create a Jewish State by partitioning Palestine. This policy, if persisted in, will create the bitterest feelings of animosity and resentment among the Mussalmans. They cannot, and will not tolerate the violation of the sanctity of Jazerat-ul-Arab. It is possible that the British Government may succeed for the time being in imposing their terms on the Arabs by *force majeure*, but they are likely to create discontentment which will continue to disturb the peace of the Holy Land. Solemn promises held out to the Arabs are brushed aside on the plea that they were made under stress of war. Then again, the Arabs are asked to make this sacrifice in the interests of world peace, no doubt, with a view to find a home for the unwanted population of Europe. Let the Indian Government take note of Muslim resentment and warn the British Government of the repercussions of this policy in India.

Hollywood Anti-Indian Films

Scathing criticism of the policy of some of the Hollywood producers in the production and distribution of anti-Indian films and the necessity of taking stern action in checking this tendency was stressed by Sir Phiroze Sethna, President of the Motion Picture Society of India, in a letter addressed to the President of the International Film Congress on the eve of its third session held recently in Bombay. In the course of his communication Sir Phiroze recalled a resolution adopted by the Congress at its session held in 1935 in Berlin, recognising the necessity of taking some concerted action against the production of anti-national films and regretted that in spite of it, the production of such films was progressing unabated. He added, "As far as India is concerned, we can name the pictures: "India Speaks," "Bengali," "Kid Millions," "Charge of the Light Brigade"—almost all of which are produced in Hollywood and which partly or wholly misrepresent our countrymen in the eyes of the entire world. These films have given rise to a strong country-wide protest against their exhibition and some of them have been the cause of heated debates in the Central Legislature of our country. "The Hollywood producers have, it appears, not taken any lesson from these protests and some of them are continuing in this mean work even though they are operating and making substantial business in this country through their offices here." Concluding, Sir Phiroze Sethna suggested that with the introduction of the new Constitution, it was open to India to take retaliatory measures if public opinion could not have any effect on the producers concerned. Sir Phiroze pleaded for the full co-operation of the International Film Chamber under whose auspices the Congress was being held to see that the film is put to the right use of cultural understanding, peace and prosperity among the various nations of the world.

Sind Government's Gesture Of Goodwill

As a gesture of goodwill, the Government of Sind have decided to remove the ban imposed on various newspapers for their alleged acts of omission and commission in the past. This announcement was made by the Chief Minister to the Press.

The Sporting World

S. A. INDIAN SOCCER TOURNEY AT EAST LONDON

EAST LONDON will be the venue this year for the South African Indian Soccer Tournament for the Sam China Floating Trophy. The opening matches of the series are to be played from September 4 and terminate on September 11. The centres to take part will be Natal, Transvaal, Frontier, Griqualand West, Eastern Province and Western Province. Since 1924 a definitely Union status has been given to the Tournament, though the South African Trophy was presented in 1893. The tournament, which is held every two years, was last played in Johannesburg in 1935, when the final struggle was between Natal and Transvaal, the match ending in a draw, of one goal each, Natal having played brilliant soccer. Natal and Transvaal had to share the honours, and were the joint holders of the Sam China Trophy in turn for a year, until this tournament. The final struggle, it is anticipated, for the honour of the championship will be again between Natal and Transvaal.

Natal will be led by Mr. Manicum Moodley, who has struck form reminiscent of his best days. He has a capable team under him who may be relied upon to give their best.

This season Natal has not done as well as was expected, but from the accounts of the matches played in intertown matches it can be taken as certain that the same high standard will be maintained. Natal's opponents, Transvaal, compromise a useful blending of experienced veterans with the youthful element that has forced its way into recognition on form.

On the Natal side there is not a great deal to be said. We know that the selectors have been troubled in their deliberation as to the defence, but we can take it that they are satisfied with the trust they have placed in George Singh, S. M. Ismail, Erron George, C. Padarath and R. A. Naidoo. The half-backs should provide all the service so necessary to a forward line such as Manicum Moodley, Rajoo Pillay and P. Naraidoo, who are well-known goal getters, and the team is a good solid one that should put up a good fight for Natal.

On the whole Natal will be fielding a very workmanlike combination, and if they settle down as an eleven and concentrate on the ball rather than on the man, then they could only win the trophy again for the 5th time.

Indian sportsmen all over the Union will be asking, not only of themselves, but of others: Who will win the Sam China Cup? Will the tables be turned again?

(BY MAYARAM TOMMY)

Who's Who In The Natal Team

O. Govindsamy, (goalie): Plays for Daffodils Football Club, Durban. Possesses a good punch, sure in handling and clearing the ball; has splendid ball control. He played in the last tournament at Johannesburg.

A. I. Timol: Selected to play in goal, (reserve). He has done well ever since he started in the senior division. Has splendid ball control; represented Durban in several intertown matches. He plays for Stars Football Club, Durban: this will be his first appearance in a Natal match.

George Singh, (right-back): A powerful shooter and reliable; was formerly captain of the South African team against the All-India; represented Durban in many intertown matches, and Natal at the last tournament. Plays for Stella Football Club, Durban.

S. M. Ismail, (left-back): Is a member of Schools Football Club, Ladysmith; played in Northern Natal intertown matches on several occasions; small in build, uses his feet with advantage; represented Northern Natal and South Africa against all-India; was member of the last tournament at Johannesburg.

Genas Achary, (right full-back): Plays for Stars Football Club, Durban. He is a powerful shooter and reliable with his head, and he is good both in attack and defence; represented Durban in many intertown matches. This will be his first appearance in a Natal match.

R. A. Naidoo, (left half-back): Is a member of Daffodils Football Club, Durban; a good tackler and feeds his forwards with judgment; played in the tournaments in 1930, 1932 and captain, 1935; has represented Durban in many intertown matches, and South Africa against All-India; is quick in his strides; never at a loss as to what to do with the ball when he gets it.

C. Padarath, (centre half-back): A sound player with a fine shot and always ready to pass the ball; represented Natal against All-India in 1934. He is a member of Sydenham Football Club, Durban.

Nadasen Pather, (right half-back): Plays for Avondale Football Club, Durban. He is a dashing player and has represented in several intertown matches for Durban. This will be his first appearance in a Natal match.

Erron George, (left half-back): Plays for Schools Football Club, Maritzburg; knows the meaning of defence; and always ready to pass the ball, fills the position with credit; represented Maritzburg in many intertown matches, also Natal at the last tournament at Johannesburg.

N. G. Naidoo, (outside-right): Plays for Shamrocks Football Club, Durban; has represented Durban in many intertown matches. A fast winger; this will be his first appearance in a Natal match.

V. S. Pillay, (inside-right): Plays for Maritzburg County Indian Football Association; has strong right shot; passes are timely and accurate; has represented Maritzburg in intertown matches on several occasions and is a prolific goal scorer. This will be his first appearance in a Natal match.

Rajoo Pillay, (inner-right): vice-captain, member of the Daffodils Football Club, Durban. He has good ball control and fills position with credit; represented Durban in the intertown for the past few seasons, was a member of the 1928 tournament held at Johannesburg, 1930 at Kimberley and 1932 at Durban.

P. Naraidoo, (centre): Plays for Avondale Football Club, Durban; heads well and can score goals; is one of Durban's best front line; has represented Durban in intertown matches for many years; also played against All India; represented Natal in the South Africa test.

R. Manicum Moodley, (outside-left): captain; plays for Young Colonials Football Club, Maritzburg. Small in build, uses his feet with advantage, and is a good tackler; possesses speed; has represented Maritzburg for many years, and took part in 1932 and 1935 tournaments.

Leslie Vinden, (outside left): Plays for Stars Football Club, Durban. Small in build, uses his feet with advantage, and is a good tackler; has represented Durban in intertown matches on several occasions; this will be his first appearance in a Natal match.

Bob Sobby, (outside-left): Plays for Royals Football Club, Maritzburg. A fast winger, crossings are timely and accurate; represented Maritzburg in the intertown matches on several occasions. This will be his first appearance in a Natal match.

Manager-Trainer

Mr. S. L. Singh, of Durban, will be the manager-trainer of the Natal team. During the All-India soccer team's visit to South Africa in 1934, he was the South African manager. Mr. Singh is well-known for the interest he displays in Indian sports in South Africa.

Natal President

Mr. Simon David, who is the first young man of his age to be the president in the history of the Natal Indian Football Association, will also accompany the Natal team to East London. He was one of the selection committee of the Natal team, and is well-known for his great services rendered in soccer activities throughout Natal and Transvaal.

Verulam Temple F.C.

On Sunday August 22, the Verulam Temple F.C. met the Stanger United F.C. at the Verulam Indian Sports Ground in a friendly match, before a fairly good crowd. The match was of a high standard and the spectators highly appreciated the fine combination of both teams, and from beginning to end the match was very exciting and thrilling. The final whistle found the home team victorious by 2-0 goals. When the Verulam Temple Juvenile F.C. and the Southern Sea Rovers F.C. (B) juniors of Durban took the field, the match became more exciting and thrilling than the first one. Both teams comprised of juveniles and juniors, and were well balanced, and the home teams won by 2 goals to 1. A picked XI under the name, Verulam United, took the field together with the Southern Sea Rovers F.C. (A). The former won by 3 goals to nil.

Transvaal Coloured Cricket Union

The annual general meeting of the Transvaal Coloured Cricket Union took place at Roy's Cafe, on Wednesday, August 18. The secretary in submitting his annual report praised the work of the officials and delegates and in the course of his remarks mentioned that the subject of importance for discussion for the ensuing season will be the question of the South African Coloured Cricket Board. The officials having neglected

to convene a Board meeting for a number of years, there was no South African Cricket Tournament for the Barnato Trophy staged since. It is learned from a reliable source that the officials of the board are not functioning in consequence of which, the board has been declared defunct. The following officials were elected:—Patron: Mr. S. M. Nana; vice-patrons: Messrs. M. M. Coovadia, M. Jagbhai and G. S. Rasdien; President: Mr. Peck Nakoodien; vice-presidents: Messrs. G. Z. Sallie, M. Banoo, I. Akkawayo, Himdad Khan and K. Naransamy; hon. secretary: Mr. Sol. D. Royeppen; hon. treasurer: Mr. Ismail Shamsudien; hon. auditor: Mr. M. Abed.

Verulam Shri Gopallal Temple C. C.

Officials and members of the above are hereby notified that the opening annual general meeting of the above cricket club will be held at Kader's Cafe, 129 Wick Street, Verulam, on Sunday the September 5, 1937, at 2.30 p.m.

Natal Indian Farmers' Union

The second annual general meeting of the above Union will be held at Mr. B. Ramlal's Box Factory, Cavendish, on Sunday August 29, at 10 a.m. All Indian farmers are requested by the secretary to attend.

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