

# Indian Opinion

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## THE PROBLEM OF INDIA

[ BY THE RIGHT HON. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI P.C., C.H. ]

WE reproduce this article written by the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri P.C., C.H., for the June Number of the Labour Magazine:—

"Every day the situation in India is growing worse. It is true the people who practise disobedience are unarmed except with stones, but they are so many and so persistent that the police have to use *lathis* in order to disperse them. In some cases more violence had to be employed, and even martial law was proclaimed in Sholapur. No wonder this state of things destroys temper on both sides. Private news is to the effect that in several places the guardians of law and order have exceeded the necessity of the situation and inflicted injury and humiliation on the people as if in a spirit of vengeance. On the whole, considering the intensity of the agitation and the area over which it is spread, it is remarkable how faithfully the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi has been followed, and even mobs in excitement have restrained themselves. It is quite clear that, if this state of things were continued much longer, the normal course of administration would be seriously disturbed, and the authorities would find themselves fully occupied with the quelling of the disorder. It is no good saying that the root cause of all this trouble is the poverty of the people, their indebtedness, and their ignorance. Nor does it help to fix the blame on the unemployed products of our schools and colleges. The economic backwardness of India cannot be cured in a day, and the educated Indian is a factor to be always reckoned with. Whether he is an ally or an enemy depends to a great extent on the way in which his legitimate aspirations are met by the authorities.

It is an old gibe that between the educated classes and the masses in the country there is a wide gulf. It was started by some sections of British officers encouraged by some types of missionaries in order to create the belief that the former were the only friends of the peasantry and the working classes, and the latter their only teachers. There was a time when it was true in a sense, but it is now a wholly mischievous and misleading legend. Mr. Gandhi and his teaching have awakened the masses everywhere. The present discontent is spread wider all over India than ever before. To give sinister touch to this aspect of Indian life, young men are now carrying the doctrines of Communism into the

villages and creating zones of a no-tax spirit likely to cause acute embarrassment to the machinery of Government.

Too much reliance is placed on the fact that Mohammedans, the depressed classes, and the landed gentry have dissociated themselves from the Gandhi movement. It must not be forgotten that these sections are as clearly for Dominion status as the active agitators in the country. The only difference is that they require effective safeguards to be provided in the Constitution, so that their special interests and cultural needs may not suffer at the hands of a heedless majority. This statement is true also of the Princes, who occupy a special position in the polity of India. They have repeatedly declared their approval of a Dominion Constitution for British India, though insisting on guarantees for the maintenance of their freedom in internal matters and the rights and privileges of their order.

What these safeguards and guarantees should be, by what means they are to be enforced while they last, and when or in what circumstances they may be removed from the Constitution, are complicated questions which must be settled at the Round Table Conference. It is no good trying to anticipate them now. One distinction, however, is of great importance. The



The Rt. Hon. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI P.C., C.H.

reservations regarding the defence of India and the guarantees on behalf of the Princes will be in favour of the Crown and enforceable by authority of the British Parliament. The provisions designed to protect minorities and other interests need not and should not depend on outside sanction. If the Secretary of State for India were still to be an overriding authority in these respects, the character of the Indian Constitution would be greatly reduced, and the friction and suspicion engendered would be intolerable. Statesmen in this country hardly realise the intensity of the aspiration of young India to a position within the Commonwealth of complete equality with the European race. This explains our opposition to any further stages or mere steps on the road to full Home Rule. It does make a difference whether we describe the Constitution of India as another stage towards Dominion Status or as Dominion Status subject to certain reservations. The

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## CANKER OF SELFISHNESS

**T**HAT humanity is passing through a transition period from an old to a newer, and it is to be hoped, better order, must be apparent to all intelligent students of history and thoughtful observers of current human affairs.

The aims, methods and incidence more or less consistently pursued since the overthrow of feudalism by commercialism, now, at long last, confront civilisation with a mirrored reflection of itself that discloses features of unquestionable ugliness, and, among the impartial and honest, occasions no little anxiety, and heartsearching. In the hearts of mankind, deep-seated, it is true, but there nevertheless, is involved a spark of the God of Truth and Understanding and Righteousness, and into the consciousness, of those not wholly of the Earth earthy is insistently welling up from that same source disquieting doubt as to whether this wonderful product of our genius, modern civilisation, is after all very much other or better than a glorified reproduction of the jungle world of the brute kingdom introduced into the sphere of human relations.

"By their fruits shall ye know them." What manner of tree is it that produces crop after crop of racial, national and industrial antagonisms, strifes, wars, famines, starvations and like miseries of every kind? Thistles do not grow on fig trees.

"The sesamum was sesamum; the corn was corn  
The Silence and the Darkness know  
so is Man's fate born  
He cometh, reaper of the things he sowed."

What would be thought of any householder, head of a family and custodian of its well-being if his menage reflected a state of affairs such as to-day prevails among peoples claiming to be civilised? Huge undisposable stores of the necessaries of life, accumulated through so-called over-production, on the one hand; on the other, hungry lions with no means to purchase the wherewithal to satisfy their needs and estopped from further work because they have already produced more than can be consumed!

What *should* be thought of a society ('society means partnership) in which the value of money is more than the value of life, and wealth means accumulation of gold and such like possessions instead of, as it should, the moral, intellectual and physical

well-being of the members of the community concerned? Go to the bee and the ant Oh man! and learn from the humble insect-world how matters might be better arranged.

Is it surprising to find that the canker of selfishness, has rotted this giant tree at its very root so that to-day it threatens to fall and crush the misguided fools who have devoted their life-energies to its cultivation and nourishment?

And yet those who would urge consideration of the better way are still condemned to ridicule, contumely and persecution. Memmon and his legions wage persistent war to retain their dominion, and if Memmon can boast never a martyr, he, the great idol of materialism, can at least count his millions of slaves and victims.

Still the old shall be rung out, the new rung in, albeit in travail and much suffering.

PLEASE, WITHDRAW THIS  
BY-LAW

**T**HE Finance Committee of the City Council of Maritzburg has drafted a by-law which we publish elsewhere in this issue, deprives of the livelihood of a section of the Indian community. That section of the Indian community earns its livelihood by selling flowers to the public of Maritzburg. The Indian flower sellers serve the citizens of Maritzburg by supplying their needs. No complaint has ever been made against them. We can not understand, why should the City Council of Maritzburg try to snatch away the livelihood of a certain section of its citizens? The By-law came before the City Council for discussions. Some of the Councillors during the discussion said that these flower sellers compete with the City florists who have to pay licence fees and meet other expenses. Can on this ground the City Council pass a By-law which takes away the livelihood of a section of its citizens? If certain general dealers were to complain that their neighbours sell the goods cheaply to the public, they must therefore be stopped to trade altogether. Would an argument like this hold any water? No City Council has a right to pass a By-law because certain florists have made a complaint against a certain section that it competes with them. The City Council may pass a By-law to regulate the traffic, it can pass By-laws for the sanitation of the City but has no right to pass a By-law which deprives of

the livelihood of a section of the community against whom certain City florists have complained of competition. The By-law is arbitrary and unjust. The Natal Indian Congress has lodged its protest against it. It has presented a petition signed by 262 European citizens in support of the protest. The Council has referred back the By-law to the Finance Committee. It will be well for the Finance Committee to withdraw the By-law in question altogether.

## Ban On Hawkers In Maritzburg

Maritzburg, Aug. 11.—Hawkers and pedlars are to be debarred from trading or exhibiting wares in the centre of the town if a by-law proposed by the Finance Committee is passed at the meeting of the City Council to-morrow afternoon. Newsvendors are excluded from the exigencies of the by-law, and it seems that those most affected will be the flower sellers; throughout the week they are to be found lining the kerbs at most of the busy spots in the town.

The proposed by-law reads: "No person shall carry on the trade of a hawker or pedlar, or exhibit his wares in either such capacity in any street, sidewalk or open space or passage, whether public or private within the area bounded on the North by Pietermaritz Street, on the East by Boshoff Street, on the South by Longmarket Street, and on the West by West Street; in Church Street, from West Street to Railway Street; in Railway Street from Pine Street to the old Municipal Power Station; and in Kershaw Street; except at such place or places as may from time to time be set apart for such purposes by the City Council and notified in the public Press; provided that this by-law shall not in any case apply to the sale of newspapers."

### Discussion At Council Meeting

The proposed by-law was discussed at a meeting of the City Council.

Mr. A. E. Harwin, in moving the adoption of the draft by-law, asked that vendors of ice-cream should be included with the newspaper sellers as specially exempted persons.

Mr. H. Collins advocated that no exceptions should be made, as there was a saving clause in the draft by-law allowing the Council to set apart small stands within the proposed areas.

### Natal Indian Congress Protest

The Town Clerk read a letter of objection from the Natal Indian Congress, who considered the by-law arbitrary, unreasonable and unjust, and especially aimed to hit hard at the Indian flower sellers who supply the wants of the public and about whom there have been no complaints. Further, the Congress expressed the opinion that the Council had no powers to exclude any section of the community from hawking or peddling in any portion of the city. A petition in support was enclosed, containing the signatures of 262 Europeans.

Messrs. Allison, Howard and Harper objected strongly to the squatters and especially to the litter caused by them, while Mrs. Shirley and Messrs. Clark and Linscott spoke of the unfair competition of the flower sellers against the City florists who had to pay for licences, rates and many other expenses.

The matter was finally referred back to the Finance Committee on the motion of Mr. J. Barker.

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latter name has the advantages of looking forward and of gratifying the national pride of India.

Misgivings exist about the Round Table Conference itself. The weight attaching to its proceedings depends almost entirely on the capacity for compromise and accommodation shown by the representatives of the different communities and interests in India. It would be rash to overlook the feelings of mutual hostility and suspicion which they might bring to the debates, or the mandates by which they might be fettered in considering the various proposals made for settlement of differences. Let us hope that the greatness of the occasion will reign supreme in the minds of the Indian delegates and avert the disaster which will follow the failure of the Conference. On the British side two conditions must be fulfilled—a political amnesty, which would enable Mr. Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress to attend, if they choose, and a statement, without loss of time, of the intention of the Government here to support the grant of Dominion Status with the necessary safeguards. It causes surprise to our critics here that even moderate opinion in India should make this demand. Moderate opinion does not exist in a world of its own, but has to move more or less concurrently with other opinion. What might have satisfied yesterday will not satisfy to-morrow. This is a truth in the East as well as in the West. British reaction towards Indian political advance has suffered at every turn by being too late. Half measures have no chance whatever of being accepted to-day in India.

I do not forget the defects of the Liberal Party in India. Perhaps they have more than their share of the imperfections of political organisations, but the Government of India has much to answer for in this matter. Indeed the European community have ostentatiously stood aloof from Indian political parties. Their privileged position inevitably blurs the distinctions that might otherwise exist in clear definition between Indian parties and draws them together against a common rival. In the beginning of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Government and the Indian Moderate Party worked in harmony but soon Government resumed its old habit of regarding all politicians in India, extreme or moderate, anti-British or pro-British, as tarred with the same brush. To neglect friends in security and to court them in danger has been an incurable vice of Government policy. One has only to remember the protestations made during the war and compare them with the chilling hesitations of a later day. The betrayal in Kenya rankles still in Indian bosoms. The slow-footed Indianisation of the army is a measure by which the Indian tests the integrity of Government's declarations. The process leaves him angry and despondent.

For our purpose in this article people in England fall into three classes. The first are the die-hards, who would annul all previous promises, whether made by the King or Parliament, reconquer India by the sword, and hold her down for the benefit of Britain. They poison the atmosphere all round, and create bitterness and racial hatred; otherwise they would be negligible. But we had best leave them alone, as they are not likely to prevail at the present moment. The other two classes mean well by India, and would fulfil pledges made to her. One of these, following the traditions of the past, would give no more than was absolutely necessary, and proceed by stages devised in the name of caution, but calculated to restrain the substance of power as long as possible in British hands. The other class, actuated by the magnanimous ideal of the time, would admit India to full Dominion equality if they were not oppressed with a genuine fear that India might suffer terribly by domestic feuds, leading to

to a Civil War. This fear must be dispelled by advocates of the Indian cause by willingness to adopt and abide by provisions in the Constitution designed to inspire confidence in all communities, however they may seem to run counter to Western ideals of democracy. Once these generous friends of India are satisfied that there are people who possess the grit and the patriotism required to work a real Dominion Constitution and to whom they can hand over their great charge, they may be trusted to carry the second class along with them, and by their combined weight in the forthcoming discussion establish on a firm foundation the welfare of India and the honour of Britain.

## Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill

The following statement has been issued by the South African Indian Congress concerning the Transvaal Asiatic Bill:—

The Bill is being critically examined by the Executive of the Congress, and a booklet giving a survey of the position under the Bill will be shortly issued. The proposed legislation, the consideration of which has been happily postponed till the next session of the Parliament and for which grateful acknowledgement is made to the Union Government, deals with the question of occupation and residence of Indians and with the question of limited liability companies of Indians in the Transvaal Province, and makes drastic changes in the existing order of things.

The principal points of the Bill are that no Indian is to be allowed to reside on or occupy proclaimed, or for that matter deproclaimed ground, the segregation of Indians in defined areas for the purpose of residence, or business or both, the deprivation of excess area occupied by Indians since May, 1919, the granting of 5 years' grace in regard to land, which is stated to have been illegally occupied, complete prohibition of acquiring fixed property by an Asiatic company, the exercise of which right was open to them under certain restrictions and the confiscation by the State of fixed property, which an Indian is deemed to have been debarred from holding.

The Bill proposes to seriously affect the position of about 36 Indian wholesale merchants and of about 800 petty dealers, involving a capital of little over 3½ million pounds, not to mention of resident Indians, who are employed in different parts of the Transvaal. Where decisions of the Courts have been secured in favour of and entrenching the rights of Indians, as in the case of Springs Townships, the Bill aims at defeating the principle underlying such decisions.

The now famous Asiatic Bill, in the opinion of the Congress, falls short of the Transvaal Bill in its scope, effects and implications and it is not only extremely ungenerous but rigorous. The spirit of the Agreement is entirely disregarded and if the Bill were to become law the "Uplift Clause" will become a dead letter.

Sane European opinion when it comes to examine closely the provisions of the Bill, studies the position of the Indians in the Transvaal and views the whole situation in the light of the spirit of the Capetown Agreement will, it is submitted, come to no other conclusion than that the Bill is unjustifiable and is not only not the best solution. Even vested rights and interests are not protected as justice and prudence would dictate or demand.

The Bill spells segregation, confiscation and ruination to the Indians in the Transvaal and is wholly unacceptable to them.

## Our Letter From India

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Calcutta, July 3.

### The Simon Commission's Recommendations

The "tragically inadequate" recommendations of the Simon Commission which were released for publication last week have been received with a chorus of condemnation. The most outstanding feature is that Indian press and leaders of different political shades are more unanimous in expressing their keen disappointment than the boycott of the Commission when appointed.

No wonder Pandit Motilal said at a public meeting at Bombay that to read the Simon Report was a crime; to purchase a copy a greater crime. He declared that the Commission was a farce but the report was even a greater farce. He emphatically declared that the nation as a whole will have nothing to do with it.

In commenting on the Simon Commission's report, Sir Phiroze Sethna said "To judge from the results, Indian public were perfectly justified in boycotting the Simon Commission from the date of its appointment. He severely criticised the Report in as much as no advance has been recommended in the Central Government though the country had been crying for it.

"The recommendations of the Simon Commission, instead of easing the present tense political situation, observed Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Liberal leader are going to aggravate it." Unless it is promptly and unequivocally made clear that the British Government will not feel itself in any measure bound by or committed to these recommendations, it will be impossible to make the people believe that they mean real business at the Round Table Conference."

Sir Chimanlal, continuing, strongly criticised the Commissioners' recommendations regarding the Fiscal Convention, the Army, powers of the Central Government, etc., and appealed to all the minorities not to follow themselves to be stamped into accepting the recommendations which do not secure to India a substantial modicum of self-government and internal freedom.

Interviewed, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas said, "There is only one word one can use about the Simon Commission's Recommendations and that is an unequivocal condemnation of the recommendations. Boycott of the Commission is more than fully justified. The Report does credit neither to the Commissioners or to the Cabinet. The report must be condemned by all well wishers of India.

Sir Byramji Jijibhoy in an interview, characterised the report as most disappointing. Continuing Sir Byramji said, "I am sure it will only further widen the gulf. Those who first thought that boycott of the Commission was inadvisable, after reading the report feel, was by no means unjustifiable, and the worst fears have come true.

Mr. Jayakar said, "The report is wholly unacceptable. To me personally, it is no surprise because I expected nothing better. We must all now concentrate our efforts on rejecting the report with united voice.

Commenting on the Simon Report, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said, "It is fit to be thrown into the scrapheap."

The Hon'able Dewar Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar observed that the report is not in conformity with the hopes held out in the first volume of the Simon Report.

The Hon'able Nutesan feared that the reactionary character of the recommendations in the report will aggravate the present tension.

Dewan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliar observed "It will increase the volume of distrust."

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani observed that the report was not merely unsatisfactory, but utterly objectionable, in fact preposterous and most arrogant, and an ironical

answer to India's national demand for self-government and a cruel rebuke to the weak-kneed Indians who thought of doing good by co-operating with the Commission. They made the attainment of Dominion Status or responsible Government virtually impossible.

In a joint statement from Lahore, Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan and Sir Mohamad Iqbal expressed their disappointment at the concessions, granted to the Muslim community in the provinces. "We must emphatically declare that we have grave apprehensions as regards the future of Indian Muslims. We are definitely of opinion that unless events take a turn favourable to Moslem demands, our participation in the Round Table Conference will bring no good to the community and may even prove harmful."

Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Secretary of the Calcutta Indian Chamber of Commerce was of opinion that the Simon Report, according to popular expectation, has turned out to be a disappointing document and its recommendations will not be acceptable to even the most moderate section of organised opinion in India. It seeks to maintain the control of the Government over Army, foreign affairs, the recruitment of the "Steel Frame" Civil and Police Services, the continuance of the present "irresponsibility" of the Executive to the Legislative Assembly and the constitutional right of making a final decision with the Secretary of State regarding Fiscal Convention. It also seeks to retain the powers of certification and the power of legislation by Ordinance in the hands of the Governor-General and the Governors. The recommendations will have no beneficial influence on trade and commerce as India will not be free to regulate her tariff policy according to her own will and she can not give effect to the protectionist policy to which it is wedded for promoting the industrial development of the country. The boycotted Commission has not been able to perceive and assess correctly the aspirations of a large section of the people in the country and its recommendations will fail to excite any interest among the public. Raja Sir Daljit Singh said that after reading the report men might well cry—"We asked for bread and thou gave us stone."

In the Indian press the Report has been described as "a colossal hoax," as "a mockery," as "Dead Sea fruit." The "Leader" of Allahabad describes the recommendations as a "big sell" and says that they are no worthy of consideration, undesirable bad and unlookable. They must be cast away, denounced and repudiated. The *Bombay Chronicle* denounces the recommendations as a calculated affront. It is nothing else than a combination of racial prejudice, imperialistic ambition and commercial interest which is responsible for the production of these atrocious documents which will go down to history as an outstanding example of melancholy meanness of one nation's treatment of another nation. The *Hindu Herald* of Lahore characterises the report as the White Elephant which brings no message of hope. In the course of a leader headed "Simon Report—a colossal joke and unmitigated insult to India," the *Tribune* of Lahore writes: "In the whole history of official Commissions, we do not remember a single one which ever perpetrated so colossal and from the point of those who repooded any faith in it, so cruel a joke in the name and under the guise of drawing a constitution for a country which was passionately yearning for freedom."

In protest against the report of the Simon Commission, hostile demonstrations were organised in some parts of the country. A procession with black flags paraded the city of Ahmedabad while at Lahore a long black flag procession was organized and after parading the city the procession dissolved into a mammoth meeting in front of Lalaji's Statue in Golbagan. At the conclusion of the meeting, two big volumes of the much expected Report were burnt amid shouts and booming of crackers.

## Asiatic Trading

The following letters appear in *Natal Mercury* :—

Sir,—A few years ago I was travelling in a train bound for up-country, and was standing in the corridor looking at the scenery when a fellow traveller turned to me and, indicating the shacks of the banana planters, exclaimed, with a mournful shake of the head, "I see you have the Indians here!" I admitted that we had.

"An awful pity!" quoth my new acquaintance. "I only landed from Mauritius this morning and am journeying to Maritzburg. I did not know you had the Indians here!"

"Is that so?" I queried.

"Yes," he replied, "its an awful pity. You mark my words, before many years pass they will own this country, the same as they own Mauritius!" I felt inclined to agree with him, for I firmly believe he was a true prophet.

And when the time comes when it will be impossible for a European to get a job save as a servant of an Asiatic who will be to blame? Our own countrymen of course, for I venture to say a large number of those patronising the Arab stores in this town are Europeans. Who has the control of the tailoring trade to-day and who are getting control of the furniture-making trade, to mention but two of many trades at which not so long ago many of our own countrymen earned a decent living? Asiatics, of course! And they are rapidly gaining control of many other trades owing largely to the support they receive from Europeans.

The person who is forced by economic reasons to trade with the Arab is not so much to blame, but surely it is up to those who are in a position to do to support their own countrymen, for if things go on as they are going what are we going to do with our children? I for one do not relish the prospect of European children being forced to work for an Asiatic, but that is what it will mean unless we are very careful. The Arab certainly is entitled to live, but the trouble is his standard of living is so low that he can undersell the European, and with the profits he makes he is buying property, and it would be interesting to know how many Europeans are at the this moment in Durban renting houses from Asiatics.

W.

## Indian Competition

Sir,—Recently several letters have appeared in your correspondents' columns relative to the Indian question, and I endorse every word of "Immigrant" in a recent issue.

It is all very well to say Indians are British subjects and entitled to equal rights, but where does it come in for the European who has to compete with them when they, with their low cost of living, can undercut the European in anything in the nature of trading and other directions. Whichever way one looks one sees their growing activities, transporting, trading stores, bus owners and drivers, carpenters, cabinetmakers, bricklayers, clerks, cane growers, machine and tractor drivers, and, just now, Town Councillors; and the best of it is our own lads who are out of jobs through the Indian activities are called upon through the Defence Force indirectly to provide their protection. Where is the equity from the European point of view?

I know in the district where I reside several Europeans have opened trading stores, but directly they come along the Indian starts to cut prices purposely to oust the newcomer, and in practically every instance they will oppose through their

solicitors application for a new licence, whether the applicant is a European or not.

In Durban the Indian merchant has so undercut the European merchant that in several instances departments have been closed down and employees retrenched, and in other departments prices are so cut for the same reason that it means that wages are accordingly cut down to the lowest minimum.

What does it all point to? Why, in a comparatively short time the Indian will practically own the town. Just take a trip through the towns and villages throughout Natal and see the ever-growing foothold the Indian has, to say nothing of the hundreds of Indian stores throughout the Native trading areas.

As an Englishman, I realise this is a national question, but at the same time I admire the Dutch Afrikaner in trying to look after his own, and I certainly think that we, both Dutch and English-speaking Afrikaners, should tackle the Indian menace and make way for our lads who are leaving the schools daily by the dozens with no possible future whatsoever, expecting to trek or live on their parents, waiting for something to turn up.

UNEQUAL STATUS.

## Asiatic Trading In Norwood

A refusal by the licensing committee of the Johannesburg Municipal Council to renew the general dealer's licence of Wing Lee, Ltd., a Chinese company trading at 77a, Grant Avenue, Norwood, was upheld by Mr. Justice Greenberg in the Rand Division of the Supreme Court on Monday last.

His lordship, who delivered a judgment reserved, said Wing Lee, Ltd., had been carrying on business in Norwood since 1919. At the end of 1928 the municipality refused to renew the licence, but the company continued to trade during 1929, and at the end of the year again applied for a renewal, which was again refused.

In announcing the refusal the chairman of the committee said restrictions had been imposed in the title deeds on the occupation of the property for which a certificate was applied whereby no coloured persons, other than servants, were allowed to occupy it.

The business for which a certificate was sought was intended to be carried on under the control and managership of an Asiatic and it was common cause that such conduct would be a breach of the restriction. The petitioner claimed that the municipality was not entitled to refuse a certificate on this ground, and that the committee in coming to a conclusion totally ignored the evidence that the standholders and residents of Norwood had acquiesced in the breach of the restriction.

The committee's decision was not unanimous, but there was no information before the Court on the point on which differences arose.

After examining the claim for relief on the ground that the Council was not entitled to base its refusal on the restriction in the title deed, his lordship held that a certificate was granted only in respect of certain premises, and the local authority was bound to refuse a certificate if the applicant had no right of occupation to the premises specified in his application. He was not prepared to hold that the chairman of the committee was technically wrong in basing the refusal on the restriction against the occupation of the property by coloured persons.

The petitioner failed to prove his point and the application had become inoperative.

The petition would accordingly be dismissed with costs. — *The Star*.

## The Malay Location

A subject which received attention at last night's meeting of the Federation of Ratepayers—the Malay location—has been discussed and re-discussed in all its bearings for years past. The immediate cause of the reawakening of public interest now is the recommendation of the Municipal Parks and Estates Committee to grant leases for 33 years to the existing Indian standholders. The ostensible reason for this proposal is that under prevailing conditions of a monthly tenancy, the Indians have no incentive to effect improvements as they have no permanent interest in the land and are unable to raise loans or otherwise make financial arrangements to carry out such schemes. This, at all events, is the Indian view, and by going some way to meet their request and at the same time having, through the Works Committee, voted a sum of some £3,500 for roadmaking and more lighting in the location, the City Council appears to be taking the line of least resistance. Certain people in the district are now reviving the old agitation to remove the location. This, however, is not so easy as it may appear. That the land belongs to the Council does not alter the prospect that very heavy compensation would have to be paid for the buildings thereon, should the Council go to expropriation, while the circumstance that the law in regard to coloured people is different in some important particulars from that referring to natives, adds to the difficulties. Further, in the event of the Council deciding on the removal of the present inhabitants of the Location, it would be faced with the problem as to where they should go, a matter of very considerable difficulty, both from the financial aspect and the notorious unwillingness of white suburban residents to have the location in their particular neighbourhood.

We understand that, at the moment, the Council's legal advisers are reviewing the whole position. Meanwhile it would be most unwise for the Council to take any definite action in regard to the grant of leases as proposed by the Parks and Estates Committee before the Council's powers are definitely ascertained. This need not, however, prevent the provision of reasonable amenities such as adequate roads and street-lighting. The Malay Location has for too long been a weak spot in our municipal administration and, pending the Council's deciding on a definite policy, every effort should be made to make the location at least habitual for its present population.— *The Star*.

## Executive Meeting Of The S.A.I.C.

An important Executive Meeting of the Congress will take place at No. 6 Kort Street, Johannesburg, on Saturday the 23rd instant at 7-30 p.m. for the transaction of the following business: AGENDA:—

1. Minutes.
2. Correspondence.
3. Transvaal Asiatic Tenure (Amendment) Bill.
4. Emigration and Domicile.
5. Educated Entrants.
6. Forthcoming Conference.
7. Finance.
8. General.

B. R. NAIDOO  
E. MALL

Joint Hon. Secretaries.

## Indian Parliamentary Debating Society

"Education is the key to our incessant claim to equality"—the Right Hon. V. S. Saastri's words were recalled by a speaker during the course of an interesting debate on Indian education at the Maritzburg Indian Parliamentary Debating Society on Wednesday evening.

"That this House is of opinion that the time has arrived for the country to consider with seriousness the value of sound education, and urges the necessity of extending free and compulsory primary education, as well as technical education, to Indian children," was moved by Mr. S. R. Naidoo, the leader of the Opposition.

The principle of the Bill, he said, should have come from the other side. It was a grave dereliction of duty on the part of the Government in leaving the question as it had done.

Noble effort in the education of Indians was made by the missionaries and to whom Indians were deeply grateful.

Prior to 1899, went on Mr. Naidoo, Europeans and Indians were educated together, but in that year a colour policy debarring Indians was introduced by Sir Henry Bale.

Even up to recent times the standard of education among Indians was very low. In 1927, Mr. Hugh Bryan, the Superintendent of Education, referred to the dearth of facilities which tended to keep deliberately a community in ignorance.

Proceeding, Mr. Naidoo said that even in the Capetown Agreement the question of Indian education was regarded as grave. It has been proved to the hilt that the Provincial Government had failed to make adequate provisions for Indian education and was following an admittedly restrictive policy.

Though things had taken a change for the better, in that the whole subsidy earned, per capita, was being applied to the education of Indian children, Mr. Naidoo felt that there was still plenty of room for improvement. In the last twelve months the number of school-going children had increased by 1,549; there were still about 19,000 children in the enforced ignorance.

### Paid Taxes

Indians paid all the taxes that were demanded of the Europeans and the coloureds, who were receiving free and compulsory education. The mover thought that as Indians were part of the permanent population and prepared to contribute to the progress of South Africa, their common country, they should get, if no more, certainly no less.

Mr. Simon David, the Deputy-Leader of the Opposition, in seconding the motion, referred to the dangers of a semi-educated community and better facilities for education.

Tax the Indian, he said, if their (the Government's) coffers were straitened. There would be a ready response.

On the Government side the first member to accept the challenge was Miss G. Nulliah, the Minister of Education. Indians could not be kept on education if the schools were empty, she declared. The High School for Girls had an attendance of only 42, and the Centenary School for Girls had to be filled with boys. Further, boys helped the family as breadwinners.

To say that education was free, Miss Nulliah said, was misleading, for to provide free education there would be further taxation and the ratepayers would

be made to pay. It meant that there was nothing free, for somebody had to pay.

Rev. A. J. Oboonoo, the Prime Minister, twitted the Opposition of leaving unsaid things that might have been said. The Government had already a progressive policy in regard to Indian education, and this was borne out by the mover.

To remove values and make education free was to diminish the regard for it, postulated the speaker. "We are a freedom-loving people and resent compulsion in any shape or form," he added.

Mr. S. Muthary, Minister of Native and Indian Affairs, charged the Opposition with taking a Government Bill and yet leaving unconvinced the majority of the House as to the material improvement the Bill would have on the Indian community.

### A Successful Measure

Mr. M. Nulliah contended that if the Government had found the measure successful in the case of the European then why not with the Indian?

At this stage a motion for the extension of the time limit by another 15 minutes was adopted.

Continuing the debate, Mr. R. B. Maharaj, Minister of Justice said that the mover had not made it clear that the education wanted was that required in the vernacular.

Indians, he declared, should pay for their education. They had many wealthy men amongst them who should contribute to their education. If somebody had to pay for education why should they not?

Mr. K. J. Moodley, Labour Party, suggested that money should be raised by doubling the income tax and increase the super-tax.

Mr. P. B. Singh thought that the time had not yet arrived for the extension of free and compulsory education to the Indian community. Their economic capacity was very limited and it would mean hardship to them.

In replying to the debate, Mr. Naidoo rounded off the discussion in a convincing and effective reply.

On the motion being put it was unanimously carried.

Notice was given to move the following resolution at the next meeting of the House on August 13:—

"That in view of the serious situation of unemployment confronting the country at the present time, this House is of opinion that the time has arrived for some practical scheme to be formulated in order to solve this problem."

Moved by Mr. R. P. Naidoo (Minister of Labour); seconded by Mr. K. J. Moodley (Leader of the Labour Party).

The Sessional Committee was elected of the following: The Speaker, Mr. D. Bramdaw, the Deputy-Speaker, Mr. I. Anthony, the Clerk and Treasurer, Mr. G. Doraswami, the Prime Minister, Rev. A. J. Choonoo, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. S. R. Naidoo, and three non-official members, namely, Messrs. R. B. Maharaj, S. David, and M. D. Pillay.

## NOTICE.

A mass meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress will be held at the Osrin's Picture Palace at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 24th August to elect new officials for the Congress. Resolutions will also be passed regarding the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill. All are cordially invited.

J. M. DEBAIL, Secretary  
B. M. NARSOO, Treasurer  
T. I. Congress

## Mr. Tyson's Statement To The Select Committee

(Continued from page 258)

46. The view of the Government of India therefore is and must be that, if the Indian is to become a good and self-respecting citizen of the Transvaal, these restrictive laws against a class which is more and more becoming an element of the permanent population, will eventually have to be reconsidered. To these ideals, both the Government of India and the Indians in the Transvaal must cling. At the same time, of course, the Government of India realise that as late as 1919, rather than reversing the policy of 1885, you have enforced it by the Act of 1919 and that makes it difficult for you to go back on your declared policy and that is why I use the words "to these ideals." We cannot claim immediate assent to them but we feel you cannot expect the Indian to become a really decent citizen in the full sense until you allow him to own land, or at least, the site on which his store is erected. It would, however, be idle to ignore the fact that the bulk of the evidence given before the Select Committee has been based on the assumption that these laws are for the time being to remain and that the problem at the moment is rather how far they are, or could be made, effective. If this view should prevail, it is reasonable to ask in the first place that any measures which may be devised for the purpose of rendering section two of Act 37 of 1919 more effective with regard to the prevention of indirect ownership of fixed property by Asiatics shall be scrutinised from the point of view that they should not infringe the elementary rights of the individual or of the limited company more than is absolutely necessary for the attainment of the object of the legislation, viz., the prevention of the ownership of fixed property by Asiatics directly or indirectly. In the second place, with regard to interests already in existence—land held through either a trustee or by means of a limited company,—the former, holding through a trustee, is not and has never been illegal; if it is now to be made illegal, existing interests should be protected. As regards companies, the holding of land by Indian limited liability companies was in no way restricted by the law until the Act of 1919. In *Dadu's* case, decided under the law as it obtained prior to that statute, it was pointed out by the learned Chief Justice that "parties may genuinely arrange their transactions so as to remain outside" the provisions of statute; "such a procedure is, in the nature of things, perfectly legitimate." *Dadu*, it was held, "had managed to evade the restrictions of the statute...not by taking advantage of a mere technicality, but by doing something different in law and in substance from what the statute prohibited and he is entitled to the advantage of that position." It has been urged in the evidence before the Select Committee that ever since the statute of 1919 land-owning companies have been formed which are in some manner controlled by Indians. If there has been illegality, if the statute has been broken, the law must take its course. The attitude of the Government of India in this regard is clear. If the statute of 1919 has been broken the law must take its course. The intention of Act 37 of 1919 was perfectly manifest and if you get a decision in the courts that that Statute has been transgressed then so much the worse for the persons who have transgressed it. It would appear, however, that in many

cases the methods by which these companies have been formed and carried on do not constitute an infringement of the Act of 1919, otherwise proceedings would have been taken. It is a well-established principle, especially with regard to laws restrictive of the ordinary rights of citizenship, that the law allows what it does not prohibit; and as was said in *Dadu's* case, "It is a wholesome rule of our law which requires a strict construction to be placed upon statutory provisions which interfere with the elementary rights." If Indians have, even after the Act of 1919, formed companies to own land in a manner which does not constitute an infringement of that statute, proved in the courts to be an infringement, it would seem to be only fair and just and in accordance with practice the world over, that such companies, having been formed on a basis which was not at the time illegal, should be protected in any further restrictive legislation. Our feeling is that if you fill up the loopholes for the future you should not give it in any sense retrospective effect as against those who have acted within the law.

47. The last two paragraphs dealt with ownership of fixed property by Indians, which is, generally speaking, prohibited throughout the Province. There remains the question of their occupation of fixed property, which, generally speaking, is permissible but is restricted in certain areas either by statute or by conditions in title deeds. This subject is raised under the third item of paragraph (1) of the Terms of Reference, but was there held over for discussion under the head of Act 37 of 1919.

(To be Continued)

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DOWN  
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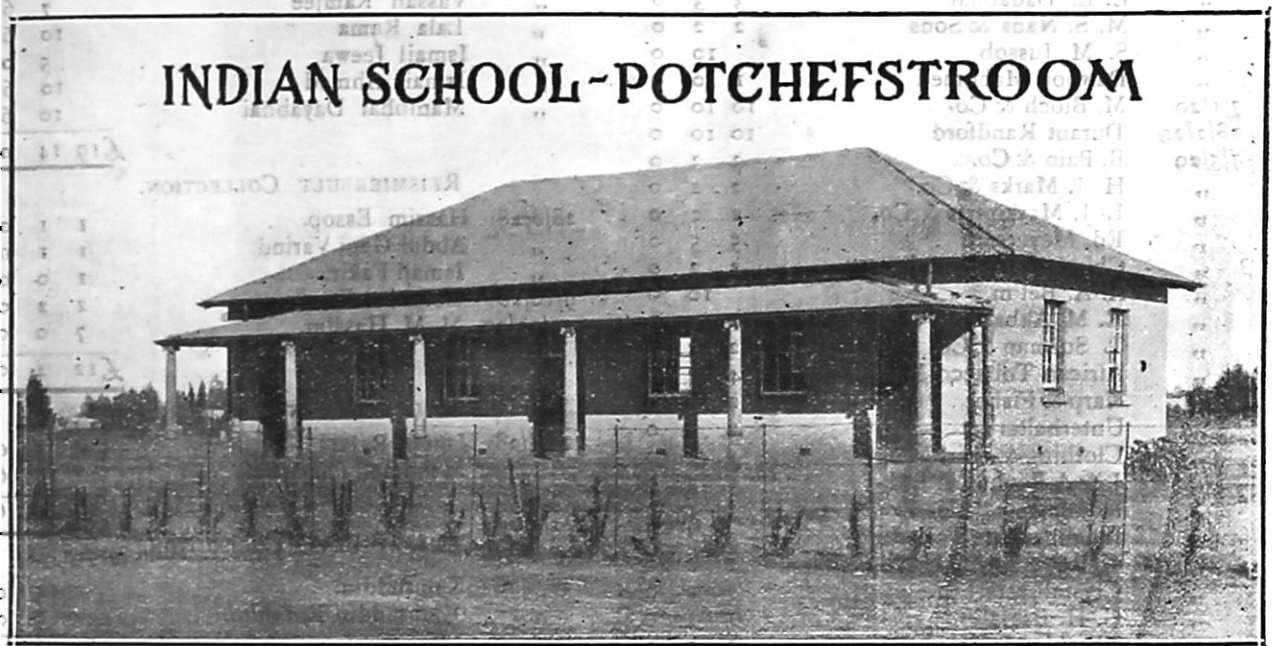
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BUILDING 30 x 60 feet., contains 3 ROOMS and 7½ feet VERANDAH.

THE following is a complete list of the contributions received towards the above school :—

POTCHEFSTROOM COLLECTION.		£	s.	d.
23/1/28	Hassim Tayob & Co.	30	0	0
"	Robert & Co.	20	0	0
"	Gani Ebrahim & Co.	20	0	0
"	H. M. Bismilla	20	0	0
"	Moosa Bismilla	20	0	0
"	A. M. Cassim & Co.	20	0	0
"	E. A. Gani	12	10	0
"	Sayed Kootboodin	12	10	0
"	M. H. Bismilla	12	10	0
"	Sayed Shahabodin	12	10	0
"	E. M. Lambat & Co.	7	10	0
"	Nanabhai Supply Store	7	10	0
"	Goolam Mohideen	4	4	0
"	Hassen Mahomed Cassim	4	0	0
"	Alli Mahomed Jakhoora	4	0	0
"	Dalpatram Vanmali	2	2	0
"	M. S. Randeria	2	2	0
"	Osman Ismail	1	1	0
"	Latif Gani	1	1	0
"	Ismail Bana		10	6
"	Amejee Hassen		10	6
"	Essop Haffejee	1	10	0
"	Essop Bana	1	1	0
"	Cassim Bhikhan	1	1	0
"	Tar Mahomed A. Gani	1	1	0
"	Ebrahim Ameji Patel	2	0	0
"	Sayed Aminuddin	1	1	0
"	Essopjee Cassim	1	1	0
"	Moosa Yakoob	1	1	0
"	T. S. Fook	6	6	0
"	F. S. Tsun	5	5	0
"	Loh Lun	5	5	0
11/6/28	Yam Chaw	3	3	0
9/10/28	Finn Bros. & Lawrie	25	0	0
18/2/29	Alli Ismail	1	1	0
"	Moosa Mahomed (Swat Plass)			
"	Petrol 14/.	2	9	0
"	C. W. Regan	4	0	0
12/3/29	Rombay Warehouse Ltd.	7	10	0
"	Moosa Ahmed	4	4	0
"	A. G. Sooleman	4	0	0
13/3/29	Abdoollakhan & Son	20	0	0
"	Ahmed Mahomed Chodhri	1	1	0
"	Rehman Morad	1	1	0

"	Essop Moosa Jogi	5	6	0
"	A. R. A. Gani	31	10	0
"	Ayoob A. Gani	7	10	0
"	Adam Cassam	12	10	0
27/7/29	B. Miller & Co. Ltd.	5	0	0
"	Moosa Seedat		10	6
		<u>£371</u>		18 0

BLOEMHOF COLLECTION.				
5/3/28	Dada Osman	2	2	0
"	M. Cassim (Wolmaranstaad)	3	3	0
"	Mahomed Ismail & Co.	1	1	0
		<u>£6</u>		6 0

MACHAVIE COLLECTION.				
"	Ismail Choodara	<u>£5</u>		0 0

WALMARANSTAD COLLECTION.				
"	Ebrahim Bros.	10	10	0
"	I. M. Saloojee		10	6
"	Omar Cassim		5	3
"	Gani Joomma		5	3
"	Moosa Abdullah		2	0
		<u>£11</u>		13 0

JOHANNESBURG COLLECTION.				
30/4/28	Johannesburg Tailoring Co.	1	1	0
21/11/28	Suliman Ismail Mia & Co.	20	0	0
"	Jassub Ebrahim	20	0	0
"	M. S. Coovadia & Sons	5	0	0
"	L. K. Hurwitz & Co.	5	5	0
"	Teikandas Bros. Ltd.	10	10	0
"	S. Jacobsons & Sors	5	5	0
"	Fox Brothers		10	6
"	E. A. Motara	1	1	0
"	Beatley & Co.	5	5	0
"	W. Lipworth	3	3	0
"	H. Beemer & Co.	2	2	0
"	Elephant Trading Co. Ltd.	5	5	0
"	A. I. Gabru & Co.	2	10	0
"	Dawood Moosaje & Co.	4	4	0
"	Mosenthal Bros. Ltd.	5	5	0
"	I. C. Ashabhai & Co.	5	5	0
"	J. Nunnerley & Co.	5	5	0
"	E. Mall & Co.	1	1	0
"	E. I. Patel & Co.	5	5	0

	J. W. Jagger & Co.	5	9	0
	Desai Brothers	2	0	6
	E. E. Dadabhai	3	3	0
	M. S. Nana & Sons	2	2	0
	S. M. Jussob	10	0	0
	Dawood Mahomed	1	10	0
7/1/29	M. Bloch & Co.	10	10	0
18/2/29	Durant Randford	10	10	0
7/5/29	B. Pain & Co.	3	3	0
	H. J. Marks & Co.	2	2	0
	L. J. Markowitz & Co.	2	2	0
	Ed. Meyers	5	5	0
	Chissick & Smollen	2	2	0
	A. A. Belim	10	6	
	E. M. Akhalwaya & Sons	2	2	0
	L. Suzman & Co.	2	2	0
	African Tobacco Manufacturers	4	4	0
	Karp & Fisher	2	2	0
	Unterhalter's	2	2	0
	Clothing & Shirt Mfg.	1	1	0
	J. & A. Buchanan Ltd.	5	5	0
	Kowarskey & Co.	1	1	0
	Johannesburg Tailoring	3	3	0
	Kelly & Hayman	2	2	0
	Crystallizers Ltd.	2	2	0
	G. H. Bassa	1	1	0
	Ebrahim Jamal	3	0	0
	Transvaal Mattress Co., Ltd.	5	0	0
	Mahomed Ebrahim & Co.	2	2	0
	H. S. Mia	3	0	0
	S. H. Mayat	3	0	0
	Moosa Hassen	1	1	0
	Ismail Essop Mangera	10	0	0
	Vanmalibhai Jeram	5	0	0
	A. E. Nana	1	1	0
	E. M. Timol	10	6	
	Allibhai Vadi	7	3	
	Molvi Valiullah	2	6	
	M. S. Dangor	5	0	
	Ahmed Moosa Narabhai	7	6	
	A. M. Essakjee	10	6	
	H. M. Seedat	10	6	
	H. K. Sibda	5	3	
	Lillah	2	6	
	Leonard Frank	2	0	0
	Mia Bros.	1	1	0
	A. T. Louw	10	0	
	Mia Ahmed & Co.	2	2	0
	Elias Magua & Co.	2	2	0
	Daya & Co.	1	1	0
	E. S. Dangor	1	1	0
	B. Gundelfinger	5	0	0
	Nathan Katzenelenbogen	5	0	0
	Ralph Levinson	5	0	0
	African Clothing Manufacturers	5	5	0
	G-rllick & Holdcroft	5	0	0
	S. Schultz & Co.	3	3	0
	Otter Shirt Co.	3	3	0
	Abdurrahman Kalberker	2	2	0
18/5/29	Randles Brothers & Hudson	5	0	0
27/6/29	Sampson Marks & Co.	2	2	0
	Union Mattress Co.	1	1	0
	S. Malik	2	2	0
	Bell Clothing	1	1	0
	Transvaal Hat & Cap	1	1	0
	J. Silvertone	1	1	0
	J. P. Waterworth & Co.	1	1	0
	Premier Milling Co. Ltd.	3	3	0
	Union Flour Mills Ltd.	3	3	0
	South African Leather Co.	1	1	0
	Woolf Bros.	1	1	0
	N. Jacob & Co. Ltd.	1	1	0
		£281	7	6

KLERKSDORP COLLECTION.

28/8/28	Patel & Co.	5	0	0
	Mahomed Ismail & Co.	6	10	0
	E. M. Minty	5	0	0
	Mahomed Jiwa	5	0	0

	Moosa Sherbhai	5	0	
	I. E. Dangor	10	0	
	Vassan Ramjee	7	6	
	Lala Rama	10	6	
	Ismail Jeewa	5	0	
	Ismail Ahmed	10	6	
	Manibhai Dayabhai	10	6	
		£19	14	0

REISMIEDULT COLLECTION.

28/8/28	Hassim Essop.	1	1	0
	Abdul Gani Varind	1	1	0
	Ismail Fakir.	1	0	0
9/10/28	Ebrahim Carrim.	2	2	0
27/12/29	M. M. Hassim.	7	0	0
		£12	4	0

MODERFONTEIN COLLECTION.

28/8/28	Ismail Raja.	3	3	0
	Mahomed Oogatwala.	10	6	
		£3	13	6

SWAART PLAAS COLLECTION.

28/8/28	Kamruddin.	15	0	
	Kamruddin Ebrahim.	5	0	
		£1	0	0

VENTERSDORP COLLECTION.

28/8/28	Mahomed Am-je	4	4	0
	Mahomed Essop Gora	3	3	0
	Esakjee Moosa	1	0	0
	Bhailal Patel	1	0	0
	Sayed Gulab	10	6	
	Suleman Amejje	1	0	0
	Abdu-rahman	2	2	0
	Ebrahim Ahmed	5	0	
	Cassim R-ja	2	2	0
	Dhana Jeram	1	0	0
	Bhikha Dullabh	2	6	
	Ranchhod Harilal	2	6	
9/10/28	Valli Essop	1	1	0
		£17	12	9

LICHTENBURG AND DIGGING COLLECTION.

9/10/28	A. S. Hassen Bros.	3	3	0
	M. O. Essop & Co.	3	3	0
	B. Wosha	2	2	0
	Ismail Valli	1	10	0
	Maganbhai Patel	1	1	0
	Vallabhbhai	5	0	
	Essop Adam Patel	1	1	0
	Rahamtullah & Sors	1	1	0
	Essop Suliman	1	10	0
	Rajee Abdullah	5	0	
	Salujee	5	0	
	E. I. Patel	2	2	0
	Amtha Jerwa	2	2	0
	Ebrahim Essop	2	0	0
	Ahmed Valli	15	0	
	Suliman & Co.	1	1	0
	Jamal Ebrahim	7	6	
	Patelia Visi	5	0	
	Ahmedjee Alli	10	0	
	N. K. Patel	10	6	
	Parshotam Jogi	10	6	
	Alli Ebrahim	10	6	
	Moosa Omar	10	6	
	E. Jassub & Co.	10	6	
	M. D. Mistry	1	1	0
	Ebrahim Jamadar	2	6	
	Mahomed Pujani	2	6	
	Devjee Makan	1	10	0
	Essop Adia	2	0	
	Ahmed Bhai	2	6	
	Madhavjee Morar	5	0	
	Fakir Hassamjee	2	6	
	S. Rajee & Co.	2	2	0
	G. Hassen & Co.	1	0	0
	Magan Perbhu Patel	10	6	

**MAULANA ABDUL KALAM AZAD**



**Acting President of the Indian National Congress.**

"	Nasrullah Khan & Co.	1	0	0
"	M. Mahomed & Co.	1	0	0
"	M. I. Araf	10	6	
13/3/29	Dawood Valli	1	1	0
"	Lala Bhikha	10	6	
		<u>£38</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>

COLIGNY COLLECTION.

9/10/28	T. H. Beem	10	6	
"	Abdulbari Sultan	1	10	0
"	Rasulkhan	7	6	
"	Mahomed Moosa Kayat	1	1	0
"	Rehman Morad	2	2	0
"	Tili & Son	1	1	0
		<u>£6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

BODESTEIN COLLECTION.

"	Patel & Co.	<u>£2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
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PIETFONTEIN COLLECTION.

"	Raja & Co.	2	12	0
"	Ismail Dabhelia	1	1	0
		<u>£3</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>

BOSKOP COLLECTION.

"	Mahomed Alli & Co.	<u>£3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
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PRETORIA COLLECTION.

24/10/28	H. E. Sujee	1	1	0
"	Modi & Parja Pati	1	1	0
"	N. M. Ayob	5	5	0
"	H. E. Sujee	2	2	0
"	Mahomed Hassen & Son	2	2	0
"	Noor Mahomed Adam	4	4	0
"	Essa Hassam	2	2	0
"	Prema Lala	10	0	
"	Essop Akoob	2	2	0
"	N. M. Ebrahim & Co.	3	8	0
"	Osman Alli	12	10	0
"	Aboo Latif	1	0	0
"	Bahadurkhan Dolatkhan	1	1	0
"	Cassim Adam & Co.	2	2	0
"	Carrim Varind	1	1	0
"	Hassim Mahomed Mokaria	10	0	
"	Aboo Jan Mahomed	15	0	
"	Khoja Trading Co.	7	6	
"	Noormahomed Hajee Abdulla	10	6	
"	Ismail Saleh Mahomed	1	1	0
"	A. Carrim Tayob	2	0	0
"	Cassim Joomma	2	2	0
"	Suliman Joomma	1	1	0
"	Hajee Abdulcarrim Cassim	2	0	0
"	A. Karim Suliman Khadbai	10	6	
"	Abdul Gani Jan Mahomed	1	1	0
"	Omarjee Bhai	1	0	0
"	Hajee Habib	10	0	
"	Ismail Mahomed Gatta	10	6	
"	Tar Mahomed Peer Mahomed	1	1	0
"	Moosa Mahomed Kala	1	0	0
"	Tayod Cassim	1	0	0
"	Sheik Hassen Jaffer	7	6	
"	Cassim Mahomed	7	6	
"	Parbhoo Fakir Darjee	1	1	0
"	Ravjee Radhavjee	10	0	
"	Ismail Amod	5	0	
"	Alli Noor Mahomed	1	0	0
"	Mahomed Yoosof	1	0	0
"	M. A. Ebrahim Bhamjee	10	6	
"	Ahmed Fakir Sooj	10	6	
"	Moosa Mahomed Vaja	1	1	0
"	Ahmed Gulab	1	1	0
"	Abdul Carrim Noormahomed	5	0	
"	Ismail Hassen	1	0	0
27/7/29	Ismail Jalalpur	3	3	0
"	Hassan Bhamjee	10	0	
27/12/29	Osman Omar	7	5	0
		<u>£78</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>

VEREENIGING COLLECTION.

28/11/28	Moosa Asmaljee Choonara.	1	0	0
"	Ismail Sul'man Alli	1	0	0
"	Essop Ahmed Alli	1	0	0
"	Lillah	1	0	0
"	Kanamia.	1	0	0
12/3/29	Sul'man Ahmed Varachbia	2	0	0
"	C. M. Choonara	2	0	0
"	Mahomed Essop	1	0	0
"	Ahmed Suliman Badat	1	0	0
"	E. C. Monia	1	0	0
"	Essop Suliman	1	0	0
"	M. M. Ravat	1	0	0
"	M. I. Dasoo	1	0	0
"	M. A. Saleh	1	0	0
"	Mustufa Husen	1	0	0
"	Mahomed Khan Kookni	1	0	0
"	Ebrahim Ahmed Bhoola	1	0	0
"	Suliman Moosa Saloojee	1	0	0
"	Ebrahim Aswat	1	0	0
"	Dawjee Ismail	1	0	0
"	Cassim Osman	1	0	0
"	Cassim Baber	1	0	0
		<u>£17</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

DURBAN COLLECTION.

7/1/29	W. G. Brown & Co; Ltd.	3	5	0
"	W. Dunn & Co.	1	0	0
27/6/29	S. Butcher & Sons, Ltd.	3	5	0
		<u>£7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

GREAT BARK RIVER COLLECTION.

7/1/29	Searles Limited	<u>£7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
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KOSTER COLLECTION.

26/2/29	Choonara Trading Co.	1	0	0
"	Mahomed Said	1	0	0
"	S. Vadi & Co.	1	0	0
"	Mahomed Doodha	1	0	0
"	Meerza Mahomed Beg	1	0	0
		<u>£5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

ZEERUST COLLECTION.

"	E. M. Suliman	1	0	0
"	E. Omar Rajan	2	0	0
"	J. A. Suliman	1	0	0
"	M. R. Khan	1	0	0
"	M. H.	1	0	0
"	A. Sariff	1	0	0
"	S. E. Bhayat & Co.	1	0	0
"	Jooma Bhikhan	1	0	0
"	E. M. Sel	1	0	0
"	B. Dabhelia	1	0	0
"	Saloojee	1	0	0
"	Cassim Ebrahim Rahimkhan	1	0	0
		<u>£8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

GROOT MARICO COLLECTION.

"	Ahmed Hastejee	1	0	0
"	Ahmed Mahomed Choonara.	2	0	0
"	Hayat Reham & Co.	2	10	0
"	Saleh Mahomed	10	0	0
"	Ahmed Ismail Turkey	6	0	0
"	Mahomed Choonara	1	0	0
"	Bombay House	1	0	0
"	Choonara Bros.	7	0	0
"	Essa Mahomed	1	0	0
"	Ebrahim Majoti	1	0	0
"	Wadiwala & Co.	1	0	0
"	E. H. Bham & Co.	2	0	0
"	Ismail Angam	1	0	0
		<u>£12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

RUSTENBURG COLLECTION.

"	Suliman Ismail Mia & Co.	1	0	0
"	Hajee E. M. Nana & Co.	4	0	0
"	M. A. Waja & Co.	3	0	0
"	Essop Suliman Amja	4	0	0
"	Latib Goga	1	0	0

"	M. Haffejee Bulbulia	1	0	0
"	M. E. Bulbulia & Co.	5	0	
"	Hajee Cassim Omar	10	6	
"	M. E. Bham & Co.	10	6	
"	A. G. N. Mahomed.	1	1	0
"	Abdul Cassim Tayob	5	0	
"	Abdul Gani Alli	5	0	
"	E. A. Surti	10	0	
"	Hajee Ahmed Amejee	1	0	0
"	E. M. Mehter & Co.	1	0	0
"	Ismail Allibhai	1	0	0
"	Hajee Ebrahim Bakharia	5	0	
12/3/29	M. M. Nava	4	4	0
		<u>£36</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

## CHRISTIANA COLLECTION

27/7/29	S. E. Nanabhai & Co.	5	10	0
"	Ebrahim Cassim Tootla	1	0	0
"	Mahom d Ahmed Bhikhoo	1	10	0
"	Ahmed Ismail Manakpor	5	0	
"	Ahmed Fakir Amja	10	6	
"	Dawood Suliman Gathoo	5	0	
"	Yusof Ahmed Mullan	10	0	
		<u>£9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>

## Balance Sheet Of The Potchefstroom Indian School Committee.

1928—1929.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
Building A/c paid to Contractor	£176	19	9	Potchefstroom Collection	£371	18	0
" " " " Plan Drawer & Fencing Contractor	27	11	6	Balance from Teacher's farewell collection	1	1	10
" " " " for Bricks	75	12	5	" " School Opening Ceremony "	1	10	10
" " " " Foundation & Concrit	13	16	0	Cleaning allowance cheque	2	3	9
" " " " Sands & Gravels	28	12	6	Watch Collection	1	5	0
" " " " Material from B. Miller	374	9	5		<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
" " " " " from Garlicks	13	18	2	Bloemhoff Collection.	6	6	0
" " " " " Others	33	0	2	Machavie	5	0	0
" " " " Electric Lights & Water pipes & sanitary	48	14	2	Walmaranstad	11	13	0
" " " " Well	5	2	6	Johannesburg	281	7	6
" " " " Travelling & Motor Expenses for Collection	52	3	9	Klerksdorp	19	14	0
" " " " Bank charges & Interest	7	10	5	Reismierbult	12	4	0
	857	10	9	Modderfontein	3	13	6
Expenses on Mr. Munshi's Services				Swartplaas	1	0	0
Deputation to Pretoria, Deposit, Train fare, Boarding, Etc.	31	7	5	Ventersdorp	17	12	6
General Expenses A/c, Boy's salary, Plants, Stationery, Phones, Solicitor, Tools, Etc.	31	12	10	Lichtenburg & Digging	38	3	6
	63	0	3	Coligny	6	12	0
Outstanding	9	6	7	Bodestein	2	2	0
Balance in Bank 28/12/29	33	10	10	Pietfontein	3	13	0
	<u>£963</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	Boskop	3	3	0
				Pretoria	78	3	0
				Vereeniging	17	10	6
				Durban	7	7	0
				Great Bark River	1	1	0
				Koster	2	17	6
				Zeerust	8	17	0
				Groot Marico	11	14	6
				Rustenburg	36	4	0
				Christiana	9	10	6
					<u>£963</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>

Secretary: **SAYED SHAHABODIN,**  
P.O. Box 274,  
Potchefstroom.