

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

THE question of the removal of the Indians residing and trading in the Germiston Indian location seems still to be hanging fire. It will be remembered that they were given notices to vacate their premises but as a result of the strong agitation by the local Indians in Germiston supported by the Transvaal Indian Congress no action, it would appear, has yet been taken. It is now reported that the municipality has offered to give a lease of six months to the Indians. Some Indians are prepared on the advice of the Agent, we are told, to accept the lease while others are not. We do not know that such a lease is ever going to solve the question. The only thing that can solve the question would be to give some sort of a permanency to all the Indians residing and trading in locations. Then only can they live with any security of improving their lot. Their present position is hopeless.

AS we have pointed out in one of our previous issues it is time that the Transvaal Indian Congress was better organised and paid more attention to its local affairs. Licences, we understand, are being refused in large numbers under the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance. The Land Tenure Act Commission has issued another form to be filled in by occupants of premises under the Gold Law. A copy of the form has just come into our hands. It seems to us to be nothing short of a process of sieving the Indians by sieves of different grade and Indians by submitting will later find that they have used the axe on their own feet. All these matters need strict vigilance and proper guidance should be given to the ignorant people. Let it not be a case, as an ancient poet has said, of searching with a lamp after the burglars have visited the house and have decamped with the wealth.

UNFORTUNATELY the president of the Transvaal Indian Congress Mr. O. K. T. Naidoo, has for some time been indisposed and is not able to attend to his public responsibilities. The writer, accompanied by Mr. A. Christopher, president of the Colonial-born and Settlers' Indian Association, visited him during the week-end and found him to be just as enthusiastic in spirit though not physically as fit. It is to be hoped that he will be restored to his normal health soon. Messrs. E. Mall and D. M. Narsoo who are the jt. hon. secretaries of the T.I.C. together with the help of Mr. D. U. Mistry, Mr. S. B. Medh, who has a brilliant record of service and sacrifice on behalf the community and Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, E. S. Dangore, S. E. Bhayat, Manibhai L. Patel and others should be able to conduct the work of the Congress efficiently. We would like to impress upon them that these are times especially in the Transvaal for real active work and not inertia.

WE heartily congratulate our brethren in Nigel for the very useful work they are doing for their children. The sooner we begin to realise the need for educating our children, not only our sons but our daughters too, and begin to work for it without

waiting for the support of the Government the better it will be for our future in this country. Education is the best legacy that parents could leave for their children. Money will be spent away but education will grow richer the more it is spent.

MR. J. H. HOFMEYER, Minister of the Interior, in an address at the first triennial conference of the South African Conference of the South African Library Association held at the Witwatersrand University said people in South Africa could not claim to be a nation of readers. "The biggest heritage we have," said Mr. Hofmeyer, "is not the bioscopes, although people may be pardoned for thinking so, nor is it the wireless or the motor car. I think our greatest heritage is the increasing accessibility of books to the average man in South Africa. We have not gone as far as we might to avail ourselves of this heritage. We are not yet a reading nation."

THE NEW ASSOCIATION

IN our last week's issue we published the manifesto and the constitution and rules of the newly formed Colonial-born and Settlers' Indian Association. Since then a branch of the Association has been formed in Maritzburg, and also at Clairwood and at Seacow Lake. Branches are also to be formed soon, we understand, in the Northern districts of Natal and on the North Coast. The setting in of a new era in this country when principles, conscience and self-respect are to be sold away for material gains—an era which is demoralizing to any community that claims itself to be civilised—is the direct cause, we have reason to believe, of the springing up of this new organisation. Eighty per cent. of the Indian population of the Union is composed of Indians born here. The remaining twenty per cent. will shortly die out and the Indian population will then be, in so far as birth is concerned, wholly South African. It is essential, therefore, that that section took up the responsibility of its uplift in its own hands and had more say in regard to it than any other section. There was a time when there were only two classes of people in this country, the labouring class that had been brought from India and the merchant and the educated class that followed them. In those days the interests of the ignorant labouring class had to be watched by others. But times have now changed. The present population consists of the descendants of the original labouring class who have had sufficient education to look after themselves and forming as they do the majority of the community it is time that they had the first say in all matters affecting them. Next come the settlers who should

make common cause with their South African-born brethren. The strength of both in this country lies not in being aloof of one another but in standing united.

The objects of the Association are set forth in the manifesto and constitution. They are to organise into one brotherhood all who are born here and who have permanent lawful homes here, namely, the settlers; to further educational facilities especially technical, industrial and agricultural; to work for the modification of the white labour policy so that Indians may not be deprived of their means of livelihood on the ground of their nationality; to work for the improvement of the farming class; to work for better trading facilities; to safeguard, protect and maintain existing rights and to win back rights taken away especially the franchise. Further it is the object of this Association to oppose any scheme which has for its object the reduction of our population in this country and at the same time to oppose any illicit entry on the part of our brethren.

The policy of the Association is to adhere to the western standard of life subject to the retention by its members of their religions and their language. In order to be able to carry out this policy the Association will adhere to the principle of equal pay for equal work and fight for the abandonment of the white labour policy.

The objects of the Association are no doubt very very lofty but they will not be achieved unless there is incessant perseverance. It would be advisable for the workers to avoid all shows and concentrate on more practical work. The Association is opposed to the assisted emigration scheme and to any colonisation scheme for sending South African Indians outside. People are nevertheless leaving in large numbers under the facilities afforded under the former scheme. Hitherto nothing has been done to persuade them not to go beyond, perhaps, a few statements made here and there in the course of speeches that they should not go. Owing to the increasing economic pressure all efforts at merely persuading them not to go will not be of any avail. It will be necessary for those situated in better condition to mix more freely among the distressed and to prove to them that they are not in a land without friends. It is this moral and practical sympathy that will keep them back. This work could be done in a manner that will not antagonise the authorities or the European people of this country but on the contrary will show them that those in better conditions have a feeling for their poorer brethren and thereby win their sympathy and support. A good principle for the officials to observe would be not to communicate with or make representations to the authorities in individual cases unless there is a principle involved affecting the community in general and without first getting the authority to do so from the general or the executive committee. This advice is given in all earnestness for it happens very often that officials of public bodies getting a little latitude begin to misuse their office.

In fact it pays men in high offices in the long run to deny themselves many rights and liberties which they would otherwise enjoy in private life, for their action is otherwise exposed to misinterpretation.

The Association in the pursuance of its work will at present be doubly handicapped in that it will be lacking in support of men and money. But if the cause is righteous and the workers are sincere the support is bound to come. Let us remember the adages:

"Faith can move mountains."

"Those who work assiduously and in My name I always grant success."

An Unwanted Committee

The Hindu, (Madras) which has been always a staunch advocate of the cause of Indians in South Africa writes the following leading article under the above caption in the issue of August 28:—

We have received communications from South Africa from distinguished Indians in favour of and against the policy of the South African Indian Congress co-operating with the Committee which has been formed by the Union Government to make a preliminary enquiry into the question of discovering suitable countries to which Indians in South Africa could migrate. The differences of opinion among Indians in that country have been acute, a fact which we do not regret. The public and the Government of India should know the feeling on the subject which has been aroused on the part of those deeply affected and the reasons therefor. The present position is that though quite a large number of Indians are against participation in the proposed enquiry, the Congress as a body has decided in favour of co-operation. The reasons advanced by those who are for participation are briefly stated. A solemn promise was given at the time of the last Round Table Conference at Capetown that the Congress would participate in the enquiry and the fact that the Congress has been invited to send a representative was a political gain. The enquiry was only a preliminary one and to refuse to appoint a nominee and boycott the enquiry committee would be tantamount to allow the cause of the community to go by default. It was always open to the Congress to reject the scheme after its final formulation. The enquiry further afforded an opportunity to prove their right case, and their just cause, and show that they were an asset in South Africa, and were not undesirable. The Congress could make it abundantly clear to the Committee of enquiry, it is further stated, that as far as the South African Indian was concerned, there existed no country that could offer better conditions or conditions equal to those that existed in South Africa climatically and economically. The community could further impress upon the committee the necessity of removing the provincial barriers that debarred the Indian from movement and allowing him to spread himself in the Union of South Africa, and substantiate the fact that South Africa had millions of acres of undeveloped land which could be conveniently opened up for the Indian. It is no doubt true, according to the school opposed to co-operation, that the Congress executive had expressed a wish to co-operate with the enquiry; but the Indian community had now realised the seriousness of the issue involved.

As regards other parts of the Union to which Indian colonisation could be permitted, it is a fact to be noted that the enquiry is for the exploration of the possibilities of a colonisation scheme in other countries. The communique issued by the Government of India clearly stated that the Committee had been appointed by the Union Government and its activities would be limited to reporting within its terms

of reference as to the possibilities of Indians in the Union participating in any scheme of colonisation. It is pretty clear, therefore, that it is not open to the Committee to suggest parts within the Union to which emigration could be permitted.

Of course, the enquiry was a preliminary one and its report would be submitted to the Commission which would eventually be appointed; but where there were fundamental differences of opinion and where Indians felt that they were wholly opposed to emigration, it was illogical and inconsistent to offer co-operation in an investigation which was most clearly being promoted with a view to send as many Indians as possible out of South Africa.

The supporters of co-operation had always declared that they were prompted only by patriotic motives in this matter, and they would not be a party to a scheme of driving out colonial-born Indians. But the only object of the scheme was to discover some means by which the Indian population could be reduced and it is therefore illogical to participate in an inquiry the avowed object of which was to bring about a reduction of the Indian population. Already over 13,000 Indians have cleared out of the Union, owing to the working of the assisted emigration scheme and the opponents of the enquiry hold that it amounts to a betrayal of the interests of the colonial-born Indians to take part in any manner whatsoever in any project the object of which is to drive out more Indians who have a clear and inalienable right to be treated as permanent members of the population of South Africa. In these circumstances and in view of the acute difference of opinion which exists, the work of the committee which has been appointed to make a preliminary enquiry should indeed be difficult, for though the Congress will participate in it, the fact cannot be denied that those for whose benefit the scheme is being evolved are definitely against it.

The Colonisation Inquiry

Dr. Patel Masters writes in the *Cape Times* as follows:—

The success of the committee, which recently sat in Durban to investigate the possibilities of a colonisation scheme for South African Indians, still remains to be seen. Indian public opinion in South Africa is widely divided on question of such a scheme, and judging from the feeling of the Indians, one is forced to admit that the majority of Indians are against such a scheme.

Frankly speaking, one is extremely apprehensive as to the possible result of the committee's investigation.

Indians have been in South Africa for nearly three-quarters of a century, and during these years they helped in the development of the country, often under most trying conditions. But the only reward that they are getting for their hard work in the cause of South Africa is that they are being practically bundled out of the country, being considered as aliens who have no political or economic rights. The present population of Indians in South Africa is almost wholly South African born and knows no India at all.

They are the descendants of those by whose bones and blood this land has been enriched. If South Africa, for which they have worked so hard, has no room for them, is it likely that any other country in the world for which they have done nothing, will be ready to welcome them and offer them political and economic rights that have been and are being denied them in the country of their adoption and birth?

It may be that a country situated and conditioned as South Africa was in 1860 or thereafter for a number of years may express willingness to receive them for the time being, but what guarantee is there that after they have colonised the country and contributed to its development and prosperity, they will not be turned out in the same way as they are from South Africa?

So long as South Africa continues to deny to the Indians the rights of citizenship with all that it implies to its Indian subjects, one does not see the propriety or the justice of any attempt to investigate the possibilities of a colonisation scheme in other countries.

It seems the colonisation scheme is only an attempt to transfer the obligation of South Africa to some other country, for the proposed scheme is based on the same principle as the assisted emigration scheme.

Since the Capetown Agreement came into being one sees in the statute book the Immigration Act, the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance and the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act. All these fresh Acts have taken away the rights that the Indian community had enjoyed before the agreement. Then we have the repatriation scheme which, as is well known now, has been the cause of untold miseries of thousands of South African Indians who have been tempted back to India.

It would be far better, in the interest of South Africa and the Indians of South Africa, to treat the Indians as a part of the permanent population and help them in the scale of civilisation, than to waste time, energy and money in an investigation of a scheme which is sure to be a failure. There is enough uncultivated land in South Africa to be cultivated, and so enrich the country.

Colonial Born And Settlers' Indian Association

Maritzburg Branch

A Maritzburg Branch of the Colonial-born and Settlers' Indian Association was formed at a well-attended meeting of Maritzburg Indians held in the H.Y.M.A. hall last Sunday.

The meeting discussed the rules to be adopted by the branch.

On the motion of Mr. R. P. Naidoo, seconded by Mr. H. Christian, the following resolution was carried:—

"The Colonial-born and Settlers' Indian Association (Maritzburg branch) hereby resolves to accept the constitution, subject to the operation of rules 10, 12 and 16 not being applicable to the Maritzburg branch."

Office-bearers were elected as follows: Patron: Mr. P. Thompson, president; Dr. M. R. Peters, vice-presidents; Messrs. V. K. Pillay, H. Roberts, K. H. Patel, J. M. David and P. M. David; joint hon. secretaries: Messrs. V. Kristy and R. P. Naidoo, hon. organising secretary: Mr. B. R. Naidoo, treasurer: Mr. S. C. Kadir, committee (to represent all occupations): Messrs. M. Taigan, S. Francis, M. L. Pillay, Frank Gopaul, F. Martin, A. I. Haffjee, R. M. Vather, M. R. Naidoo, Soobiah Naidoo, Veddy Gounder, Shaik Amod, A. B. Saib, S. Rutheam, M. Moorga, A. A. Pillay, G. S. Maharaj, P. Enook, R. N. Pillay, C. K. Lazarus and M. V. Raddy, (one post was left vacant.)

The election of auditor was left to the committee. On behalf of the head association Mr. P. R. Pather said they must now try to do some social uplift work. In the past societies had tried to work from the top; they must start from the bottom, and a start must be made with the poorest classes, who were the largest group and therefore they must have the interests of

the largest number. Owing to the meagre income the poorer classes were not able to do much for themselves. They must advance the educational needs of all, men, women and children. They would thus be building on a sure and sound foundation.

Supporting speeches were made by Messrs. S. Ebrahim, J. M. David and others.

Death Of Mrs. Annie Besant

Dr. M. R. Peters, who presided, referred to the death of Mrs. Annie Besant, who, he said, had devoted the major portion of her life for the upliftment of the Indian population of India.

A vote of condolence was passed in silence.

Restrictions In Regard To Building Plans

The following letter is addressed by the joint secretaries of the Colonial-born and Settler' Indian Association to the Provincial Secretary for Natal:—

"Sir,—Amongst the powers which the Natal Boroughs are seeking is one which requires that "in so far as building plans are concerned which require the approval of a local authority, no such plans for buildings or improvements (over an amount to be specified in a Municipal Bye-law) shall be considered by a local authority unless and until such plans have been signed by a registered member of the Institute of South African Architects (Natal Provincial Institute).

"This provision is a distinct hardship placed on the few Indians (three in number we are informed) who have for some years been carrying on as Draughtsmen, and whose work amongst our community has been much appreciated. They served a section of our community who are not in a position to pay the exorbitant fees that are charged by the qualified Architect. They have however carried on their work to the satisfaction of the Health Boards and the Durban Town Council.

"Our Association desires to lodge objections to the above clause, and we shall be glad, therefore, if you will please grant us an opportunity to address the Provincial Executive before it is approved of by His Honour the Administrator.

"We regret that these Draughtsmen were not able to make representations to the Town Council.—We beg to remain, Yours faithfully, (Sgd.) A. HAFPEJER, for self and co-joint hon. secretaries.

Trading Licences Refused At Ladysmith

Council Upholds Licensing Officer's Decision

Two appeals by Indians against the decision of the Ladysmith Licensing Officer were heard on Tuesday, September 19, by the Town Council sitting as an Appeal Board, and in both cases the decision of the Licensing Officer was upheld.

The Mayor (O. B. Jones) and Messrs. Carter, Wright and Turner comprised the Board.

The first case was of Abdool Kadir Bakash who had appealed against the refusal of the Licensing Officer to grant him a general dealer's licence for premises in Lyell Street.

Reviewing the evidence given before the Licensing Officer, Mr. W. H. Bingham who appeared for the appellant, emphasised the importance of the petitions signed by Europeans and Indians supporting the application. The petitions were never challenged, he said, and the objector had brought no evidence in support of his contention that there was no necessity for the granting of the licence.

Mr. Rawlinson on behalf of the objector, Mr. S. Nelkin, submitted that the Licensing Officer was the sole judge of the position, and was entitled to use his local knowledge in matters of this kind.

After a short adjournment, it was unanimously agreed that the Licensing Officer's decision be upheld and the licence refused.

The second appeal was that of Magan Jivan when Council Corrigall joined the Board. The appeal was in respect of the refusal by the Licensing Officer to grant him a general dealer's licence, restricted to the sale of bicycles and accessories, at 49 Alexandra Street.

Mr. F. Pearse appeared for appellant.

Mr. Pearse said that the fact that there had been no objection whatever to the granting of the licence showed that it was of insufficient interest to other dealers in the town to induce them to lodge an objection or make an appearance before the Board, and no one would be prejudiced by a reversal of the Licensing Officer's decision.

The decision of the Licensing Officer was upheld and the licence refused.

School For Nigel Indians

Mr. T. Perumal Ramsemy, secretary Nigel Indian School Committee, wishes to thank all the members of the Indian community, especially Indian merchants, such as Messrs. Joesab Ebrahim, V. Dayal of Nigel, Ashabhai & Co., Suleman Ismail Mia, Teikandas Broca, E. M. Akalways, A. Jajbhoy and various others who have responded to his appeal and subscribed towards the Nigel Indian School fund. Although the amount was not so much as the committee had expected, the donation of all these people really shows the good feeling in the field of education. After a good start of £5 5s. from Mr. V. Dayal at the head of the list, the committee has collected the sum of £65 10 11 up to now. The work is still going on. The secretary wishes to appeal to those who have not subscribed and also to those who have promised, to fulfil their promises in order to complete the work of the school, which is so much in need especially for the poorer class of people in Nigel. He also wishes to pay a tribute to the able and devoted work of the collecting members of executive committee of Messrs. Ebrahim Khota, V. N. Freddie, J. Bhagwandas, H. M. Rucker and E. Latha who have been working incessantly.

Transvaal Notes

(By A Correspondent)

Bishop Karney's Farewell Reception

The Transvaal Indian Congress is to be congratulated in paying homage to a man who has played the game not only with the Indian community but with all the non-European races of South Africa and more especially those who directly have come under his diocesan jurisdiction.

The function was held in the H.O.D. Hall, De Villiers Street. 300 Indians were present besides the European guests. The speeches were to the point and the advice given to the Indian community to raise their standard of life in keeping with the requirements of the country is a wise one. The greatest sinners in this respect are not the people with small incomes or salary but the rich men with few exceptions. If all the wealthy men in this land played the game as it should be then there would be very little talk of the Indian problem. Look at the Jew. All opposition against him in South Africa is broken down because he spends freely. I know there are not the same opportunities for us but within the limited opportunities we can do more than we are doing at the present.

Germiston Location

I understand the Agent visited the Indians at Germiston and discussed the question of tenure of the Asiatic location. I also am informed that the Municipality has offered a lease for six months with the idea of discussing it later. This offer I under-

stand by the Agent has been commended for acceptance. If that is correct then the Congress at once must take action. At Capetown Mr. Shaik Amod of Pretoria brought a draft lease for the Pretoria location. It was decided by the Congress not to accept any lease of locations till the whole Asiatic Land Tenure Act was decided.

Licences

The refusal of licences is taking place everyday nearly and one wonders what will happen to the Indian community in course of time. The handful who are protected will be safe but those who do not come under that protection and those who have only a temporary relief will be the sufferers.

Farewell Reception To Mrs. Jessie M. Richey

(Contributed)

The Indian women of the social centre assembled at the Springbok Hall, Vrededorp, recently to bid farewell and bon voyage to Mrs. Jessie M. Richey who has left for India. Mrs. Richey, it will be remembered, was the secretary of the Indo-European Council of the female section in Johannesburg and only recently relinquished her office. She rendered invaluable services to the members of the Transvaal Indian Women's Social Centre in their social welfare. Mrs. Richey spent many years in India studying the social conditions of the Indian people. Her departure from South Africa will be a great loss to the Indian women of Johannesburg who owe a debt of gratitude to her. There were many Indians and European friends present to bid farewell to Mrs. Richey. The speakers at the reception were the Kunwarani, Mrs. G. W. Nelson, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. K. M. Pillay, chairlady and Miss Beatrice Francis, joint secretary, who paid a tribute to Mrs. Richey's work.

A musical programme was arranged. Mrs. Martha Naidoo, late of Kimberley, Misses Theresa Peters, F. Pillay, Joan Nursoo and Gloria Phyllis Royeppen rendered songs and music. During the interval refreshments were served and the Kunwarani demonstrated the cutting of artificial flowers for Rose Day, after which Miss Baikum Chetty, joint secretary, read a farewell address which was presented to Mrs. Richey from the Transvaal Indian Women's Social Centre.

Mrs. Richey replying thanked the committee and wished the members of the Women's Social Centre every success in the future progress of their work. Both Mrs. Richey and the Kunwarani were the recipients of bouquets of beautiful pink carnations presented by the chairlady on behalf of the Indian Women's Social Centre. The evening's function terminated with the singing of the English and Indian National Anthems.

Notice

INDIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Will employers of Indian labour kindly notify the undersigned of any vacancies in their establishment.

WRITE:—Hon. Secretary, Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Relief Committee, Indian Sports Ground.

Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission

Mr. Samuel Edinburgh's Evidence

(Continued from last week)

CHAIRMAN: Where is your property?—Corner Diagonal and President Streets.

Mr. BRINK: You got that property, when?—In 1911.

You paid...?—£7,000.

What is the municipal valuation to-day?—I don't know off-hand, but I think it is somewhere about £11,000.

Do you value it at that price or more?—I would not sell it for £15,000.

So that in your opinion the property values have gone up there?—Yes.

And that property has Indian tenants?—Yes.

Now with whom do the Asiatics deal in the course of their fruit trade business?—With Europeans.

Largely, or to a minor extent?—To a big extent with Europeans and hawkers, Indian hawkers.

And you consider that they constitute an important part of the fruit industry?—We absolutely do. They are first class distributors of the fruit industry.

To the fruit industry?—Yes.

They are a valuable community then?—To the farmer.

To the fruit farmer?—Yes.

You have got another property down there—Yes, in Market Street.

Market and Kort Streets?—Yes.

You bought that in 1916?—Yes, in 1916.

For how much?—£6,000.

You have always had Asiatic tenants?—Now there are.

How long have you been having Asiatic tenants there?—All the time.

Ever since you bought it?—Since 1916.

What is the municipal valuation of the premises now?—I think they have increased it last year to £14,000.

Have you improved the buildings? Is that including the buildings, or just the site?—Including the buildings.

Have you improved the buildings on the premises?—Yes.

Has the vicinity roundabout your property improved, the buildings and so on?—Yes.

If the Asiatics are driven out of this area, what consequences do you think will follow?—I am afraid we will have a lot of places empty there, vacant.

Have you got any shops there at present which are not being let?—I have got two shops at present vacant because they could not get a licence.

Who—the Asiatics?—Yes.

You have two shops there standing vacant which had Asiatic tenants.—Yes.

And they could not get a licence there and so the shops are standing empty?—Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Where are they?—One is corner Diagonal and President Street.

Mr. BRINK: And the other one?—The other one is next door to that which is getting free from the first of next month.

Is that Asiatic losing his licence? Has he got no licence?—I don't know what it is, but he is moving out.

CHAIRMAN: There are two. One is corner of Diagonal and President Streets, and the other is?—Next door to it.

One tenant has already gone?—One is empty and I cannot get a tenant. I feel if they would get a licence I would let it to-day.

What happened to the former tenant of the empty one?—I don't know what happened to him. He just gave me notice and he has gone. I believe he left for India; I am not sure.

Mr. BRINK: You did not then lose your existing tenants because they lost their licences—you say you cannot let them?—I had the premises let from the 1st of February and the Inspector has chased them out. He told them they could not get a licence. They had to get out. They only paid me one month's rent.

CHAIRMAN: Which premises are those?—Corner Diagonal and President Streets. I had re-let it from the 1st February. He paid me one month's rent, and the Inspector told him that they cannot deal there, not having a licence. And he moved out without giving me even notice.

Mr. BRINK: Is that what he told you the Inspector told him—he could stay there without a licence?—Yes.

Did the Inspector speak to you himself?—No, but it is a known fact; everybody knows about it.

You got that from your tenant, and you say it is a known fact that these things happen?

Your information you got from your tenant?—My information is that he applied for a licence and he couldn't get it.

That is what he told you?—Yes.

The other shop you say you are afraid will stand empty from the 1st of next month?—I am afraid so.

Because the only possible tenant is an Asiatic: is that what you mean?—Yes.

And the Asiatic won't get a new licence?—Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Why shouldn't it be let to a white tenant? Have you tried to get a white tenant?—I would willingly let it if they would come and take it, but somehow there is not sufficient scope for shops, I imagine.

Mr. BRINK: Not sufficient scope for "soft goods" did you say?—No, fruit trade. It is principally a fruit trade there.

Now in President Street, east of Sauer Street, are there some shops there which are tenanted by Europeans who cater for the native trade?—On the east of Sauer Street, yes.

Are those the shops where gramophone records are played?—Yes. I happen to be a director of that particular property as well.

The shopkeepers are your tenants?—Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Is this a European trader?—European traders, but they deal with natives mostly.

Mr. BRINK: These gramophone records which they play, are they in the native language?—Yes.

Now in President Street west of Diagonal Street down to the Pass Office, are there many Asiatic and European shops?—Quite a number.

That is, west of Diagonal Street right down to the Pass Office?—Yes.

All catering for natives?—Yes. I think it is on account of the Pass Office being in that neighbourhood.

On account of the Pass Office and the natives being in that neighbourhood?—Yes.

Do you think this area right down to the Pass Office will suffer in any way if the coloured occupation is permitted there?—I am sure.

I mean, if Asiatic and if coloured people are allowed to reside there, and to have their businesses there, do you think that the area will suffer?—No. I thought you meant whether if you would make them move out from there.

If they are allowed to continue there, as things are, you are sure the area won't suffer?—Yes.

And if they are not allowed to continue, do you think the area will suffer?—Yes.

Now you know the Asiatic shops in Sauer Street which I think face eastwards—there are a couple of Asiatic traders there; aren't there?—Yes.

Do you think they in any way are an undesirable part in that street, that they retard the development of the street, or that they are unpleasant to anybody, or anything like that?—Not to my knowledge. They are very peaceful.

CHAIRMAN: Which block are you referring to?

Mr. BRINK: Facing the back of the library: we are speaking of those in Sauer Street facing east. (To witness): In your opinion they are quite peaceful and proper shops?—Yes.

Has the value of property in that part depreciated in any way by their presence; as far as you know?—Not to my knowledge.

CHAIRMAN: That is Dadoo's shop?—Yes.

CHAIRMAN: That, I see, according to the form you sent in, is claimed to be a case where trading has been carried on since a date prior to May 1919.

Mr. BRINK: I understand an Indian named Amod Sahib in Sauer Street, opposite the Library, is protected under Act 17 of 1919.

CHAIRMAN: On which stand?

Mr. BRINK: It may be the successor in title of this business of Dadoo, my lord. It may be the same place.

CHAIRMAN: I have a note here that stands 631 and 632 facing the back of the Library on Sauer Street, are in occupation by Mahomed Dadoo, who claims to have been there since some date prior to May 1919.

Mr. BRINK: It is probably the same man.

CHAIRMAN: I am rather concerned about this question of claims to vested rights. I shall be glad to know how far you are in a position to assist us. I have been looking at these forms: it is very often extremely difficult to make out from the form what it is that the man claims, on what grounds he bases a claim for vested rights, if he does not intend to put forward such a claim.

Mr. BRINK: These are individual cases. I understand I am not instructed to deal with these cases. I have not got the facts that your lordship has before you even.

(To be continued)

News In Brief

At an Executive meeting of the Cape Indian Congress held at its head office, 61, Tennant Street, Capetown, on Sunday the 17th September, 1933, resolutions were passed affirming the attitude of the Cape delegates at the recent emergency conference of the S. A. I. C. on the colonisation enquiry, expressing deep sympathy to the relatives of the Indian victims of the recent fatal railway accident near Bloemfontein; wishing Mahatma Gandhi long life on the occasion of his 65th birthday and congratulating Mr. and Mrs. L. Gradner the new Mayor and Mayoress of Capetown.

The following resolution was passed in connection with the death of Mrs. Annie Besant at a mass meeting called by the Natal Indian Congress at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall at which about a hundred people were present.

That this mass meeting of Indians held under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress records its deep and

heartfelt sense of sorrow at the irreparable loss that Indians, the Indian Nation and Theosophy have sustained in the demise of Dr. Annie Besant and hereby requests that this resolution be sent to the President of the Indian National Congress.

Sporting News

(BY SPORTSMAN)

Soccer

TANDREE' CUP FINAL: PIRATES BEAT SYDENHAM

The soccer season is now rapidly drawing to a close and apparently the enthusiasm shown both by spectators and players earlier in the year was conspicuously absent, as was testified by the very fair crowd that came to witness this cup-final on Saturday afternoon, September 23. The weather, too, was inclement. There was a strong breeze blowing across the field, which considerably marred the game. In the first half the Pirates succeeded in netting two goals. On the resumption of the play the Sydenham team exerted tremendous pressure on their opponent's goal but could only score once. The Pirates, who were without the services of their captain, G. Ramrathan, and their keeper, Abrahams, thus won the Tandree's Cup. Mr. M. S. Badat officiated as referee.

NATAL ESTATES vs. RED ROVERS

In the Juvenile division the Natal Estates beat the Red Rovers in a grueling match by 2-1 and will consequently meet the Sastri College in the final for the Raman Bros. Cup on Saturday.

FIXTURES FOR SATURDAY, 30th SEPT.

Juveniles: Raman Bros Cup Final:

Sastri College vs. Natal Estates.

Juniors: League Cup Final:

Daffodils vs. Shamrocks.

Seniors: Thajmoon's Cup Final:

Pirates vs. Sastri College.

Schools Five-A-Side Tournament

The schools 5-a-side soccer tourney which is organised annually by the Durban and District Indian Schools Football Association, will be held on the Carlisle Street grounds on Tuesday, October 3. A big gala day is promised. Apart from the usual competitions there will also be a 5-a-side fancy dress competition. A large crowd is anticipated especially in view of the Michaelmas school holidays. Parents and others are asked to be present. The tournament commences at 10 a.m.

A five-a-side tournament will be held at Estcourt on the 15th October, for a handsome trophy presented by Mr. M. Najcker the headmaster of the Government Indian School. The tournament is open to boys of 16 years and under who are attending any school in Natal. The entrance fee is five shillings and entries close on October 11. Accommodation and meals will be provided for visiting teams. As this is the first competition of its kind in Natal it is expected that there would be many entries. For further particulars write to Mr. T. Sebastian (sportsmaster).

Overport Cricket Club's Elections

There was a large gathering at the Overport Cricket Club's seventh annual general meeting held at Messrs. S. Brijbaal Bros. residence, 182 Crescent Street, Overport, recently.

Mr. S. Brijbaal presided, and in opening the meeting remarked upon the good attendance and stressed the need for the continued support of all members.

The assistant secretary, Mr. S. Balgovind's report for the past year was presented, which was received and adopted with great applause. The treasurer, Mr. S. Brijraj's balance sheet was read, which showed that the Club's financial position was extremely satisfactory. The balance sheet was then adopted, and the secretary and treasurer were both congratulated for their good work.

The President then thanked the past officials of the Club for the excellent manner in which affairs had been conducted during the last season. Officials were elected as follows:—Patrons: Messrs. G. Rampersad and B. Ramouthar; President: Mr. S. Brijbaal, Vice-Presidents: Messrs. R. Sabadeo, S. P. Singh, M. Ramouthar, Dr. B. M. Krantz, D. Sobruh; L. Panday, S. Brijhath, H. D. Khan, B. Gheerdhary, G. Ramouthar, G. K. Singh, A. Rosan, M. K. Singh, S. Sham, B. Rampersad, W. Babulall and Lala Govind; Hon. secretary: Mr. S. Balgovind; Assistant secretary: Mr. P. M. Singh; Treasurer: Mr. S. Brijraj, Captain: Mr. S. Mackerduch, Vice Captain: Mr. B. Alundchund, Delegates to the D.D.I.C.U.: Messrs. H. D. Khan and S. Brijbaal.

In The Magistrate's Court

For the District of Durban Held at Durban

Case No. 8427/1933

Between POONGAVANAM No. 22645, Passenger/26548, Colonial Born Indian Woman—Plaintiff, and VYTHILINGAM, No. 133917, Free Indian—Defendant.

To VYTHILINGAM, Free Indian No. 133917:

Take Notice that a Summons has been issued against you in this Court by POONGAVANAM, Colonial Born Indian Woman No. 22645—Passenger/26548 of Durban, for divorce on the ground of continuous desertion for over one year, in terms of Section 76 of Law No. 25 of 1891, Natal; for dissolution of the community and forfeiture of the benefits arising therefrom; and that an order has been made that the publication of notice of such summons shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service of the summons on you. You are required to enter an appearance to the summons on or before the 29th day of October, 1933, and if you do not do so judgment may be given against you in your absence.

Dated at Durban this 26th day of September, 1933.

W. NORTE PHILLIPSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Brokensha & Higgs,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Old Well Court,
Smith Street, Durban, or P.O. Box 2056, Durban.

TAILORS' CUTTING SCHOOL

35 Permanent Buildings, Mercury Lane, Durban.
Day and Evening Classes—Individual Tuition.

W. W. CONNOR, Principal.
(Lond. Dep.)

ઇન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

પુસ્તક ૩૧ મું.

ફ્રીડેસ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૨૯ સપ્ટેમ્બર ૧૯૩૩

અંક ૩૯

નોંધ અને સમાચાર

ખીલ્ડીંગ પ્લાનેને લગતો નવો પ્રતિબંધ

નાટાલની મ્યુનીસીપાલીટીઓએ મગિલી વધુ સત્તાઓમાંની એક સત્તા એ છે કે "જે ખીલ્ડીંગ પ્લાનેને માટે સ્થાનિક સત્તાની અમતિ મેળવવી જોઈએ છે તેના સંબંધમાં (મ્યુનીસીપલ બાય-લોમાં સ્થાવાયેલી રકમની ઉપરના) કોઈ પણ મકાનના કે સુધારાના પ્લાનેને સ્થાનિક સત્તા તરફથી પ્લાન દેવામાં આવશે નહિ, સિવાય કે અને જ્યાં સુધી તેવા પ્લાને પર સાઉથ આફ્રિકન આરક્ટિકેટસની સરકારની નાટાલ પ્રાંતિક શાખાના નોંધાએલા મેમ્બર તરફથી સહી થએલી નહિ હશે." આ બાબતમાં કોલોનીયલ બોર્ડ એન્ડ સેટલર્સ ઇન્ડિઅન એસોસિએશને પ્રાંતિક સેક્રેટરીને કાગળ લખી જણાવ્યું છે કે "આ પ્રતિબંધથી કેટલાક હીંદીઓની ઉપર ગંભીર હાડમારી આવી પડશે કે જેઓ આજે કંઈક વર્ષો થયાં પ્લાનો ધડતા આવેલા છે અને તેમનાં કામને હીંદી કામ તરફથી પસંદ કરવામાં આવેલું છે. તેઓ હીંદી કામનાં એવા વર્ગનું કામ કરતા આવેલા છે કે જેઓને કવેલીકાઇડ આરક્ટિકેટની મોટી શી આપવી પોસાઇ શકતી નથી. વળી તેઓનાં કામથી ડરખન ટાઉન કાઉન્સિલને તેમજ હેલ્થ બોર્ડને પણ સંતોષ થએલો છે. અમારી એસોસિએશન ઉપલી ક્લબની સામે પોતાનો વિરોધ જાહેર કરવા માંગે છે અને તેથી તેને નામદાર એડમીનીસ્ટ્રેટરની તરફથી બહાલી આપવામાં આવે તે પહેલાં અમને પ્રાંતિક એકઝેક્યુટીવની સમક્ષ અમારી રજુઆતો કરવાની તક આપવામાં આવે એવી નમ્ર વિનંતિ કરીએ છીએ.

નાઇજેલમાં હીંદીઓ માટે સ્કુલ

નાઇજેલ ઇન્ડિઅન સ્કુલ કમીટીના સેક્રેટરી મી. પેરમાલ રામસામી નાઇજેલમાં હીંદીઓ માટે સ્કુલ ખોલવાને સ્કુલ કમીટી તરફથી ખોલવામાં આવેલાં ફન્ડમાં ટ્રાંસવાલના હીંદી ભાષાઓ અને ખાસ કરી વેપારી વર્ગના ભાષાઓ, જેવા કે, મેસર્સ જુસબ ઇબ્રાહીમ ગાર્દી, નાઇજેલનાં વેપારી મી. વી. ફયાળ, મેસર્સ આશાલાઇ એન્ડ કુ., સુલેમાન ઇસ્માઇલ મીયા, તીકમદાસ અધર્સ, ઈ. એમ. એખલવાયા, એ. અઝ્-ભાઈ વિગેરેએ આપેલી ઉદાર મદદને માટે આ પત્રદારા અંતઃકરણથી આભાર માને છે અને જણાવે છે કે જે કે થએલી રકમ કમીટીની આશા બરાબર નથી ત્યાં જે લાગણીઓ સર્વ ભાષાઓએ મદદ આપેલી છે તેથી એટલું સિદ્ધ થયું છે કે પોતાના સંતાનોની કળવણીને માટે તેઓને હાજ છે. કમીટીએ મી. વી. ફયાળ તરફથી પાંચ મીનીની શરૂઆત થતાં અલાર સુધીમાં પાઉંક ૬૫-૧૦-૧૧ ની

રકમ થઈ છે. હજુ ઉધરાણું ચાલુ છે અને પુરા નાણા આવી ગયા બાદ લીસ્ટ બહાર પાડવામાં આવશે. જે ભાષાઓએ હજુ તેમાં ફાળો આપેલો નથી અને જે ભાષાઓ આપવા કબુલ થયા છે પણ પોતાના નાણા ભરેલા નથી તેઓને વગર ઢીલ કરવે પોતાનો ફાળો આપવા કમીટીના સેક્રેટરી નમ્ર વિનંતિ કરે છે. ફાળો ઉધરાવવામાં એકઝેક્યુટીવ કમીટીના મેમ્બર મેસર્સ ઇબ્રાહીમ ખોટા, વી. ફ્રેડી, લગવાનદાસ, એમ. એમ. શેકી એન્ડ કુ., લાધા વિગેરેએ પોતાના કીમતી વખતનો ભોગ આપી ઉત્સાહથી મદદ કરેલી છે તેને માટે તેઓના પણ કમીટીની વતી કમીટીના સેક્રેટરી આભાર માને છે. નાઇજેલ એ ટ્રાંસવાલમાં આવેલું એક નહાતું શહેર છે. તેમાં હીંદી ભાષાઓ પોતાના છોકરાંઓને શિક્ષણ આપવાની વ્યવસ્થા કરવાને જે ઉત્સાહથી મહેનત કરી રહ્યા છે તે વખાણવાજોગ છે. અમે તેઓને મુબારકબાદી આપીએ છીએ અને તેઓના સુંદર કાર્યમાં સર્વે મા આપો ઉદારતાથી મદદ કરશે અને તેઓનું કાર્ય સફળ થશે એવી આશા રાખીએ છીએ. મા આપો પોતાના બાળકોને વિદ્યાના કરતાં મોટા વારસો એકે મુકી જઈ શકવાના નથી. પૈસો વપરાઈ જશે પણ વિદ્યા જેમ વપરાશે તેમ વધતી જશે.

જરમીસ્ટન લોકેશન

જરમીસ્ટનના લોકેશનમાં વસી અને વેપાર કરી રહેલા હીંદીઓને તે સ્થળમાંથી અન્ય સ્થળે ધકેલી દેવાનો સવાલ હજુ અધર લટકી રહેલો જણાય છે. વાયકને યાદ હશે કે થોડાક વખત ઉપર મજકુર લોકેશનમાં વસતા સઘળા હીંદીઓને પોતાની જગ્યા ખાલી કરી જવાની નોટીસો આપવામાં આવી હતી. પરંતુ ત્યાંના સ્થાનિક ભાષાઓએ ટ્રાંસવાલ ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસના ટેકા સાથે જખરી અળવળ કરેલી હોવાથી સત્તાધીશોથી આજખર્ચત તેઓને કાઢવાનું પગલું લઈ શકાયું નથી. જણવા માં આવ્યું છે કે મ્યુનીસીપાલીટીએ હવે તેઓને છ મહિનાની મુદતનું લીસ આપવા કબુલ્યું છે અને એજન્ટની સલાહથી કેટલાક ભાષાઓ એ લીસ સ્વિકારી લેવા ખુશી છે ન્યારે બીજાઓએ તેની સામે વિરોધ ઉઠાવેલો છે. આવાં લીસથી લોકેશનમાં રહેતા હીંદીઓના સવાલનું સમાધાન આવી જાય એમ અમે નથી માનતા. તેનું સમાધાન લાવવાને એક માત્ર ઇલાજ એજ છે કે તેઓને ત્યાં કોઈક પણ જાતનું સ્થાયીપણું આપવામાં આવે. તેજ તેઓથી ત્યાં સહીસલામતિથી રહી શકાય અને પોતાની સ્થિતિ સુધારી શકાય. હાલની સ્થિતિ તો મુસાફરખાનાના જેવી છે જે ખીલકુલ અઠવવહાર અને અશક્ય છે.