

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Bathing Amenities For Indians

ON behalf of the Durban Indian Surf Life Saving Club, the Natal Indian Congress, we understand, has asked the Town Council to equip "the section of the beach reserved for Indian bathers" with a club house and swimming bath. The swimming bath, the Congress states, would be used not only by Indian bathers generally, but would also enable the Indian life savers to qualify themselves to pass swimming tests. Other requests are Provision, at the Indian beach, of a drowning alarm and life line; and of a public shelter. The Beach Committee of the Town Council held, it is learned, that no money should be spent on expensive buildings at the beach until the probable location of permanent bathing beaches has been ascertained by Mr. Nyhoff's investigations into the factors affecting the movements of the foreshore sands. To meet the immediate needs of the Indian life-savers the committee agreed that they should be provided with a small dressing tent and other necessary equipment of a minor nature including lifelines.

Congress Accepts Segregation?

FOR the first time in the history of the Congress do we find the Congress, as a responsible body of the community, supporting segregation. Segregation on trams and other places has been thrust upon us, but hitherto the Congress has in the name of the community always had its protest noted. How in the face of that the Congress could now make such an application to the Town Council is beyond us. Where is the consistency in raising objections before the Minister to racial discrimination in the working of the Slums Act and the like when it accepts segregation on the Beach and makes representations for amenities. We must say that the officials of the Congress who have been responsible for this act have not sufficiently realised their responsibility in thus acting on a vital matter of principle.

50,000 Natives Faced With Starvation

FOLLOWING months of drought, 50,000 Natives in the Lower Ingwavuma district, East of the Lebombo Mountains, in Northern Zululand, are faced with starvation, while thousands more in the Mtubatuba district, further South, are in similar plight. Cattle are being sold for mealies, or in some cases sold to purchase food, and officials of the Native Affairs Department are seriously perturbed, particularly in view of the approach of winter. So runs a report in the *Mirmer*. Almost the whole of Northern Zululand has been affected by the drought, which has lasted in most cases since January, and in many since last October.

What Are The "Trustees" Doing?

ONE would like to know what the so-called "trustees" are doing in the matter of relief measures. Mr. Fourie, the Minister of Agriculture, said the other day that the back veldt farmers were being helped by the Government and £20,000,000 besides £8,000,000 from loan account for the relief of unemployment were allotted to them. He even said quite recently that he is prepared to find work for any unemployed. We wonder what the Government is doing for the 50,000 natives who are on the brink of starvation? Or is cold indifference to be their lot?

S.A.'s Two Major Problems

"WHAT strikes me in a marked degree," said don Roberto alias Mr. R. Cunningham, to a representative of the *Natal Advertiser* at Capetown last week, the distinguished author, traveller and leader of the Scottish nationalist movement, "is what appears to be an almost universal indifference to the two great questions of the natives and of the Indian population. On these questions even a stranger may venture to give an opinion. Although not ripe for immediate solution, they will undoubtedly become burning in the near future. It is not to be supposed that India, when once she has received her constitution, will look with indifference on the position of her fellow-countrymen, especially in Natal. These men, I am assured, are good and law-abiding

citizens. They own much house property in the city of Durban and they certainly are representatives of ancient civilisations. When one remembers the outcry in the past generation about "Uitlanders" on the Rand, one cannot help feeling that if there were ever uitlanders, these Indians are in that position. It is useless to say another word upon the subject except that the Indian question constitutes no danger to the security of the country."

Different With Natives

"WITH the Natives it is far different" continued Don Roberto. "I am told that between the Zambesi and Capetown there are but 2,000,000 inhabitants of European blood. As no census has been taken in recent years it is difficult to estimate the number of native population, but it is placed by some at 8 to 1. This also calls for no observation of mine for the seriousness of the question is patent to every thinking man. You have in South Africa two statesmen of outstanding ability, General Smuts and General Hertzog. They have already shown that they can rise above petty party intrigues and jealousies by their act of fusion. Could they not come together and enunciate a broad, liberal policy upon the two great questions that I have touched upon with the help of the new Agent for India, Sayed Raza Ali?"

Ideal Of Freedom

SPEAKING at Stellenbosch (Capetown) Dr. D. F. Malan is reported to have stated that: "the ideal of freedom was the most natural thing in the world, and assured the gathering that South Africa would eventually be a republic. Apparently Dr. Malan believes it is only natural for the white race to cherish the ideal of freedom, not for the darker races. What, we wonder, would be the fate of the darker races under the South African republic of Dr. Malan's dream?"

Indians Refused Trading Licences

AS application by B. Hoosen for the renewal of his clothing manufacturer's licence in Bellair Road was refused by the Durban Town Council after strong objections had been lodged by Mr. J. C. Bolton, organising secretary of the

Garment Workers Industrial Union, and Mr. E. T. Weston, Chairman of the Durban and district Clothing Manufacturers Association. Both the objectors spoke of the evils resulting from the present over-trading in the clothing industry in Durban. Four other appeals against the decisions of the Licensing Officer were heard and in two cases the Town Council granted the licence against the recommendation of the Licensing Officer. An application by V. P. Naidoo for a general dealer's licence at Jacobs was refused. In the fourth case V. M. Pillay who had built an up-to-date building in Sparks Road, costing £1,100, had been refused a refreshment room and general dealer's licence by the Licensing Officer. The Council, after adjourning, decided to grant the applicant a refreshment room licence only. Mr. E. P. Fowle, who appeared for the appellant, declared that he thought that there was no longer over-trading in the Added Areas and he asked the Town Council to call a halt in refusing licences on the grounds of over-trading.

"Whom The Gods Wish To Destroy. . ."

It is reported says the *Kenya Daily Mail*, "that as a result of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of the United Provinces who have pressed strongly for the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Government of India have signified their willingness to release the Pandit on the condition that the Pandit instead of staying in India should elect to go into a voluntary exile abroad with his sick wife."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the son of the soil, to be exiled abroad—for what? For the sin of working for the freedom of his country! Is there no limit to the madness of the British Government? Will the civilised world say that this is in keeping with the present pretence of giving India an enhanced status? It is a poor example of the much heralded British 'fairplay' and 'chivalry'. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

A Dangerous Drift

"WORRIED" writing to the *Natal Mercury* under the above caption states: "I wish to draw attention of the Superintendent of Roads to the disgraceful and dangerous condition of the drift near Milkwood Kraal just beyond Duffs Road on the main Inanda road. It is in such a bad condition now that even after only half an inch of rain one cannot be sure of getting through with a car. There was rain on Thursday last (March 21) and this drift was still unfordable with a car on Sunday night. It is high time that a proper concrete

drift was laid down. In parts of northern Natal, where only half-a-dozen cars a day pass, every little trickle has a concrete drift. Why not here?

Being residents of the district and having to make use of the road day in

and day out and watching taxis and private cars passing by the dozens daily we can fully sympathise with and endorse the sentiments expressed by "worried." It is time that the P. W. D. made a move in the matter.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1935

NO QUESTION OF "HAT IN HAND"

A PROPOS to the suggestion made in a recent issue whether in view of Mr. Tielman Roos's proposal to dissolve his Central Party and join the United Party and thus place the interests of the State above Party and personal interests, the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association would not follow Mr. Roos's example, by showing bigness of mind and heart, and in the common interests of the community, dissolve their Association and join the Congress, a correspondent from Johannesburg writes to us as follows:

I was more than amazed at your article re Congress and Colonial Born Association. Tielman Roos is not a good example. I am surprised at your sudden change. Preach peace and unity by all means, but do not suggest that the Colonial Born Association should go hat in hand and beg for admittance."

We have given publicity to the above because the feeling expressed therein is shared by many of the Colonial Born leaders.

Far be it from us to suggest that the C. B. and S. I. A. should go hat in hand to the Congress. We have all along been advocating unity without the slightest humiliation and loss of prestige on either side. But unity with honour is one thing and to enter the congress in full force with the avowed object of forming a strong opposition is another, and that is what Mr. Tielman Roos means to do. Ours was only a suggestion that Mr. Roos's example might act as an impetus to the leaders to make some move towards unity. Moreover there is no question of going hat in hand to the Congress. The Congress is surely nobody's monopoly. It belongs to those who are able to run it. If our Colonial Born friends have the strength to run it, it is as much theirs as anybody elses.

We still wish there would be peace with honour in the community but

it makes us most diffident as to the prospects of any peace at all when we find mud-slinging still being indulged in. As a disgusting example of such mud-slinging we quote the following from the

Indian Views:

"It is interesting nonetheless amusing to note that Reuters have assigned to the W. P. B. the reply of Mr. Christopher, President of the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association, which was intended to receive the same publicity, to contradict the Kunwar's statement on Congress broadcast through Reuters at Delhi last month. Will this serve as a lesson to the Colonial Born friends not to be indiscreet for they have already brought upon themselves the wrath of the South African Press for their abuse of the Kunwar."

Such unkind cuts at a time when sincere attempts are made to bring about reconciliation and in face of the Congress unity resolution, do not come in the category of decent journalism. Nor is the statement even correct; for so far, we have not known any other paper besides the *Natal Advertiser* to have vented its "wrath" on the so-called "abuse" of the Kunwar. Moreover, if the assigning to the W. P. B. of Mr. Christopher's reply tickled *Indian Views* so much that it thought it an important piece of news for its readers, might it not have interested its readers to know what fate the statement of the Deputy President of the Congress, in reply to Mr. Christopher's, also met?

So long as we will not leave Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh out of our communal affairs, so long as we will still nurture that fighting spirit within us and continue to indulge in mud-slinging, so long as we will not forget the past and cultivate a friendly spirit both in our words and deeds, we are very doubtful indeed if the efforts of those who are earnestly trying to bring about unity will ever be successful.

SWAMI ADYANANDA'S IMPRESSIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA

We reproduce below an article by Swami Adyananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, who recently visited South Africa, from the "The Indian Social Reformer" dated February 16:

REALISING that the presentation of Indian cultural ideals to the white population in South Africa, might improve their position a little in a country noted for its 'colour prejudice,' the Hindus in the Transvaal requested the Ramakrishna Mission head-quarters to send a preacher in 1933. Early in January 1934 I left for South Africa and stayed there a year visiting different provinces and towns.

It is a well-known fact that the 'Indian Problem' in South Africa is an old one. It may be retraced back as early as 1860, when the first batch of 'indentured labourers' landed at Durban. In subsequent years the problem passed through many phases and the struggle which the Indians in South Africa had put up at different stages is well-known. In general it may be said that after years of struggle and persuasion by many eminent Indians from India, the position has greatly improved in certain directions but the major political and commercial issues still remain unsolved and the atmosphere is full of 'colour prejudice.' The colour question in South Africa is a vast problem and as long as the White population will fear and distrust the native, the attitude towards the Indians will not change altogether. However, this is a very wide subject. • But one very hopeful sign in the midst of despair is that in recent years one finds many individuals sympathetic towards the Indians. But these sympathisers and noble men have not yet been able to influence the general White mind to such an extent as to be able to remove all the prejudice and injustice against the Indians in South Africa.

Socially and individually it may be said that many white men are liberal in their treatment of the Indians. Another striking impression which I have from my short stay in South Africa is that, inspite of all the colour prejudice, the officials in South Africa are more democratic in their attitude than we find in India. High officials and even great men like General Hertzog and General Smuts are always approachable. They are unconventional, simple and free from all bureaucratic formalism. The spirit of service to the people is very noticeable in them. The prejudice which prevails is mostly on economic grounds and want of knowledge of the average white man with regard to India, her heritage, her culture and civilisation. The Indians in South Africa have not systematically tried to study their own culture and philosophy

nor have they tried to impress on the White man; and from the propaganda literature which is very cheap nowadays in all the countries in the West, the average White man forms the view that India is a country still in semi-civilised condition and this goes to intensify the prejudice. There are, however, many cultured men who have admiration for India's culture and many are anxious to know. Almost in all the cities where I had the opportunity to lecture before white audiences, there were many who expressed appreciation and, in almost all the cities, Mayors and Deputy Mayors presided. At the University of Witwatersrand, where I gave a series of lectures, it was really a revelation to many that India had such lofty idealism behind her social and philosophic culture. In this connection I must say that the Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri had done a great deal of good work and many even now remember him with admiration. Personally I think this kind of work goes a long way to create better understanding and there should be permanent stations in South Africa of such bodies and institutions in India, which can represent the cultural side of India both for the Europeans and the Indians. Many professors and students have expressed the view that there should be regular visits of professors and others from the Universities of India and other institutions. Many have expressed to me that South Africa being a new country, the people there are generally superficial but India is an ancient country and she has thousands of years' experience behind her and, from her experience and idealism, South Africa can learn a good deal.

While thinking of this subject, one is naturally inclined to enquire about the position of the Indians in South Africa educationally. In answer, I have to say that higher education amongst the Indians is very little. This, of course, is due to the fact that, until the Sastri College was started in Durban, the Indian boys got very little opportunity for education beyond the primary course. Sastri College has, however, given the Indian boys the opportunity of studying up to Matriculation and at the Missionary College at Fort Hare for the natives, the Indian students can go and study for degree examinations. Few Indian boys have taken advantage of this opportunity and in recent years some boys, I understand, have also been admitted in colleges in Capetown. The Cape Province is less prejudiced and the Indians have better rights there than in other provinces.

As regards primary education, I must say Indians in South Africa have made fairly good progress. About 80 per cent.

of the school-going children are in one school or other. This compares well when we consider the illiteracy amongst the masses in India. Moreover, the Government in South Africa is very liberal with regard to education. Education is free in the primary schools for all provinces and in some provinces even books and stationery are supplied free. [Education is free in the primary schools only in the Transvaal.—Ed. L.O.] And since the 'upliftment clause' of the Capetown Agreement, the Government has increased the annual grant for Indian education to a considerable extent. So far as primary education is concerned I think the Indians in South Africa have very little grievance. But the heart of the Indian problem in South Africa is economic and to a certain extent political. By this I do not mean to say that the Indians in South Africa are victims of extreme poverty. On the contrary, I am inclined to think that many Indians are in better positions than they could expect to be in India, considering their education, intelligence and status.

But the disabilities are many in these directions. When one sees the Indian labourers displaced either by white or native—which is the general policy followed—or sees the trading licenses refused to Indians, or the segregation of the Indians in locations—either on account of the Gold law or some other new law—every Indian visitor feels that his countrymen in South Africa are not treated fairly and are the 'untouchables' of South Africa. The sights in some of the locations are worse than those found in some of the worst slums in Indian towns and villages. And this is in a country of gold and diamonds and which the world-wide economic depression has affected very little. The cause of this is that, though 80 per cent. of the Indians are colonial-born, they are still considered as aliens. They are not looked upon as a part of the population. As long as this feeling and policy will continue, I am afraid things will not improve very much. Socially it is said against the Indians that they are a menace to the country. The standard of living amongst the average Indian is considered below the European standard and the white population considers this a menace. The European standard of living must prevail in South Africa; while admitting that there is ample scope for improvement amongst the Indians—especially in sanitary arrangements and some hygienic conditions—I think the charge is absurd. There is no meaning in saying that the average Indian standard of living is lower than the white man's and the Indian is thus a menace after closing all the avenues of earning for the Indians and segregating

them to locations. If equal opportunities are given, I am sure, the Indians in South Africa will be rather an asset to the country of their adoption than a menace. Already by their thrifty, industrious and law-abiding habits, they have proved their worth.

Politically speaking the Indian community in South Africa has very little status because except a few privileges in Cape Province—where Indians have the franchise—the Indians have no political rights. And the average Indian does not care much for any political rights. But one unfortunate feature in the South African Indian community has developed in recent years. On the colonisation question the community has divided itself and the leaders have formed themselves into two rival bodies. This is unfortunate.

Now it may be asked what remedy, I think, can there be for the various evils and backwardness of the community. As an idealist, I can see no other remedy

than the creation of a group of persons inspired with the spirit of sacrifice and service within the community. Our great leader Swami Vivekananda always emphasised that "All reforms must come from within." This appeared to me to be equally true of the South African Indian community after my observations. It is true there are many disabilities against the Indians, still if more education and more institutions of service are developed, then conditions will improve. Men are wanted everywhere—men of character, education and idealism. That means—what our leader Swami Vivekananda has repeated all the time—"We want a religion of man." When the South African Indians have learnt a little bit of this religion, we shall see many problems solved and a better South African Indian community.

Commenting on the above *The Indian Social Reformer* says:—

We publish this week an interesting article on the position of Indians in South

Africa by Swami Adyananda of the Ramakrishna Mission. Swami Adyananda has just returned from an extensive tour through South Africa which he visited on the invitation of Transvaal Hindus. His lectures were well appreciated in that country and the personal contacts he established there have also formed a link between South Africans, Indian and non-Indian, and the great Mission of which he is a member. The tributes which the Indian press in South Africa paid to the Swami when he left for India, reveal that he has roused in the Indian community an enthusiasm for their ancient culture. Swami Adyananda came in contact with leaders of all sections during his visit. He writes in his article that the Indians there are better off in certain matters than their fellow-countrymen in India. His comments on the facilities for education afforded to the community are illuminating. We trust that the Swami's visit will lead to the establishment of an Ashram of the Mission in South Africa.

MACHINERY A CURSE TO HUMANITY

MORATORIUM ON NEW INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS

WHAT is described as the menace of machines to the employment of labour appears to have created grave misgivings in America, where, following a report by a special committee investigating the motor industry, President Roosevelt has been asked to stop all new inventions that will save labour until the depression has been passed.

Since the depression, according to the National Recovery Committee appointed to investigate the motor car industry in the United States, workmen have been "flung on the scrap-heap by tens of thousands because robots have taken their places," states the *News Chronicle*.

It is stated that increasing pressure on production lines, in the fierce struggle of motor manufactures to wrest from their rivals a dwindling domestic market has forced producers to press into use any mechanical device that will aid them in turning out cheaper cars. American labour is alarmed at the "march of the robots."

While President Roosevelt was planning to absorb more and more labour, according to Mr. Leon Henderson, chairman of the Committee and director of N.R.A. Research and Planning Division, the motor car industry was adding daily to the workless.

The gloomy report reflects a psychological position among the United States workmen parallel to that of the industrial revolution in England; the machine is looked upon as the villain of the piece. This state of affairs may be

contrasted with recent British announcements.

For instance, the Austin concern recently reported that while fewer men were used to each car turned out of their works, the highly-increased output more than compensated in labour absorption, a larger aggregate number of workmen being actually on the payrolls.

It appears from the American report, however, that there is little domestic room for expansion of motor car output except at the cost of another producer. It is said that the public of the United States is bewildered by the failure of the United States National Recovery Act measures to reduce the number of unemployed below the 10,000,000 mark, and labour-saving machinery is regarded as the cause of much of the trouble.

Striking Instances

A number of striking instances are quoted in the committee's report.

Five years ago, 250 men were employed to produce 108 cylinder blocks in a given time. To-day, the same schedule calls for only 19 men, and the work goes faster.

Automatic buffing machinery for motor car locks is being introduced in a lock factory and will dispense with human labour entirely for this work.

A roller-bearing manufacturer employed 1,011 men a year ago. To-day he has dismissed 150 men, and production is increased by 15 per cent.

Five years ago the labour cost of a motor car door was 20s., and that of handfinishing body frames 15s. Today the respective labour costs are 7½d and 10d.

The report further states that the psychology of workmen has been affected. They feel that thousands are waiting to step into their jobs, should they for a day feel unwell and not stand up fully to the pressure of the work. They envisage a prospect of being thrown out of work permanently after the age of 40. Depression, it is said, has spurred the speed-up beyond human capabilities to stand the strain.

Hourly earnings, it is said, are high, but annual earnings, owing to irregularity of employment, low.

While a certain amount of skill and labour are absorbed in the production of automatic machinery, it is held that on balance they replace more human labour than they absorb, unless they can be used to turn out an ever-increasing output that calls for more men to handle a greater number of units.

Motor car producers are said, in many cases, to be refraining from putting their automatic plant to its maximum use in order to employ more labour. Fears are entertained, however, that economic pressure of competition will drive them to sink their humane feelings.

Appeals are being made to President Roosevelt to declare a moratorium on new industrial inventions for the remainder of the depression.

THE PROBLEM OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY

PARALLEL DEVELOPMENT SUGGESTED

THE possibility of parallel development between the black and white races of South Africa, with a differentiation of colour but no differentiation of status, was discussed by Professor R F A. Hoernle at the Witwatersrand University in an address to the Bantu Study Society.

Professor Hoernle spoke on "Social Equality between Black and White," and made an exhaustive analysis of the problem. This question would eventually have to be faced. Speaking from a purely hypothetical point of view, he said, he was trying to visualise some ways in which social development might take place. There was more hope for the future of South Africa if there was to be development along these lines than if we tried to maintain social equality solely in terms of a differentiation of status.

Colonel Deneys Reitz in an address to the Imperial Press Conference delegates, at Bloemfontein, had declared emphatically that never would South Africa permit any social equality between black and white. It was difficult to know what was actually meant by "social equality." An African graduate had just been appointed by the council of the Witwatersrand University as assistant in the teaching of Bantu languages. Was that "social equality?"

African students were qualifying in large number for our degrees. Was that "social equality?"

Two Ways

If there was not to be social equality, presumably there was to be social inequality, and there could be social inequality in two ways - social inferiority, or a differentiation of colour, the black going their way and having their institutions and the white going theirs. When dealing not merely with the comparatively uncivilised native, but with those who might be just as highly cultured as any member of the audience, a great issue was involved in the interpretation put upon the phrase "social inequality."

Last Dinggaan's Day Professor Barnard, of Bloemfontein, had spoken of the attitude of the Voortrekkers towards the natives and had referred to a statement in Louis Trichardt's diary that the whites were civilised and the natives less developed. The white man had to maintain his position of master as against the servant. This was social inequality and Colonel Reitz appeared to have spoken also in that spirit.

But, as Professor Barnard appeared to have admitted, the Bantu was developing along European lines and under European influence in schools, universities and other institutions. Was he not hereby rising above the status of servant? They were entering the pro-

fessions and some had records of achievements equal to many white men.

Principle of Colour

If, in view of this, people still proposed to maintain social inequality then it was clearly because they were making a differentiation of colour only. Gangs of white labourers did the same work under much the same conditions as gangs of native labourers, but they refused to work side by side. This showed that the principle of colour was independent of that of status.

On the railways social inequality had begun to disappear. The African traveller could go into the dining car with the permission of the chief steward, after the white passengers had finished, and have the same meal if he could pay for it. Here were white servants and black employers. Was that social equality?

If there was differentiation without inferiority, then much of the sting was taken out of Colonel Reitz's denial of social equality. But how far such development could go and whether the Africans would have their own professional associations and trade unions he could not say.

In conclusion, Professor Hoernle said he had tried to indicate, without being dogmatic, lines on which development might take place. Such parallel development would be far better for the future of South Africa than a maintenance of the majority of the people of the country in a state of inferiority.

GOOD NEWS TO PROSPECTIVE HAJEES

INTENDING TO VISIT INDIA FROM JEDDA

The following letter has been received from Mr. Ram Chandra, C.I.E., M.B.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India by the Agent of Government of India in South Africa, Syed Rosa Ali, which officially confirms the news published from an unofficial source in our last week's issue regarding the provision of passages from Jedda to India for Indian pilgrims proceeding to the Hejaz from other than Indian ports and desiring to visit India on the return journey:—

SIR,—Some time ago it was represented to the Government of India that certain Indian pilgrims making the Haj from Africa wished to include a visit to India in their return journey from Jedda, but experienced great difficulty in securing passages as they were told that they could not be accommodated until all pilgrims who hold the ordinary Indian return tickets by the Mogul Line had been provided with accommodation. With a view to obviating such difficulties in future it has now been arranged, in consultation with the British Legation at Jedda and Messrs. Turner, Morri-

son and Company, Limited, Bombay, that a pilgrim who proceeds to the Hejaz from a port outside India and desires to include a visit to India in his return journey, should, for the purpose of the allotment of steamer accommodation from Jedda, be treated on the same basis as the holders of ordinary Indian return tickets of the Mogul Line, if, before leaving his place of origin, he deposits with the shipping company, by whose ship he intends to go to the Hejaz, the fare prescribed by the Mogul Line for the voyage from Jedda to India and the firm concerned makes arrangements with Messrs Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, Bombay, or their Agents at Jedda, for the issue of the passage ticket to him. By this arrangement the pilgrims from Africa will be entitled, in common with pilgrims returning to India to the allotment of accommodation in strict order of priority according to the date on which on returning to Jedda after the pilgrimage they notify to the British Legation their desire to proceed to India. The amount of the deposit to be made by a pilgrim who

desires to avail himself of this arrangement is as follows:—

(i) In the case of a pilgrim desiring to travel from Jedda to Bombay—

First Class Rs. 210-8-0

Second Class Rs. 190-8-0

Deck Rs. 11-8-0

(ii) In the case of a pilgrim desiring to proceed from Jedda to Karachi—

First Class Rs. 278-8-0

Second Class Rs. 178-8-0

Deck Rs. 58-8-0

The amounts mentioned above are inclusive of charges for food during the voyage and a charge of Rs. 1-8-0 on account of the transport of the pilgrim and his luggage from the shore to the ship at Jedda.

I am to request that if there is no objection the above arrangements may kindly be brought to the notice of Indians proceeding to the Hejaz from South Africa.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sgd.) RAM CHANDRA,
Joint Secretary.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS IN BRIEF

Asiatic Tenure Amendment

MR. J. H. Hofmeyr (Minister of the Interior) has a Bill introduced to amend the Asiatic Land Tenure Act. The terms of the Bill it is stated are not known but it is assumed that it is intended to extend the protection which Asiatics who are illegally occupying land in the Transvaal are enjoying. That protection expires on May 1, and as the full report of the commission is not yet available it is apparent that steps will have to be taken to enable the Asiatics concerned to continue trading until the commission submits the remaining part of its report.

Minimum Wage Bill Condemned

A specially convened meeting of the Executive Committee of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries came to a series of conclusions regarding the Minimum Wage Bill. The Chamber is strongly opposed to the Bill and thinks that it will be productive of dislocation and will arrest the development of industry. It was also concluded that the Bill was calculated to produce slum conditions and industrial unrest. The Bill was described as an example of legislation by edict. The committee of the Durban Chamber of industries discussed the Minimum Wage Bill at a special meeting last week. It was decided that a memorandum would be circulated for the information of all members of the Chamber, who would also be asked for their views on the contemplated legislation.

Gratuities For Non-European Railwaymen

An act of justice to non-Europeans in the service of the Railway Administration is aimed at in a Bill introduced by Mr. Pirow on Wednesday March 20, to amend the Railway and Harbours Gratuity Act. The effect of the Bill will be that if any employee is employed, even in a casual capacity, on the railways, he will be entitled, after 15 years' service, to a gratuity at the rate of 10 days' pay for every year of service. The Bill will affect almost totally non-Europeans, but will also apply to Europeans who through ill-health, have not been accepted for membership of the Superannuation Fund.

Assistant Licensing Officer

The appointment of Mr. G. V. Woodhead, of the Town Treasury staff, as assistant borough licensing officer is recommended by the Town Council's staff sub-committed. The post of assistant licensing officer is a new one, and the committee suggests that the salary grade be £497—£377.

Sovereigns Bring Fortune

The postmaster at Ladysmith received a strange looking registered packet. He opened it and out rolled nine sovereigns and one ten-shilling piece. His suspicions were lulled when after a careful examination he found that it was real gold. It was from an Indian who wished to open a Post Office Savings Bank account. He has been credited at the rate of 33s. 6d. for each £1. These are the first sovereigns that have been seen here (Ladysmith) for over twelve months.

Walking On Foot To Mecca

A correspondent states: The latest news of Molvie Subban Ahmed who is proceeding on foot to Mecca, offering prayers at every five steps, is that he has reached Farrukhabad District. He has already travelled for two and half years and it is believed that eleven and half years more will be taken before he completes his journey. About 1200 years ago, Ebrahim Adam reached Mecca on foot after praying at every second pace. People of Mecca and Medina who know the coming of the eminent Molvie Subban Ahmed, are praying for his safety and wishing him success on his holy Pilgrimage.

A Husband For Nellie!

Wedding bells may be ringing at Mitchell Park in the not far distant future. After many years of single blessedness Nellie the elephant may be provided with a husband. There is no certainty of this, but *The Natal Mercury* learns that at the last meeting of the Parks Advisory Committee of the Town Council one member mentioned that the original donor of Nellie, the Maharajah of Mysore, had shown a great interest in her career and in all probability he might make an offer in the near future to provide a mate for her. 'The Committee was gratified to learn this news,' states a report of the meeting. It was decided to await the offer.

A Dundee Reception

A reception in honour of Lt. Col. D. A. Lane on his retirement from service on pension after having been in Dundee since 1929 as District Commandant of Police, and Mrs. Lane was held at the Indian Library Hall on Friday March 15. Mr. G. V. Naidoo presided and there was a good attendance of Indians and Europeans. The mayor Cr. H. Hosking on behalf of the Indian community of Dundee and District presented Mr. and Mrs. Lane with a silver tea set. Glowing tributes were paid by Mr. V. G. Naidoo and Mr. N. V. Morar to Col. and Mrs. Lane for the friendliness they had shown during Col. Lane's office. Col. Lane and the mayor were then garlan-

ded and a bouquet was presented to Mrs. Lane. Col. Lane thanked the mayor and the Indian community for the honour they had done them.

A Newcastle Farewell

Mrs. Kennett who has been resident in Newcastle for 17 years, where she taught for nine years at the Junior Government School and on retirement took over a charge at the Indian School, where she remained for eight years, left on Monday March 18 for Wakkerstroom. At the residence of Mr. G. M. A. Vawda a number of Europeans and Indians gathered to bid farewell to Mrs. Kennett. Speeches were made by Mr. G. M. A. Vawda, Rev. G. Milburn, Rev. R. S. Day and Mr. W. J. Fabian, regretting Mrs. Kennett's departure. Mr. Vawda, in an able manner, eulogised the interest that Mrs. Kennett had taken in the Indian children, and as an appreciation made her a presentation of a bedroom suite. Mr. W. M. Goodwin responded on behalf of Mrs. Kennett.

Tribute To Secretary

The Mayville Indian Young Men's Society gave an "At Home" at the St. Aidans School Hall, Cross Street, Durban on Saturday March 16 in honour of their Secretary, Mr. V. S. Vadival, on the eve of his departure for India. Mr. Vadival served the society very ardently, and a fitting tribute was paid by his colleagues. Among the many guests were Dr. M. G. Naicker, (Patron of the Society) Messrs. A. Christopher, P. R. Pather, S. L. Singh, Rev. Sundrum, P. B. Singh, T. M. Naicker, D. S. Chetty, K. Baijnath, B. D. Lalla, B. K. Maharaj, R. Seepersad, R. N. Naidoo and many others. Mr. M. S. Reddy, the popular Indian Musician of Durban and his company contributed interesting musical items which helped much towards brightening the function. Telegrams were received from Messrs. M. Perumal (P. M. Burg), V. S. Naidoo and J. Ramphall both of Rhodesia and Mr. M. M. Naicker of Umzinto, wishing Mr. Vadival good luck, bon voyage and a safe return were the unanimous blessings showered upon him both by the Society, and the guests.

Umzinto Sanatan Dharma Sabha

A general meeting was held recently at the Siva Soobramoney Temple, about a hundred people were present, and Mr. Rambaran Singh of Isipingo was in the chair. An "Umzinto Sanatan Dharma Sabha" was formed. The objects for which the Sabha has been formed are; (1) To render assistance to any destitute Indians in Umzinto and the surrounding districts, (2) to promote Hindi Education, (3) to hold lectures on religious and educational matter, (4) to acquire land and building, (5) to erect a temple for the followers of the Sanatan Religion.

The following office bearers were elected; Patrons: Messrs Phoollesur Maharaj and Porran Maharaj; Trustees; Messrs Juggernath Singh, R. D. Chowthee and D. Ramasar; President: Mr. R. D. Chowthee; Vice-Presidents: Messrs H. Kisson, Laldhari Singh, K. Maharaj, Raj Bansi Singh and Juggernath Singh; Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. D. Ramasar; Committee: Messrs Ramwather, Mahabeer Maharaj, R. T. Maharaj, G. Ramblass Singh, R. Ramasar and D. Singh; Auditor: Mr. H. Kisson. Mr. H. Kisson was very generous in donating a plot of

land opposite the Umzinto Indian Lawn Tennis Club to the Sabha. The Sabha heartily thanked Mr. H. Kisson for so magnanimous a gift.

Chatsworth Islamic Madressa

Under the auspice of Chatsworth Islamia Madressa Committee of Cavendish a Mouloud Sharief, examination and prize distribution was held on Sunday March 24. Speeches were made by Messrs Hafez Mahomed, Aisha C. Limbada, Osman Noor Ally, Yacoob Adam, Rajab Ally, Ismail C Limbada,

Amod Limbada and others cooperating Mr Hafez Ally for the successful manner in which his pupils were getting trained. Dinner was served after the distribution of prizes to over 200 guests.

The Nonoti Indian Young Men's Society

Mr. R. Mahangi, secretary of the above Society, announces that the first annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held in the Nonoti Indian School, on Sunday March 31, at 2 p m. All are welcome.

INDIA LETTER

GANDHIJI'S CHERISHED DREAM

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

EVEN though the proposals tentatively arrived at in Delhi between Mr. Jinnah and Babu Rajendra Prasad to find a solution of the communal problem were eminently suitable for acceptance by all parties concerned and would certainly have advanced the national interests, further progress was not possible owing to the reactionary attitude of the ultra-communalists. Responsible Muslim leaders were agreeable to joint electorate with certain reservations. But some of these reservations were not acceptable to the Hindu-Maha Sabha.

QUESTION TIME IN THE ASSEMBLY

Mr. Avinashilingam: How many years would it take for the Indian Army to be completely Indianised?

Mr. Tottenham (Army Secretary): It is obvious to any but a congenital idiot that at the present rate the Army would never be completely Indianised.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN TEACHERS

The Calcutta Corporation have passed a resolution that in future all lady teachers in the Corporation Primary schools should undergo compulsory physical training.

ARMY OFFICER AS MAGISTRATE

Major Stewart has been appointed Joint Magistrate of Midnapore where several terrorist outrages occurred recently.

GANDHIJI'S CHERISHED DREAM

"I Cherished the dream of seeing the Ahmedabad Municipality with its latrines as clean as libraries, its streets to be models of cleanliness, all its children going to school having the lowest mortality and no distinction between the high and the low, between labour

and capital and having houses of labour built for the Municipal President to sleep. The realisation of this dream depends upon the citizens, for that is required the spirit of service and sacrifice of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel."

This was Gandhiji's message on the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

ALL INDIA VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Improvement of the artisans skill in the light of modern science, help to producers already in the field, utilisation of potential labour running to waste in the shape of idle hours, concentration in local production for local consumption and making the organisation self-reliant—these, Sjt. J. Kumappa said in an interview, will be the main aims of the Village Industries Association.

EMPIRE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. Protush Deb, the amateur player, will sail for England shortly to represent India in the Championship.

LORD LOTHIAN ON THE GROWTH OF NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Declaring that Britain could not govern a unitedly hostile India by present methods, Lord Lothian says that no doubt "if we adopted the modern methods of dictatorship and took over the Press, purged the universities, created a secret OGPU police nullified all civil liberties and created a strong arm political party to smash up every kind of political opinion not friendly to our rule, and paraded military force and "ruthless" executions in sufficient numbers, India could probably be kept quiet for a time. But it would not

help our trade. There would be an universal boycott. There is no road to trade or stability along the diehard road."

CUT MOTION DEFEATED

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's motion to reduce the grant to the Governor-General's Executive Council to One rupee was defeated by a very narrow margin of two votes.

NEXT VICEROY OF INDIA

Opinion is strengthening that the Earl of Athlone is likely to be appointed the next Viceroy of India. High official circles at New Delhi believe says the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Natal Advertiser*, that his present visit is not that of a mere visitor, but that he is here with the object of knowing some of the country and its people before his appointment as Viceroy. The rumour is strengthened by the fact that since the Earl of Athlone arrived in India he has visited numerous places and made a point of learning from prominent Europeans and Indians their views of political and economic conditions. He has also been seeking their attitude to various questions particularly connected with forthcoming constitutional reforms. He has frequently asked Indian political leaders for suggestions for enlisting the co-operation of all parties in working the Constitution.

Death of Mr. Tielman Roos

Mr. Tielman Roos died from sudden heart attack at his home in Parktown, Johannesburg at 1 a.m. on Thursday.

S. A. I. CONGRESS DEPUTATION

REPRESENTATIONS TO MINISTERS

A MEMORANDUM was submitted by the S. A. I. C. deputation to the Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr at Capetown on Monday March 25. A specific request was made that the commercial and continuation classes begun in Durban for Indians in 1928 be converted into a technical college and placed under the control of the Government.

The successful results so far obtained, the deputation states, warrant the widening of the scope of technical work, including vocational classes for the training of Indians to enable them to take up apprenticeship in trades. The deputation requests that as a first step the existing continuation and commercial classes should be converted into a branch of the Natal Technical College and placed under its control.

Similar needs exist for a technical college for Indians in the Transvaal and the deputation states that it would welcome the establishment of a technical institution in Johannesburg. It also requests that early consideration should be given to the opening of continuation and commercial classes in Maritzburg.

The deputation submits that neither sufficient money nor attention is devoted to the promotion of technical and vocational education among Indians and that the facilities which are enjoyed by and open to coloured people should also be extended to Indians.

The Indian community is, the memorandum states, very much handicapped in not being able to obtain accurate information on any question affecting them. No accurate information, for instance, is available concerning the ownership of land by Indians, particularly in Natal, and it suggests that a fact-finding committee should be appointed to collect all facts and figures relating to their economic, social and educational conditions.

It is suggested that two nominees of the congress should be given a place in the personnel of this committee and that the Government of India might be asked to assist in the inquiry by sending out an expert.

The deputation feels it is obligatory on the Union Government to give due consideration to the suggestions made by the Government of India delegation to revise the existing trade licensing laws on the lines laid down in the Capetown Agreement.

It is feared that owing to the manner and method of administration of the licensing laws in the several provinces to the detriment and hurt of Indian trade, no provincial authority will come forward with suggestions for a revision of the licensing laws. The deputation feels that the Government can, if it desires, give

effect to the proposals contained in the licence clause of the Capetown agreement by consolidating and revising laws in the Union as a whole.

Dealing with the Slums Act, the congress observes that it is prepared to cooperate with the local authorities in the clearance of slum conditions as long as

that it cannot but be apprehensive of the danger that is likely to threaten the interests of the Indians affected.

The deputation mentions that it will present a memorandum to the Minister of Agriculture emphasising the need for the training of Indians in different branches of agriculture.

An important point raised with the Minister was the suggested removal of provincial barriers as far as the movement of Indians within the Union is concerned. The Union as a union, it is stated, can have no significance for Indians until the provincial barriers are removed. This, it is urged, would bring about a fair distribution of the Indian population in all provinces without localising them as at present in any particular province, and so accentuating the so-called Indian problem.

This was a subject on which both the Europeans and Indians in Natal were agreed. The deputation pointed out that under the Gandhi-Smuts agreement entry into the Cape Province of South African-born Indians has been agreed to as an administrative relief. This relief had not been fully exercised because of the amendment to the Immigration Act in 1931.

It was urged that the admission of South African-born Indians into the Cape should be continued as long as it did not reach proportions sufficient to warrant the withdrawal of the concession.

The Minister's Reply

The Minister promised to give careful consideration to all the points raised.

On the subject of technical and vocational classes the Minister asked the congress to discuss the matter with the Natal Technical College and the Maritzburg Technical College and then to refer back to him.

He stated that in Johannesburg the Witwatersrand Technical College had taken steps to invite applications for technical and vocational training, and he suggested that the Transvaal Indian Congress should see that Indians availed themselves of this invitation.

Referring to the suggestion that a fact-finding committee should be appointed, the Minister informed the deputation that a census of all races would be taken in 1936. The formation of a committee, he said, could be considered after the census. He advised the deputation to approach the various Administrators and to point out the hardships which the Indian community might be suffering under.

On the question of slum clearance the Minister agreed that the deputation should see Sir Edward Thornton and make further representations to him.

APPRECIATION OF INDIAN CULTURE IN S. AFRICA

THE following letter addressed to Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, by General Smuts from South Africa, referring to Swami Adyananda of the Rama Krishna Mission who recently visited this country appears in the current issue of *Prabuddha Bharat*. The letter speaks for itself.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
UNIE VAN ZUID AFRIKA
Office of the Minister of Justice
Kantoor van de minister van justitie
Pretoria

3rd December, 1934.

Dear Sir Deva,

I am very much obliged to you for your letter of 24th December, 1933, in which you introduced Swami Adyananda to me. That has now been delivered and I have had a most interesting and informative talk with the Swami. I have to thank you for this opportunity to meet one of your fine social workers. I could wish that we in South Africa had more frequent opportunities to meet men of his type and to thus realize some of the noble ideals which underlie your social and philosophical culture. It is this meeting of East and West in common understanding and appreciation that I look for the solution of some of the gravest perils on the road of civilization.

With all good wishes,
Ever yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) SMUTS.

the principles of the Act are carried out in the letter and in the spirit, and as long as no racial consideration is introduced in its administration.

The Durban Corporation has under consideration, it is stated, some scheme of expropriation of Indian properties under this Act and the congress states

Minister of Labour Sees Deputation

The S. A. I. C. deputation interviewed the Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industries, Mr. A. P. J. Fourie, on Tuesday. Important subjects, including the civilised labour policy, the Minimum Wage Bill and trade representation were discussed. The deputation was introduced by the Agent of the Government of India who was accompanied by his secretary.

It was pointed out to the Minister that while it was in entire agreement with the principles laid down in the Industrial Conciliation Act and the Wage Act—equal pay for equal work—which had been confirmed in the Capetown Agreement, equal opportunities were nevertheless denied to Indians in that apart from racial antipathy on the part of European employers technical education was denied to them and they were consequently unable to meet the requirements of the Apprenticeship Act and other Acts.

The deputation pointed out the difficulties experienced in obtaining admission to trade unions and stated as an example that nearly 600 Indians engaged in the Transvaal liquor industry had been refused admission to the union and thereby denied a voice in the industrial agreement affecting the liquor and catering industry in the Transvaal.

In trade unions formerly managed by Indian officials in Natal, such as the furniture trade union in which Indian employees predominated, Europeans had become officials and the deputation complained that one of these was misusing his position and raising racial issues and making propaganda to persuade employers to engage Europeans to the detriment of Indians.

Gratitude was expressed to the Minister for his declaration that Indians were not excluded from the civilised labour policy, but it was urged that the labour legislation of the country started at the wrong end in that it prescribed wages for skilled workers and left unskilled and semi-

skilled workers alone, thereby bolstering up the wages of skilled workers at the expense of the unskilled.

Displacement of Indians

Much harm had already been done. In 1924 there were some 1,800 Indians employed on the railways but by 1933 this number had fallen as low as 562. In municipal employment the displacement of Indians had been no less intensive and in 1931 the Minister of Labour had openly exhorted the Durban Town Council to replace Indian employees by Europeans.

The white labour policy had inevitable repercussions in private employment. In 1924, for instance, there were some 400 Indians employed in the match factory in Durban but by 1931 the number had fallen to 100.

The deputation asked that in fairness to Indians Indian workers should be employed in an increased measure in Government departments and that in pursuance of any civilised labour policy they should be given a fair share of employment.

Minimum Wage Bill

The deputation said it agreed that the Minimum Wage Bill would be beneficial but they feared that its operation would be detrimental to the interests of the Indians and to non-Europeans as a whole in view of their past experience. They desired an opportunity of appearing before the select committee which they believed would be appointed to sit on the Minimum Wage Bill.

It viewed with great fear any proposal which attempted to legislate by proclamation and was opposed to the Bill in its present form without a schedule of the class of work for which minimum wages were to be laid down. The Minister should, it was contended, implement his statement that Indians would not be excluded from the civilised labour policy by giving the facilities of the

labour bureau to Indians and by providing technical training for apprentices. Definite instructions should be given to labour inspectors and officials to see that no moral persuasion was used to prevent Indians from participation in civilised labour spheres.

Minister's Reply

The Minister told the deputation that the registration of Indians in labour bureaux was under consideration and that he would give detailed consideration to the question when the question as it affected the Union as a whole came up for review. Provision for technical training came within the purview of the Education Department the Minister said, and he asked the deputation to keep him in touch with its negotiations with the Natal Technical College.

Instructions had been sent out to all officials of the Labour Department, he said, that Indians were not to be excluded from the civilised labour policy.

The Minister stated that the appointment of a trade commissioner in India is under consideration.

The deputation pointed out that in view of the good relationship which existed between India and South Africa the appointment of trade commissioners in both countries should be seriously considered. The possibilities of trade were vast and only awaited exploitation. Ready and increasing markets could be found in India for South African fruit, sugar, canned fruits, maize, soap and other products. The delegation said that Indians, as South African nationals, were prepared to do everything in their power to assist trade between the two countries. It considered that the obtaining of preferential tariffs on South African primary and secondary products should be given immediate attention.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

REUTER is informed that the Governor-General is confined to bed with influenza. In accordance with medical advice he has been obliged to cancel his engagements for the next week or ten days.

Mr. Tielman Roos has been ordered a complete rest, and, acting on medical advice, he will probably go overseas for a few months in order to regain his health.

Mr. Desmond Young, editor of the *Pioneer*, Lucknow and formerly editor of the *Natal Witness*, Maritzburg, who has been staying with Mr. and Mrs. Manley Anstey, at "The Huts," Riviera, Johannesburg, left by air for India last week.

Mr. F. S. Heaton, Magistrate, Umsinto, has gone on leave. Mr. F. W. Henley is Acting Magistrate and Mr. A. H. Clark will act as Assistant Magistrate.

Appreciation of the services to the Young Muslim Cricket Club of its treasurer, Mr. Hajee Dawood Haje Ebrahim Paruk, was expressed in an illuminated address which was presented to him by officials of the club last Sunday on the eve of his marriage at Umsinto.

Mr. N. C. Nag, B.A., partner of the firm of Messrs Day Bannermann & Co of Calcutta is on a business trip to Durban. He intends visiting Johannesburg, Rhodesia and the Cape before going to London. He has already visited the towns in East Africa. In Durban he is the guest of Mr. A. B. Naidoo of Malvern.

Mr. Hajee M. A. Motala of West Street Durban was among the passengers arrived in Durban on Monday from the Cape by the Junkers' plane, the Jan van Riebeck.

Four of the Durban municipality's senior officials, all in charge of important departments, are due to retire within the next year. These officials, with the dates on which they are due to retire, are:—Mr. K. W. Watson, (Borough Engineer), March 29, 1936. Mr. W. Whitsitt (Chief Constable), August 18, 1935. Mr. J. F. Smith (Telephone Manager), August 15, 1935. Mr. R. J. Westbrook (Market-master), October 18, 1935.

Dr. P. ka I. Seme, President-General of the African National Congress, is considering a plan to send a deputation of prominent Africans to England under the aegis of Congress for the King's Silver Jubilee to express loyalty to the King.

THE THINGS WE'VE FORGOTTEN.

Twenty-five Years Ago

EXTRACTS FROM "INDIAN OPINION,"
March 10, 1906.

Reports INDIAN OPINION:

A REUTER cable of the 28th ult., states that Mr. Winston Churchill (Under-Secretary for the Colonies), replying to the Hon. H. Legge (St. George's Hanover Square), said the Government would neglect no opportunity to secure for British Indians in South Africa satisfactory status.

Writes "Observer" in I. O.:

A correspondent writing to the *Mercury* from Newcastle (Natal) tells the following story:—A striking instance of the Buddhistic love and regard for the lower creation was exemplified at Mr. Ed. Nichol's sale on Saturday, when a number of birds, known locally as "rooibeks"—from their red beaks—were offered for sale, which, after considerable competition, were purchased by an Arab, who carried the cage outside the Market Hall and proceeded to set the captives free. On seeing this, a number of lads eagerly offered to purchase the birds, but the Arab ignored their offers, and sent all the little creatures on the wings of the wind, at the same time watching their flight with evident rapture.

Such love for our feathered friends, especially when it meant, no doubt, considerable loss to the pocket, is worthy of comment.

Obituary

TAMIL PIONEER'S DEATH

The death of Mr. Tharvanadon Ram-samy, the father of Mr. P. R. Samy of Nigel took place at Boksburg on 14th March 1935 at his residence. From 1906 till his death the deceased lived at Boksburg and prior to that he lived at Standerton. He is one of those Indians who laid the railway line from Natal to the Transvaal in the early days. He took a keen interest in Indian Education and although he did not have the same educational opportunities as the present day children, yet he was never tired of preaching and encouraging the younger generation to go to school regularly and to stick to their work. He interested himself in anything that tendered towards the upliftment of the community. He was buried at Boksburg Cemetery on 15th March 1935. He leaves a widow and six children to mourn their loss.

DEATH OF WELL KNOWN KEARSNEY INDIAN

The Indian community in Kearsney and Stanger lost an old and well known pioneer Indian resident of Kearsney by the death of Mr. Polu Chetty on Saturday, March 9, at the Kearsney Hospital at the age of 62 years, after a very short illness. The funeral took place the following afternoon at the Hulett's private cemetery and was attended by a large number of his relatives and friends. The deceased was born in India and was indentured to Sir J. L. Hulett & Sons, Ltd., which firm he served as a head sirdar for the past 41 years honestly and faithfully. He was very popular and well liked by both Europeans and Indians. He leaves a widow, 10 children and 20 grandchildren to mourn their loss.

RHODESIA.

News In Brief

FOR JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

Mrs. G. M. Huggins, wife of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has left Salisbury en route for England, accompanied by her son, Master James Huggins. Mr. Huggins, leaves for England by air on April 20 for the Jubilee celebrations.

NEW FACTORIES FOR RHODESIA?

The possibility of new industries being started in Bulawayo, as an indirect result of the trade agreement with the Union, was discussed at the annual general meeting of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries. Mr. C. M. Harris, who presided, said several industrialists from the Union had been inquiring about establishing industries, but they wanted some guarantee for the future that further legislation would not be passed by the Government to control primary products.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN RHODESIA

The Southern Rhodesia Parliament has adopted a private member's motion that a Bill empowering the payment of old-age pensions be submitted at the next ordinary session of Parliament, which is next year.

WATERLOO BRIDGE SOUVENIRS

Four lamp standards from Waterloo Bridge, now in course of demolition, are being sent to Southern Rhodesia in response to a request to the London County Council for souvenirs, from the municipalities of Bulawayo and Salisbury.

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S PARLIAMENT

The Governor has postponed the forthcoming session of the Legislative Council until May 1.

SPORTS

N. I. F. A.

The annual meeting of the Natal Indian Football Association was held at the H. Y. M. A. Hall on Sunday March 17, when the following units were represented:—Durban, Maritzburg, Klip River, South Coast, Mayville, Durban Sunday League and Maritzburg County. The first three play on Saturdays and the remainder on Sundays. Northern Districts and Dundee were absentees. The headquarters was transferred to Ladysmith according to the rules. The elections resulted as follows:— Patron, Mahatma Gandhi; president: Mr. M. Thomas; secretary: Mr. A. Chotal; treasurer: Mr. I. Moola; auditor to be appointed. Councillors to the S. A. I. F. A.: Messrs. M. K. Naidoo, and S. Muthray; nominee on the executive committee: Mr. A. Sookdeo. In view of the two associations not affiliating and there is plenty of time, the drawing of the fixtures was deferred.

Pirates Indian Football Club Dundee

At the tenth Annual General meeting of the Pirates Indian Football Club, Dundee, held on March 24, the following officials were elected:—Patrons:— Messrs H. Hosking, Jamaloodeen Ahmed, C. M. Bob, and Dr. G. Goddes; President: Mr. S. C. Keshwar (re-elected); Vice-Presidents: Messrs N. V. Morar, Cassim Ayob, V. G. Naidoo, D. C. Chetty and M. A. Badat; Hon. Secy and treasurer: Mr. Thungaveloo S. Tommy; Captain: S. Chetty; Vice-Captain: A. Karrim Jamaloodeen.

Rangers F. C.

Mr. K. G. Moodley, Secretary writes:— The 13th Annual General Meeting of the Rangers Football Club will take place at 443, 15th Street Vrededorp, Johannesburg, on Sunday March 31 at 8 p.m. All members and intending members are earnestly requested to attend. Business: Minutes, Correspondence, Annual Reports. Election of Officers.

Indian Tennis Club

At a meeting in Pretoria it was decided to reorganise the Phoenix Tennis Club. The following were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—Patron: Mr. H. O. A'am. President: Mr. Hassim M. Keshavjee. Vice-Presidents: Messrs I. M. Keshavjee, R. Mooloo, J. A. Karvle, M. Padla-choo, and S. McQuena. Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. Anthony. Secretary: Mr Solomon Ernest. Treasurer: Mr H. Foster. (who has held the position for the last twenty years. Captain: Mr. Paulse. Vice-Captain: Mr. Joe Daniel.

Port Shepstone and District Indian Cricket Union

Mr. Thor. E. Godwin has presented the above Union with a magnificent trophy for its League Competition.