

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Non-Europeans At University

A STATEMENT was made by Mr. Verster (U.P., Zwartruggens) when he raised a protest in Parliament against European and non-European students sitting together at a university, that in the Cape University the non-European students had established their own sporting club. He said he had no objection to that, but he was strongly opposed to these students wearing the blazers and badges of the University. The matter was referred to in our last week's issue. We are now authoritatively informed that the non-European students at the Cape University have established no club at all and that Mr. Verster has been entirely misinformed.

What The 'Cape Argus' Says

Commenting on the attack in the House of Assembly upon the admission of coloured students to the Capetown University, the *Cape Argus* writes:

"It fits neatly enough into the Nationalist Party's new anti-colour campaign of which great things are expected in the platteland. But it ill accords with the best interests of a country in which white and coloured people have to live and work besides one another, whether they like it or not, and it does not accord at all with the old policy of the Nationalist Party under which the coloured people, unlike the natives, were to be assimilated politically and economically. When Dr. Malan says that "the position at Capetown University is intolerable," because some 40 coloured students attend classes, what exactly does he mean? Is it intolerable to the staff? No. To the students? They have steadily declined to say so. To the Minister? Dr. Malan, when he held the office, never hinted that the position was distasteful. It follows that the position is intolerable only to a few axe-grinding politicians, such as Mr. Erasmus and Mr. du Toit, who see an opportunity in it of talking at large about the present Minister's deplorably liberal principles. Perhaps an exception should be made in favour of Mr. Verster, the member for Zwartruggens. Naturally he knows nothing about

universities or Capetown problems and cares less, but he is genuinely concerned at the thought that coloured students may be seen in the University badge and blazer. This difficulty, however, may be overcome without turning the students away. If Zwartruggens regards the desecration of the old school tie in Capetown with a jaundiced eye, Zwartruggens can be appeased. Mr. Hofmeyr's reply was unexpectedly conciliatory. He took the broad view that as an independent body the University must decide for itself, but he also indicated agreement with Dr. Malan that the ultimate solution lies in separate classes, the same lectures and tuition being given in different rooms. On administrative grounds alone, of course this may have to come. The University has grown enormously, and if coloured students in large numbers are added, the splitting up of classes must follow. On the other hand, there is no present sign of such a development. A total of 37 coloured students after all these years does not threaten a problem; and to suggest at this stage that the presence of perhaps two or three coloured students at a course of lectures calls for duplication is to talk nonsense. At Oxford and Cambridge, where the proportion is generally very much higher, no inconvenience has been experienced, and there need be no inconvenience here unless it is deliberately manufactured by mischief-makers. If that should happen the University might be compelled in self-defence to shut out coloured students altogether since duplication would obviously cost far too much. But we do not doubt what the upshot will be. A university is, or should be, a centre of light and leading, not the obsequious sycophant of racial prejudice. And nothing but ignorance and prejudice could justify the closing of the only avenue open to the coloured people of winning the fruits offered by a university education.

To Save White South Africa

Taking exception to an alleged mixing of Europeans and Coloured at a dance given by the Cape Federation of Trades on May Day, Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party, is reported to have made a statement to the effect that: "If white South Africa is to be saved it must be done now—now or never."

Segregation Proposal In Meat Trade

Whether anything could be done to confine European customers to European traders instead of Europeans patronising the native and Indian markets was the question raised by the chairman at the inquiry by the Wage Board into wages and conditions of employment in the Durban meat trade. The inquiry was conducted in the board room, Government buildings. The members of the board were the chairman, Mr. F. McGregor, Mr. W. H. Windsor, Dr. J. H. Botha and Mr. H. W. Tindale (secretary). Mr. Dykins, director of the Municipal abattoir, said the practice was one that had grown up over many years. Europeans could not be excluded from such markets and he thought the municipality would be adverse to legislating against the practice. Mr. Windsor pointed out that Maritzburg had apparently created a precedent. Europeans were not permitted to enter the native market. Mr. Dykins replied that Maritzburg had probably secured special legislation.

Death Of Mrs. Botha

Mrs. Annie Botha, widow of the late General Louis Botha, first Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, died at Botha House, Sezela, 40 miles from Durban, on the South Coast, last Friday. The remains were taken to Johannesburg where they were cremated at Braamfontein on Tuesday and the ashes were laid in a niche made at the foot of General Botha's memorial over his grave in Pretoria. We associate ourselves with the country's expression of heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, MAY 28TH, 1937

Johannesburg City Council's Brutality

THAT Bertrams, a suburb of Johannesburg, would be cleared of its slums to provide sub-economic houses for Europeans was heard of long ago. But it was never expected that the Johannesburg City Council, from whom the poor dwellers numbering nearly three hundred Indians, Coloureds and natives, including men, women and children, sought protection from acts of brutality would themselves be guilty of adopting brutal methods in clearing slums. And yet that is actually what has happened. The people in question had long been given notices by the City Council to vacate their present places, but they had no other place to go to and the City Council had not provided them with other houses. The Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney had made representations on their behalf to the Minister of the Interior and a reply dated April 21, was received from the Minister suggesting that if Mr. Sigamoney were to interview the Medical Officer of Health and courteously explain the difficulties of the displaced families at Bertrams his representation would be sure to receive full consideration. On seeing Dr. A. J. Milne, the Medical Officer of Health, Mr. Sigamoney was told that the resolution of the City Council must stand, but that if the affected people of Bertrams had not found accommodation their houses would not be touched. We are told further that both Mr. Graham Ballenden, Municipal Manager of Native Affairs and Dr. A. J. Milne, Medical Officer of Health, had advised the Public Health Committee of the Johannesburg City Council that Slum clearance and re-housing must be simultaneous. But in the anxiety to proceed with the European housing scheme at Bertrams the Committee chose to ignore the expert advice given by its officials and the work of demolishing the Slum quarters was commenced over the heads of the dwellers so to say. Two hundred odd men, women and children were thrown out with their belongings and amidst their amazing looks the walls which once gave them shelter from heat and cold were being broken down.

What Can Be More Brutal?

Now the reader would get a vivid idea of what this means only when he is told that this is about the coldest part of the winter season in Johannesburg and people are, as a rule, togged up from top to toe in woolen garments and have fire places in every apartment to warm themselves. One can well imagine what a plight, these men,

women and children must be in when they are exposed to the cold snapping winds and frost coming down over their heads. What can be more brutal? "The Golden City!"—"a city where human beings were treated worse than dogs!" "The Council had spent many hundreds of pounds in providing wagons to carry away rubbish, and they have a place for that rubbish,—if only we had a place, we would not need any assistance to get there." These are just a few of the bitter expressions of woe of the victims of slum clearance in Bertrams. A woman dying of heart disease was one of the coloured slum dweller who had to spend two nights in the open because the hovel in which she lived was being demolished. The woman was examined on the pavement by Dr. Max Joffe, of the International Youth League. Her child was also ill. The woman was taken to the non-European Hospital by Dr. Joffe.

Mr. F. T. Howarth, acting chairman of the public Health Committee who was interviewed by a *Rand Daily Mail* reporter, when questioned as to how much Municipal accommodation had been provided for coloured families, said: "There is the Langlaagte scheme which will have at least 2,000 houses. None of the houses are ready yet, but a recommendation that 200 or 300 should be built is coming before the Public Health Committee. We are also clearing the Malay Location of natives as fast as we can. That ought to provide more accommodation for coloured people and Asiatics." "Why did the Council not wait until the langlaagte scheme was ready before shifting the coloured people from Bertrams?" asked the reporter. Mr. Howarth said: "Because our officials told us that there was plenty of accommodation in the town. The people who could not find accommodation were the ones who did not want to."

"By elsewhere," do you mean other slum areas?" Mr. Howarth: "Not other slum areas. There is accommodation in Denver, Cleveland, the Malay Location and Ferreiras Town." Mr. Howarth said that there was accommodation for 20 families in a building in Marshall Street which had been condemned, but was being renovated. The building referred to by Mr. Howarth was visited by Sir George Albu, chairman of the Joint Council of Coloureds and Europeans. He expressed disgust at the state in which the building was, even in the "renovated" condition. Police officers have also visited the building and expressed surprise that

the Council was going to allow people to live here again. Enough said.

Public Opinion

Thanks to the Johannesburg Press, and especially the *Rand Daily Mail*, which took up the cause of these poor inarticulate people and by publishing pictures of touching scenes of their plight and their pathetic tales and facts about the City Council's indifference in bold headlines it roused public opinion to such an extent that there were many letters appearing in the Press condemning the Council's action, and Councillors were obliged to move from their arm chairs to personally visit the scene. The outcome of the visit was a statement subsequently made by the Mayor in which he said, "there was a certain amount of justification for the complaints made. Unfortunately, the Council was not aware that the owner of the building was going to demolish the building straight away. We find that in certain cases a great deal of hardship has been created. As an emergency measure, we immediately arranged to put them under canvas on the Heidelberg road. The Council is taking immediate steps to erect temporary houses at Langlaagte" Tents have now been erected near the junction of End Street and Heidelberg Road, and the people who have been thrown out of their slum quarters have been transported here in motor lorries. Water is laid for them and temporary houses at Langlaagte are in the course of erection. The International Youth League, we understand, have done much to alleviate the sufferings of these poor people and the community's sincere thanks are due to them.

The Moral

One thing to be noted from this tragic incident is that there are two different codes of administering the Slums Act. One for Europeans and another for non-Europeans. Europeans have not, and never would be, thrown out on the streets like this. In every instance housing accommodation has first been provided for them and then they have been removed from their slum quarters. There is not the slightest justification for the law not to be applied to all alike irrespective of colour or race. But of course the City Council can afford to be callous in regard to non-Europeans for they have no voice and who is to question them? Another fact to be noted is that the authorities will use the Slums Act as a means to tyrannise those into submission whom they want to segregate and thus conveniently carry out their segregation policy. When a liberal-minded Minister like Mr. Hofmeyr is not able to put a stop to this evil, little could be expected from an unsympathetic Minister who is an avowed anti-non-white. There is yet another thing that is brought home to us by this incident and that is, that

while there may be the strongest agitation throughout the country against non-Europeans, the European public have not lost their sense of justice to such an extent as to sit quiet and watch when actual suffering is taking place. This should serve as a lesson to those of our countrymen, including the present leaders, who are coward enough to admit their weakness to put up a

fight and are prepared to voluntarily submit to all the humiliations that may be imposed on them. If they think they will thereby win the sympathy of the European public of this country or of the outside world, they are gravely mistaken. When we say put up a fight we do not mean taking up arms or of acting like hooligans. We mean we should respectfully refuse

to submit to what we believe to be glaring injustices at the risk of being subjected to physical and economic sufferings. Then alone shall we be able to win the sympathy and admiration of the European public as being a truly self-respecting community. In other words, we cannot expect God to help us unless we are prepared to help ourselves.

EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY PERMITS REFUSED COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION

AN important application was brought before the Supreme Court, Pretoria, recently in which the point to be considered was whether the authority of the Commissioner of Immigration to extend temporary permits granted under the Quota Act had been repealed by the Aliens Act passed by Parliament in the last session.

The Immigration Commissioner contended that he had no power to extend the permit.

Solomon Hausman, an immigrant from Poland, informed the Court that he had arrived from Capetown in July 1936. He was granted a temporary permit for the purpose of temporary residence until January 11, the permit later being extended to April 30, 1937.

In April, 1937, he applied for a further extension of the permit but the Commissioner refused to grant the extension and in a letter dated April 27, set out that it was not possible for him to extend the permit.

Mr. Hausman added that he desired the extension of time to enable him to

make an application to the selection board appointed under the Aliens Act of 1937 for permanent residence in the Union. He set out that he was in possession of money and a situation and he had become thoroughly assimilated with South Africans since his arrival in this country.

His attorney, in submitting the facts to the Commissioner, said that he felt sure that Mr. Hausman's qualification would admit of his being allowed to remain.

On behalf of Mr. Hausman, it was contended that the Commissioner had refused to exercise the discretion imposed upon him by law in the matter of extending a temporary permit, and that he wrongfully refused to consider the request for an extension on the merits owing to having misdirected himself in law. It was further contended that Mr. Hausman was entitled to require the Commissioner to consider the extension on its merits and exercise due discretion therein, and that the Commissioner

should be restrained from arresting him until he had done so.

Mr. G. Findlay and Mr. F. J. C. Truter Boshoff (instructed by Mr. J. de V. de Beer) appeared on behalf of Mr. Hausman; Mr. M. Retief for the Commissioner of Immigration and Asiatic Affairs.

In discussing the application, Mr. Justice Maritz, who heard the matter together with Mr. Justice Murray, said that Mr. Hausman, when he arrived in the country, was a prohibited immigrant and was admitted on a temporary permit. Such a temporary permit was an *ex gratia* favour on the part of the authorities.

His Lordship said that he thought the immigration officer was quite correct in his contention that he had not the power to grant an extension, but even if his reading of the law was not correct, the application had to be dismissed as the Court considered that it had no jurisdiction to hear the application.

Mr. Justice Murray concurred in dismissing the application.

NIGEL INDIANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

AFTER many appeals for assistance from Nigel Indians, the Agent-General for India, Sir Syed Raza Ali, at last consented to visit Nigel. In company of some Johannesburg Indians he visited Nigel on May 18. The Agent-General and his secretary Mr. Ridley, were taken over to inspect the present Asiatic Bazaar. They also saw the proposed new site of the Asiatic Bazaar. After getting himself thoroughly acquainted with the difficulties of the residents of the Asiatic Bazaar, the Agent-General had a heart-to-heart talk or, if it might be called, a sort of a round table conference, with the Mayor and Town Councillors of Nigel. At that conference Indians from Johannesburg and local Indians were also present. The conference lasted about two and a half hours and the outcome was that the Mayor and Town Councillors agreed to explore, in consultation with

the representatives of the Indian community of Nigel, ways and means to acquire another plot of land adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, the newly established Native Location, at a reasonable price, so as to establish thereon an Indian Township or Asiatic Bazaar where no restrictions as to trading and residential rights of the Indians concerned will be imposed.

In the evening at about 8-15 p.m. the Nigel Indian Advisory Council gave a very sumptuous banquet in honour of Sir Syed and Lady Raza Ali at the New Goldfields Hotel. The Mayor of Nigel presided. The Magistrate, the majority of Town Councillors, and many prominent European citizens, both male and female were present. The Indian community was adequately represented but was conspicuous by the absence of Indian ladies excepting those who accompanied Lady Ali from Jo-

hannesburg. The usual toasts of the King, the Governor-General of South Africa, India, South Africa, the guests and the chairman, were proposed, responded to and drunk in the usual manner and customary formalities. Whisky and soda (now becoming quite common at such banquets), added to the merriment and all present seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The mingling of Indians and Europeans of Nigel, the friendship and courtesy extended to one another, and goodwill, sympathy and understanding as expressed by the European speakers at the gathering, gave one the impression and hope that there would be no Indian problem in Nigel, if those attributes of goodness in life were to guide the everyday actions of the European people of Nigel and in particular the policies of the local authority concerning the non-European residents of Nigel. The gathering dispersed at about 11-30 p.m.

THE NEW IMMIGRATION AMENDMENT ACT

The following is the text of the Immigration Amendment Act, 1937, which was referred to in our last week's issue:—

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa as follows:—

1. (1) The following paragraph is hereby substituted for paragraph (c) of section five of the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)—

"(c) any diplomatic agent as defined in section eleven of the Diplomatic Immunities Act, 1932 (Act No. 9 of 1932, as amended by Act No. 19 of 1934), or any person accredited to the Governor-General as consul-general or consul or vice-consul for any foreign state, or any person employed in the legation or chancery or office of such an agent, consul-general, consul or vice-consul, or any other member of the household of any person mentioned in the preceding provisions of this paragraph, or a servant of any such person; provided that the period during which any person resided in the Union (whether before or after the first day of August 1913) while he was such a person as is mentioned in the preceding provisions of this paragraph, shall not be taken into account in determining whether he has or has not acquired a domicile in the Union or in any province."

(2) The following paragraph is hereby substituted for paragraph (d) of the said section five—

"(d) any person who, for the purpose of employment, enters the Union—

(i) under such conditions as may have been prescribed from time to time in accordance with any law; or

(ii) under any convention with the Government of a neighbouring territory or state; or

(iii) in accordance with any scheme of recruitment and repatriation approved of by the Minister;

and who is not a person described in paragraph (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j) of sub-section (1) of section four; provided that the period during which a person resided in the Union after having entered the Union in accordance with any provision of this paragraph, shall not be taken into account in determining whether he has or has not acquired a domicile in the Union or in any province; and provided further that the exemption by this section of any person mentioned in this paragraph from any provision of this Act shall cease on the termination of the employment

for the purpose of which he entered the Union as aforesaid."

(3) The words "before the first day of June 1937 or" are hereby inserted before the word "within" in the proviso to paragraph (e) of the said section five.

(4) The words "was not lawfully resident before the first day of August 1913" are hereby substituted for the words "has not previously been lawfully resident," in the proviso at the end of the said section five

(5) The said section five, amended as aforesaid, is hereby designated sub-section (1) and the following provision is hereby added to the section as sub-section (2)—

"(2) In paragraph (g) of sub-section (1)—

(a) "child" means the off-spring of the exempted person by his wife as hereinafter defined, or by a deceased woman who, if she had been alive, could have been recognized as his wife (as so defined) or whose union with the exempted person could have been registered as a marriage under section two of the Indians Relief Act, 1914;

(b) "wife" includes any one woman between whom the exempted person in question there exists a union recognized as a marriage under the tenets of any Indian religion, even though a simultaneous union of that exempted person with another woman would also be recognized as a marriage under the tenets of that religion; Provided that no woman shall be deemed to be the wife of that exempted person—

(i) if he entered into a marriage or such a union as aforesaid with any other woman who is still living and who resides or is entitled to reside in any province or whom an immigration officer recognized as his wife under the said paragraph (g); or

(ii) if he has, by any woman who is still living, off-spring residing or entitled to reside in any province."

2. (1) The following new sub-sections are hereby inserted in section nineteen of the principal Act, after sub-section (2) thereof:—

"(2) bis. If any person mentioned in sub-section (2) has failed to satisfy the immigration officer that he is not a prohibited immigrant, the immigration officer may issue to the said person a provincial permit which shall be valid for such a period (not exceeding two years) and be subject to such conditions as are stated in the permit, and thereupon the said person may

enter the Union or the province in question and remain therein during the period of validity of the permit; provided that before issuing such a permit the immigration officer may demand from the said person that he deposit with the immigration officer such a sum of money not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds, as the immigration officer may determine, which shall be forfeited to the State if the said person fails to observe any condition stated in the said permit.

(2) ter. Before the expiration of the period of validity of the said permit the immigration officer shall after having made such investigations as he may have deemed necessary, decide whether the person to whom the permit was issued is or is not a prohibited immigrant, and if he decides that the said person is a prohibited immigrant, he shall notify him in writing of that fact and that he may appeal to the immigration board, in accordance with the provisions of section two.

(2) quarter. If the immigration officer or, in the case of an appeal against the decision of the immigration board, the immigration board decides that the holder of the said permit is not a prohibited immigrant, the residence of the said holder in the Union or in the province in question during the period of validity of the permit shall, for the purpose of determining whether he did or did not acquire a domicile therein, not be deemed to have been a conditional or temporary residence, merely by virtue of the fact that such a provisional permit was issued to him."

(2) The following sub-sections are hereby substituted for sub-section (3) of the said section nineteen:

"(3) If a person who is not entitled to enter the Union, or if a person deemed by the Minister in terms of paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of section four to be either individually or as a member of a particular class of persons, unsuited to the requirements of the Union or of any province, who is not entitled to enter any particular province, enters the Union or that province, as the case may be, and does not, as soon as practicable after such entry, appear before an immigration officer, or if such a person after having appeared before an immigration officer remains in the Union or the said province without having obtained a permit entitling him to enter or remain in the Union or the said province, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding

three months, and whether he has or has not been convicted of that offence, an immigration officer may, if he is not in custody, arrest him or cause him to be arrested without a warrant, and may remove him or cause him to be removed from the Union or from the said province under a warrant, and pending such removal, may detain him or cause him to be detained in a manner prescribed by regulation.

(3) *bis*. If a person who was not entitled to enter the Union has been sentenced to imprisonment under sub-section (3), he may be removed from the Union under that sub-section before the expiration of his sentence and upon such removal the said sentence shall terminate."

3. The following provision is hereby inserted in the principal Act in lieu of the repealed section *twenty-four*:

24. Any person entering the Union who, in the opinion of an immigration officer is of the age of sixteen

years or over and who fails on demand by such an officer to produce to him an unexpired passport or other document of identity of a class recognized by the Minister—

(a) which was issued to him on behalf of the Government of the Union or on behalf of another government recognized by the Government of the Union; and

(b) which contains a personal description of him, the name of the country in which he was born and the date of his birth, and to which is attached a photograph of him, wherein his features are clearly and correctly depicted, and

(c) which, except when a visa is dispensed with in pursuance of an arrangement to which the Government of the Union is a party, bears the visa or endorsement of a person authorised by the Government of the Union to place visas or such endorsements upon passports,

shall be a prohibited immigrant unless he is proved to have been born in any part of South Africa included in the Union."

4. Section *twenty-five* of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion in subsection (1), after the word "*four*," of the words "in respect of his entry into or residence in the Union or any particular province"; and

(b) by the insertion in sub-section (1), before the word "upon", of the words "or a particular portion of a province."

5. The word "*nineteen*" is hereby inserted in the First Schedule to the principal Act after the word "*fourteen*" in the third item of the fourth column.

6. Section *three* of the Indians Relief Act, 1914, and the still unrepealed provision of the Immigration Quota Act, 1930, are hereby repealed.

7. This Act shall be called the Immigration Amendment Act, 1937.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TAMILIANS AND TELUGUS

TO THE EDITOR "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—I am rather amazed to have noticed an article appearing in your widely read weekly journal, entitled "Tamilians and Telugus" with reference to the relationship between these two sections, contributed by Mr. L. Krishnaya Naidoo, in which he describes the Tamilians and Telugus as two different races. He further asserts that since the languages differ, they belong to two different races.

I do not know if this gentleman is aware of the conditions prevailing in the city of Madras, where there are thousands of the Naidu class, who originally came from the Andhra District and have settled in Madras. These people could only speak, read and write Tamil and have adapted same as their Mother tongue. There are also hundreds of the Naidu class in the Union, known to be the part and parcel of the Andhra community, who are also versed in the Tamil lingo and have adapted it as their Mother tongue. In the Madras University you will find a number of Indian students of various dialects taking up Tamil as their second language, and in South Africa you will find them taking up Afrikaans instead of Latin. Therefore, the adoption of a language most suited to circumstances, is a matter of preference and not a matter of crime to be discussed on the basis of race purity.

There are about 150 Native languages functioning in India, and if Mr. Krishnaya Naidoo claims as one of them and regards as a separate race, then it

means there are 150 Native races in India, exclusive of the smaller ones which I have not hitherto mentioned. If we are to accept the theory of this contributor, the position with regard to the ruling of India would be extremely difficult, without going into the South African problem of race entanglement.

Whilst appreciating and welcoming the preservation of one's own tongue—the Andhra community may be backward in their own vernacular at the present juncture—consequently, it may be essential to encourage educational facilities to which one has no objection. Nevertheless, to comment at large on the relationship of the Tamil and Andhra communities as illegal or illogical, does not mean to remove an obnoxious weed or tend to uproot an evil, but apparently means the sowing of poisonous seeds to destruct peace, unity and prosperity among the Hindu people as a whole.

From my point of view, so long as the wedding ties are legitimately carried out within the bounds of the Hindu rites and its people—irrespective of caste and language—the progeny is to be considered as a pure off-spring of the Hindu race. Under no circumstances could they be termed as God's step children, as is so commonly done in this country. It would be surprising to me if any difference or confusion exists among the people that sprung up from the Madras Presidency and have made South Africa their land of birth through

sheer misapprehension or otherwise. Since the question had been raised through the Press, it is my firm belief that the above statement would be wholeheartedly received by all concerned.

Yours etc.,

C. VARADHARAJULU NAIDU.
Stanger.

Mr. Peters And Coronation Day Broadcast

SIR,—I would be expressing the opinion of the majority of your readers, when I state that your correspondent "Indian's" argument against Mr. A. A. Peters Coronation Broadcast is lacking sincerity and lucidity.

After all what does one see at public meetings, at which you, Mr. Editor, have been present, and your correspondent "Indian" must have taken a leading part. On to the platform will come a Parsee, Mohammedan, Christian and Hindu, and invoke the blessings of the Almighty for its success, and now, how, can Mr. Peters err, if he took a page out of the communal regulation code?

No, Mr. Editor, the community is more than satisfied with the speakers in this Coronation broadcast, and the thanks of the community are due to the speakers, Mr. Peters and the Broadcasting Station for such a novel innovation, which was heard throughout the whole world.

APPRECIATER.

South African News In Brief

Dr. Malan On Colour Question

AT a recent meeting in Pretoria of the Malanite Nationalist Party, Dr. D. F. Malan, M.P., made a sustained attack on the Government. Touching upon the colour question, Dr. Malan is reported to have said that the division should not be between white and non-white. The ban on the mingling of races should not be confined to a ban on whites-blacks but also on whites, coloureds and whites-Asiatics. During the passage of the recent native legislation through Parliament the "fist of liberalism" had induced the Government to make certain concessions. "We lost, but it was not alone we who lost. It was white South Africa which lost," said Dr. Malan. The Government consisted of constituent parties, said Dr. Malan, which held intrinsically conflicting views and which could not, therefore, tackle such important national questions without either watering them down or splitting on cardinal points. The Nationalist Party, on the other hand, was a cohesive whole and its policy and programme of action were clear for all to see. "The Opposition is trying to make out that we are an anti party—anti this, anti that anti everything," he declared. "To that I would add that we are also anti-humbog. Besides, if we are anti-everything, it must follow that the Government is pro-everything. It is anti only one thing—anti Afrikanderdom." There was only one way of salvation for South Africa, concluded Dr. Malan. Those who were united by ties of blood and convention should stand together.

Motor Accident To

Mr. Nanabhai Sita

We regret to learn that Mr. Nanabhai Sita, joint secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, (Pretoria Branch) has met with a motor accident causing severe injuries. We hope he will speedily recover.

Flying Boats To Durban

The Empire flying boat "Cambria" arrived in Durban last Saturday, on its experimental flight from England in preparation for the flying boat services from England to Durban which is to begin on June 1. It marks the first step in the inauguration of an entirely new era of inter-imperial communications. A thrice-weekly flying boat service to Durban was foreshadowed by Captain Garth Trace, manager of Imperial Airways for the Southern Africa section, in replying to an address of welcome by the Mayor of Durban, Mr. Fleming Johnston, at a lunch given by the Mayor to the commander of the flying boat "Cambria." "I am confident," said Captain Trace, that within a very short time the service both for passengers and for mails will

prove so popular that the tri-weekly service to Kenya will have to be extended to Durban. The "Cambria" left Durban on Tuesday morning at 8-30 on her return flight to Southampton.

A Woman Need Not Give Her True Age

Should a nurse be forgiven for wrongly stating her age? This question was debated in the Cape Provincial Council when the Administrator, Mr. J. H. Conradie, moved that authority be granted for the services of a former sister at the Somerset Hospital being retained from October 22, 1935, to September 18, 1936. Mr. Conradie explained that when it came to paying the sister's pension it was found, on the disclosure of the birth certificate, that on joining the service in 1890 she had given her age as less than it really was. She said that she did so because she was in desperate straits then. The executive had gone into the matter and members felt that "it was not intended that ladies should disclose their ages"—in the Bible Adam's age was given, but not Eve's, Abraham's age was given, but Sarah's was not. It had been

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decided that in this case there should be condonation. If they did not grant it, it would be said that half of the human race should be penalised for not disclosing their ages. The motion was carried.

57 Bills Through Parliament

The Union Parliamentary session which ended on Monday, May 17, produced 57 new Acts, while 21 Bills, mostly introduced by private members, were dropped or held over. The following is the list of Bills passed:—The Aliens Bill; the Marketing Bill; the Vaal River Development Scheme Amendment Bill; the Douglas Irrigable Areas Bill; the Mapochs Gronden Amendment Bill; the Arms and Ammunition Bill; the Natural Monuments Bill; the Abdication Bill; the South African Mutual Bill; the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Bill; the Durban Waterworks Bill; the Uitenhage Water Works Bill; the Unauthorised Expenditure Bill; the Unlawful Determination of Prices Amendment Bill; the Coronation Oath Bill; the Slums Amendment Bill; the Unemployment Benefit Bill; the Part Appropriation Bill; the Additional Appropriation Bill; the Electoral Quota Bill; the Motor Carrier

Transportation Bill; the Cape Outspan Bill; the Weeds Bill; the Railways and Harbours Unauthorised Expenditure Bill; the Deeds Registries Bill; the Railways and Harbours Part Appropriation Bill; the Railways and Harbours Management Amendment Bill; the Railways and Harbours Additional Appropriation Bill; the Immigration Amendment Bill; the Children's Bill; the Wage Bill; the Industrial Conciliation Bill; the Railways Construction Bill; the Diseases of Stock Amendment Bill; the Unbeneficial Occupation of Farms Bill; the Native Laws Amendment Bill; the Agricultural Schools Transfer Bill; the Land Bank Amendment Bill; the Mealie Control Amendment Bill; the Precious Stones Amendment Bill; the Land Settlements Amendment Bill; the Old Age Pensions Amendment Bill; the Special Schools Amendment Bill; the Agricultural Schools Transfer Bill; the Abolition of Quitrents (Towns and Villages) Amendment Bill; the Liquor Law Amendment Bill; the Namaqualand Copper Mines Income Tax Relief Bill; the Additional Housing Bill; the Finance Bill; the Pensions Supplementary Bill; the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Bill; the Income Tax Bill; the Customs Tariff Bill; the Appropriation Bill; the Railways and Harbours Appropriation Bill; the Building Societies Amendment Bill; the Notarial Bonds Bill. The Natal Advocates and Attorneys' Preservation of Rights Bill was agreed to by the Assembly, but was killed in the Senate.

Bills Held Over

The following Bills were held over:—The Co-operative Societies Bill; the Dairy Industry Bill; the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Bill; the Privy Council Appeals Bill; the South Africa Act Amendment Bill; the Attorneys, Notaries and Conveyancers Admission Bill; the Cape Masters' and Servants' Amendment Bill; the Bottle Registration Bill; the Custom Agents and Clerks Bill; the Disclosure of Names Bill; the Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction Bill; the Mines and Works Act Amendment Bill; the Marriages Court Act Amendment Bill; the Agricultural Produce Export Amendment Bill; the Insurance Amendment Bill; the White Women's Employment Restriction Bill; the Transvaal Asiatic Land Bill; the Companies Amendment Bill; and the Proprietary Medicines and Appliances Bill.

Maritzburg Indian

Unemployment Relief Committee

The annual general meeting of the Maritzburg Indian Unemployment Relief Committee was held on Saturday last at the H.Y.M.A. Main Hall, Church Street, Maritzburg, various sections of the Indian community being present. The minutes of the last annual meeting were

read and adopted. The secretary's annual report and the treasurer's financial statement, duly audited, were submitted. The report detailing the various activities of the Committee, such as procuring exemptions from personal tax for indigent Indians, providing relief monthly for the poor and needy, and in having assisted the flood victims by way of compensation of grants received from the Natal Provincial Administration, the City Council and the Immigration Bureau, and other matters of social welfare were attended to. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the reports congratulated the secretary and the Committee for the good work done. Messrs. S. Muthray, R. P. Naidoo, Dr. M. R. Peters, V. K. Pillay, G. Beshoon and others spoke very highly of the services rendered by the secretary Mr. P. M. Manuel. An important feature of the meeting was the adoption of the draft rules of the committee which were unanimously adopted with slight alterations. The committee is now absolutely independent and is not connected or associated with any political organisations as in the past, and the name of the Natal Indian Congress (Maritzburg Branch) has been eliminated from it. The following officials were elected: Chairman: Mr. V. Kristy, hon. secretary: Mr. S. Rathanam, hon. treasurer: Mr. P. M. Manuel, vice-chairmen: Messrs. V. K. Pillay, T. Ramkelawan, Dr. M. R. Peters; committee: Messrs. R. P. Naidoo, G. Vasuthevan, R. A. Moodley, V. C. Dayanand, B. R. Naidoo, B. Ramoharan, S. Sarawan, B. Sunder, R. C. Naidoo, Mohan David, R. N. Moodley, K. Soobramoney, E. G. David, G. Beshoon, R. N. Padayachee, M. K. Naidoo, S. Govindasamy, R. Gopaul, and S. R. Naidoo.

Isipingo Indian Society

The 19th annual general meeting of the above society was held in the Isipingo Indian School room recently before a fair attendance, with Mr. Seeboo Ram in the chair. Mr. R. Gopaulsingh, the secretary, submitted the committee's report and financial statement, which reflected a good deal of work done by the society during the past year. Assistance was rendered to a widow with monthly rations, school books to poor children, a funeral was conducted, 49 births and deaths were registered through the post, 16 passes obtained, 70 Personal Taxes were forwarded and 4 exempted through the society's recommendation. Free services were given in the winding of 6 poor Estates. The society is becoming a great asset to all sections of the Indian community of Isipingo and surrounding districts. The society has its own cemetery, where, now the burials total 228, and plots are available for the Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians. Half an acre of land near the Isipingo Station has been recently purchased for the sum of £140, for the erection of a new school building, which has now become very necessary owing to the old building in use at present not meeting the require-

ments of the Inspector of Schools. Directly the transfer is through, it is hoped to proceed with the building, when more funds would be required, and an appeal is made to all concerned for their kind and generous donations. The financial statement showed that nearly £500 was on hand with a total asset of over £600. Speeches praising the work of the society were made by Messrs. M. A. Jadwat, S. Powys, A. R. Naidoo, S. Gopaul, B. Mahabeer, Ramsamy Naidoo and M. Nainsingh. The following officials were elected, for the ensuing year:—Patrons: Messrs. Seeboo Ram, R. D. Chowthee and G. R. Ghcoorhoo; President: Mr. M. A. Jadwat; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. K. Nowbuth, M. K. Peter, K. Moonsamy and Raiman; secretary and treasurer: Mr. R. Gopaulsingh; assistant secretary: Mr. T. Subramany; committee: Messrs. B. Mahabeer, L. Bession, J. Varden, S. S. Gokul, M. George, D. S. Cassim, H. Binda, R. Dehaloo and B. M. Sooknunan; Auditor: Mr. N. Gangaa. A variety of conjuring tricks were ably performed by Mr. R. Pillay, the "Tagati," which was the great amusement of the day. The proceedings terminated with the serving of light refreshments to all.

Durban's New Town Clerk

Mr. E. B. Scott, the present City Treasurer of Durban, has been appointed Town Clerk in succession to Mr. A. O. Jones who retires in March next year.

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Obituary

Death Of Mr. R. C. Naidoo

ON Tuesday, May 18, there passed away a very popular and well-known figure in the person of the late Mr. R. C. Naidoo of Roseneath, Umkomaas, with tragic suddenness after a brief illness at the age of 55 years. It was only on Coronation day that he played a prominent part in the celebrations of their Majesties' Coronation at the adults and school children's sports held at the Umkomaas Government Aided Indian School grounds, and entertained the public very hospitably. The news of his death was flashed all over the country and it came as a shock to many who knew him. The funeral, which took place on Wednesday at the private cemetery, Roseneath, was very largely attended by friends representing all races from all over Natal. The Resident Magistrate, Umzinto, the chairman of the Local Board, Dr. Wildish, Mr. F. O. Blamey, Messrs. A. Swanson, McLaughlin, K. W. Goodenough, S. Whitfield, A. Smolly, Mr. Tsampiras and several other Europeans were present. At the graveside tributes were paid by Messrs. V. S. O. Pather and Sorabjee Rustomjee to the late Mr. R. C. Naidoo

and reference was made to the great loss sustained by the South African Indian community. The last respects paid to him by all races were a magnificent testimony of his noble services and how he had endeared himself to all. Many of the local European and Indian business firms closed their premises as a mark of respect. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Mr. Rungiah Naidoo and was born at Umkomaas. Whilst young, he lost his father. Being in humble circumstances, he was forced to sell the *Natal Mercury* in the early hours of the morning and thus provide the wherewithal for his education. He was educated at the Durban Higher Grade Indian School under the late Mr. F. B. E. Conolly and passed the Natal Education Department's Collective and Bursary Examination and received the first award for Arithmetic in an examination set for the whole Province. His scholastic career was a brilliant one. He was recommended for a teaching post at the Railway Government Indian School, now known as Depot Road Indian School. Giving up the teaching profession, he entered the legal office of Mr. Romer Robinson as a clerk and raised himself to a high and responsible position. In 1910 he opened business at Umkomaas and his business acumen and keenness enabled him to open a number of branch stores. He was exceptionally a very successful business man.

As an intelligent member of the community, he ungrudgingly rendered service to the people. He was a member of various religious, educational and sporting bodies both in Durban and Umkomaas and he took a keen interest in politics. He was a member of the original Natal Indian Congress, and during the Passive Resistance movement his suggestions were greatly appreciated by Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. H. S. L. Polak. He led many deputations on behalf of the Natal Indian Farmers' Association and the Natal Indian Tobacco Growers' Association to the Minister of Agriculture and obtained relief under the Control Act. The Indians of Umkomaas owe him a great debt of gratitude for the untiring interest displayed in their welfare. With his ripened experience, his advice was not only sought by Indians but by European and Native friends as well. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of the European community. He was a regular contributor to the local and Indian papers.

He was a personification of self-reliance, determination, industry and perseverance, all of which contributed to his success in life. He was an unassuming man of sterling qualities and endeared himself to all who knew him. He leaves a widow, four sons, one of whom is studying medicine at Fort Hare, a daughter and a large circle of relatives to mourn their loss. A large number of wreaths, letters and telegrams of sympathy were received from Indian, European and Native friends.—Contributed.

India Letter

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

Mahatma Gandhi's Message To American Press

In the course of a message to the American Associated Press on the present political deadlock in India, Mahatma Gandhi stated as follows:

“FOR me, the present issue is not political, but moral. It is a fight between truth and untruth, non-violence and violence and right and might, for I hold that Lord Zetland could not have uttered the speech he did unless he was conscious of the might of the sword behind him. It seems as if British statesmen are repenting of even the limited electorate they have created in India. If they were not they ought to have bowed to the will of the majority as represented by their elected leaders. Surely, it is violence to impose nominated Ministries on the electorate of their creation. The crisis is of their own making. It is presumption on their part to interpret Acts of their Parliament. Their jurisprudence has taught us that no man can take the law into his own hands, not even the King. Evidently, the maxim does not apply to the British Ministers. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. I have offered an honourable way out. Let a judicial tribunal of joint creation give the interpretation. It will be time for them to plead incompetence when the tribunal finds in favour of their interpretation. Till then, the Congress demand for assurances must be held valid. I must repeat that the latest gesture is one of the sword, not of goodwill, certainly not of democratic obedience to the will of a democratic majority.”

Congress Strength In Assam And Punjab

The Governor of Assam did not invite the leader of the Congress party in the Assam Assembly to help him in the formation of Ministry and avoided the deadlock by managing a coalition of the various non-Congress groups. But the strength of the Congress party was amply borne out during the very first act of the Assembly when it met. The Congress candidate for the office of the speaker, Mr. Besanta Kumar Das was elected by a substantial majority defeating his rival of the ministerial party. In the Punjab the Congress party suffered a defeat in this respect. But there the presidential election was so managed as to inflict a defeat on the Congress. The principle of secrecy was flagrantly violated and the number of each seat was written on the ballot paper. Even then, Dr. Kitchlew, the Congress nominee, obtained 52 votes as

against 118 obtained by his ministerial rival. As a protest against the non-observance of secrecy Congressmen and nationalists as also a few independent members walked out of the House. In the Frontier Province, the no-confidence motion of the Congress party in the present Ministry was not entertained by the President of the Council.

India And The World

Sino-Indian Cultural Society has been functioning for some time past with its branches in Shanghai and Nanking. The Society's Indian section was initiated at Santiniketan on April 14. A new hall has been built for this purpose and it is to house a library of near-upon 100,000 Chinese books, some of which are rare manuscripts. An exchange of professors and students is planned, and Santiniketan, at this end, will become the centre of cultural ambassadors from China who will perform the two-fold function of familiarising India with their country's achievements as also carrying Indian culture back home. At the opening ceremony of the Chinese Hall, Poet Rabindranath Tagore said, in the course of his address, "the most memorable fact of human history is that of a path opening, not for the clearing of a passage of machines or machine guns, but for helping the realisation by races of their affinity of minds, their mutual obligation of a common humanity...We are living in a world where nations are divided into main groups—to guard their own...It is indeed true that we (China and India) are weak and disorganised, at the mercy of every barbaric force, but that is not because of our love of peace but because we no longer pay the price of peace by dying for it. We must learn to defend our humanity against the insolence of the strong."

Gold Exports From India

While all other countries are taking stringent measures to conserve their gold resources, Indian gold is freely allowed to be drained away against the practically unanimous protest of the Indian commercial community and the public. Where does this gold come from? Indian leaders have described it as 'distress gold,' that is, gold which people have been obliged to sell, owing to the pressure of taxation, from their paltry savings, much of it, trinkets worn by women, which, according to Hindu law, is practically their only absolute property. Government have strenuously denied this, maintaining that the gold came from hoards which had been

accumulating for centuries. The question is once for all settled by the report of the Punjab Board of Economic Enquiry embodied in a paper by Professor Brij Narain and published by the *Tribune* of Lahore.

Drain Of Gold Continues

Bar gold worth Rs. 49,68,738 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America by s. s. *Ranchi* in April. The total gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 29,60,900,960.

Sir F. Younghusband

The honorary Sanskrit title of "Karma Keshari," (Lion of Enterprise) was conferred on Sir Francis Younghusband by the Council of Pandits of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, Sir Manmathanath Mukerjee, ex Judge of the High Court, presiding. Principal Dr. S. N. Das Gupta explained to the Pandits the achievements of Sir F. Younghusband who, accepting the title, said that he regarded it as the highest honour received in his life."

Schedule Of Allowances And Salary Of Governors

The following schedule for the three major Provinces of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, shows the maximum yearly amounts on the revenues of the respective Provinces:—

	Madras	Bombay	Bengal
Sumptuary allowance	18,000	25,000	25,000
Staff & Household :			
(a) Military Secretary (or A.D.C.) and his establishment ...	1,12,000	1,36,000	1,21,000
(b) Band ...	43,000	45,000	50,000
(c) Bodyguard ...	1,26,000	78,000	1,00,000
(d) Surgeon & his establishment ...	36,000	33,600	34,800
(e) Maintenance and repairs of furnishings of official residences	21,500	25,000	34,000
Contract allowance, i.e. An allowance for miscellaneous expenses, including maintenance of motor cars ...	92,000	1,08,000	1,00,000
Tour Expenses ...	1,13,000	65,000	1,22,000
Besides the above Schedule, there is provision of maximum allowance for refurnishing of official residences	14,000	23,000	20,500
Total :	6,95,500	6,38,600	7,27,300

These allowances are exclusive of the annual salary of Rs. 1,20,000 drawn by the Governors. It may be recalled here that the income per head of the population in these provinces is computed at the outer limit at Rs. 50 per year. The Governor of each of these Presidency provinces draws a salary and allowances 14,000 times the average income of his subject.

Things In General

Europeans In India Lose Their Heads

Sixty of the most prominent Europeans in Calcutta, including the leader of the European group in the Bengal Assembly and the president of the All-India European Association (cables the correspondent of the *Natal Advertiser* from New Delhi), have addressed a letter to the editor of the *Statesman*—which is regarded as the mouthpiece of the European community in India—dissociating themselves from the editorial policy of that journal towards the political impasse. They assert that no useful purpose can be served by attempting to bridge the gap between the Governors and the party which is avowedly pledged to destroy the Government of India Act and sever the British connection, and thereby achieve complete and isolated independence. The Congress party, as a result of the first general election under the new constitution, has obtained a majority in the Legislative Assemblies in six Governors' Provinces. Having done so, it has refused to accept unconditionally the responsibility of office under that constitution. We hold that, in these circumstances, there are three courses of action open to the Governors in those Provinces:

- (1) Government with the advice and assistance of Ministers drawn from other parties;
- (2) Dissolution of the Assemblies in order that another general election may be held;
- (3) Suspension of the constitution.

"In view of the plainly stated objectives of the Congress party," the letter continues, "it appears to us to be nothing short of folly to advocate any course of action which bears even a resemblance of willingness to restrict the exercise of the powers vested in the Governors under the Act. We stand by the Act and by our pledge to do everything in our power to assist Indian Ministers to discharge the responsibility of office under it for the advancement of the Provinces, so long as they eschew racial discrimination and oppression, whether racial or communal. We are also determined to do all in our power to resist those who are determined to wreck the new constitution and who seek independence outside the British Commonwealth."

Rockefeller Dies At 97

Mr. John Davidson Rockefeller, the oil magnate, has died at Florida last Sunday, at the age of 97. He was reputed to be the richest man in the history of the world. His wealth was variously estimated at £200,000,000 to £480,000,000. He has given away considerably more than £120,000,000 in education and other charity.

A New Doctor In Johannesburg

DR. E. L. L. GODFREY, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D. Ph. D.R., accompanied by his wife and mother, arrived from England in the *Stirling Castle* at Cape-town last Friday where he was accorded a hearty welcome by prominent Indians. Dr. Godfrey, who is the son of Dr. Wm. Godfrey of Johannesburg, was attached to the radiology department at Edinburgh University, and was a Master of Masonic Lodge. Dr. Godfrey is now in Johannesburg, and will open up practice at his father's consulting rooms at Jeppe Street, as a Consulting Surgeon and a Radiologist. We heartily welcome Dr. Godfrey and wish him every success.



Dr. E. L. L. GODFREY

ડૉ. ઇ. એલ. એલ. ગોડફ્રે.

જોહાનીસબર્ગમાં નવા ઠાકતર

ડૉ. ઇ. એલ. એલ. ગોડફ્રે, એલ. આર. સી. એસ. (એડીનબરો) ડી. પી. એચ. ડી. આર., પોતાના ધર્મપતિ અને માતૃશ્રીની સાથે ગયા શુક્રવારે સ્ટર્લીંગ કાસલમાં ઇંગ્લાંડથી કેપટાઉન ઉતરી હતા ન્યાં પ્રતિષ્ઠિત હીંદીઓ તરફથી તેમનો સત્કાર થયો હતો. ડૉ. ગોડફ્રે જેઓ જોહાનીસબર્ગના અણ્ણીતા વીલીયમ ગોડફ્રેના પુત્ર છે તેઓ એડીનબરોની યુનીવર્સીટીમાં રેડિયોલોજી આતાંની સાથે જોડાયેલા હતા. તેઓ જોહાનીસબર્ગ જઈ પહોંચ્યા છે અને ત્યાં જેપી સ્ટ્રીટ પર આવેલા પોતાના પીતાના કનસલ્ટીંગ રૂમમાં જ કનસલ્ટીંગ સર્જન અને રેડિયોલોજીસ્ટ તરીકે પ્રેક્ટીસ શરૂ કરશે. અમે ડૉ. ગોડફ્રેને આવકાર આપીએ છીએ અને પોતાના ધંધામાં સફળતા પ્રાપ્તિએ છીએ.

Lower Tugela Government-Aided Indian School

On Thursday May 20, Mr. A. Gray, the President of the National Thrift Organisation, and Mr. J. G. Phimister, the secretary, visited the above school. They presented the pupils a number of books as a prize, which the school won in the Mabato Thrift Competition. Mr. Gray, in a speech to the pupils, stressed on the importance of thrift. Mr. S. K. Maharaj, the headmaster of the school, suitably replied.

Yuvuk Arya Samaj Clairwood

The fifth anniversary celebration of the Yuvuk Arya Samaj, Clairwood, will be held on the Samaj's land, corner Persadh and Cherry Roads, Clairwood, on Sunday May 30, at 2 p.m. The general public are invited by the secretary to attend.

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Social And Personal

MR. J. H. HOFMEYR, Minister of Mines, Education, Labour and Social Welfare, will be the guest of honour and will speak at the graduation lunch of the Natal University College at the Royal Hotel, Durban, on Saturday at 1 p.m.

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Mr. Stuttaford, (Minister of the Interior and Public Health) returned from a six weeks' trip to South America in the *Arizona Maru*. He is much restored in health and does not intend to resign from the Cabinet.

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Mr. P. F. Kincaid, Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs, is at present in Durban, where he will stay till the end of the month. He will then go to Pretoria.

o o o

General Smuts celebrated his 67th birthday on Monday, May 24. Numbers of congratulatory messages were received by him from friends and well-wishers.

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Mr. Y. M. Shah of the export firm of Messrs. Virchand Panachand & Co. of Bombay, who is now touring the Union with a view to exploring fresh avenues of trade and commerce between India and South Africa, left by car last Monday morning for Johannesburg. After spending some time in the Transvaal, Mr. Shah will visit the Cape and then return to Durban to embark for India. Mr. Maneklal of Messrs. N. Bhoola & Sons and Mr. Parbhobhai of Messrs. Parbhoo Hargovan & Co., are travelling with Mr. Shah. Mr. Shah went to Johannesburg in Mr. A. W. Goshalia's car.

o o o

Mr. Hajee A. M. Lokhat of Messrs. Lokhat Bros., the well-known firm of Durban, arrived last Wednesday after successfully completing his second pilgrimage to Mecca. He was welcomed at the Point by prominent Indian merchants. During his tour, Mr. Hajee Lokhat visited Palestine, Syria, Irak, Egypt and other historical places.

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