

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903

No. 15.—Vol. XXXVI.

Friday, April 22nd, 1938.

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

NOTES AND NEWS

Natal University College

AN appeal signed by Professor J. W. Bews (Principal Natal University) Mr. E. M. Paruk, Mr. Orlanda Obdlam (Chairman of the Non-European Studies Committee) and Mrs. Mabel Palmer (Adviser to non-European Students), has been issued for funds to assist non-European Students. The Natal University College has, for the last two years, been conducting degree classes for non-Europeans at the Sastri College. Most of the students, we learn, are young Indians, who because of their low earning capacity, are finding it difficult to pay the fees. Certain European gentlemen have established a small fund to provide loans repayable after graduation, and Mr. H. E. Jones, the Principal of the Natal Technical College and Mrs. Jones, have kindly given a bursary to extend over four years. The appeal is directed to members of the Indian community who would be willing to help this movement for providing University Education for non-Europeans in Durban. All local gifts to a University College in South Africa carry the right to an equivalent grant from the Government, so a donation of £5 means, in effect, an increase of £10 in the fund. In due course it is the intention to invite an Indian gentleman to join the Committee for non-European classes. This will be the first time that an Indian has been closely associated with the administration of University education in South Africa. This is worthy cause and we would therefore commend the appeal to our community.

Mixed Marriage Commission

Our contemporary the *Natal Mercury* in an editorial last week, dealing with the predicament that the Commission finds itself, described the agitation against mixed marriages as "hollow." A commission which finds itself that it cannot proceed with the work, because no one would come forward to tender evidence is certainly a farce. The money that has been spent in constituting the Commission could have been well spent in alleviating distress amongst a number of poor families. The agitation against mixed marriages was the most unprovoked attack

against the Indian, and the facts did not in any way sustain any of the harsh words that were said against him.

We had expected better from Mr. Pirow, there is no doubt, that the commission is his handiwork. The commission's inability to proceed with its work is a triumph for Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr who, all along was against the setting-up of a commission. South Africa will, in the eyes of the world, cut a sorry picture if she sets up a commission in response to an agitation which is just "much a do about nothing."

(Written by Ponnoosamy Ruthnam Pather to express the views of the
INDIAN OPINION, Phoenix.

The Vernacular

The Indian Eisteddfod that has been holding its sessions recently, has given us food for much thought. What struck one most was the absence of Gujerati and Hindi entrants. Nearly seventy-five per cent of the entries was from the Tamil section for which, no doubt they deserve our congratulations. The Gujerati and Hindi entries were negligible. What are we to conclude from this? It is either that these two sections were indifferent or that they have no sufficient grounding in their respective vernaculars as to enable them to come forward. We are inclined to the view that the Gujerati and the Hindi sections are not taking sufficient interest in educating their children in the vernacular. There is a growing tendency to disregard one's vernacular, and if this is permitted to grow, the identity of the Indian would, in a very short time, be lost for ever. If the vernacular is all lost is lost. However we also congratulate the few Hindi and Gujerati youths who entered into Vernacular Public Speaking and other literary classes.

The Indian Technical Classes

It is gratifying to learn that the classes that are being conducted by the Indian Technical Education Committee, have, of recent years, grown considerably. Mr. B. M. Narbeth, whose handiwork is the Natal Technical College, is interesting himself in the cause of Indian technical education with the

same keenness as he had shewn for the European Community. The classes are being conducted under different roofs. This is most unsatisfactory, and the sooner the committee has its own buildings, the better. Mr. A. Christopher who is the Vice-Chairman of the Committee informs that the negotiations are proceeding with the Durban Corporation for the acquisition of a suitable site for the erection of the Technical College for the Indians. In selecting the site we would ask the Committee to see that the site occupies a position which would easily be accessible to all. It is no use erecting the College in an unwanted and badly lit site. Rather the Committee carry on their classes as they are at present carrying on. The Municipality has plenty of land. The Committee would be well advised to take no refusal from the Corporation.

Armament Programme In Britain

It is a well known fact that the last European War of 1914-1918 brought chaos and no Nation considers she completed her defence programme. The race to increase armaments is being continued in full force. The *News Daily News* correspondent cables from London on April 20, that, "usually well-informed Government supporters are convinced that Sir John Simon will solve the major Budget problems without raising the income tax or surtax. But increased indirect taxation in the form of a modified luxury tax affecting all classes is expected. Beer, wine, spirits, tobacco, petrol motor cars and even tea may bear more taxation. It is expected that Sir John Simon will resort freely to borrowing to meet the cost of rearmament. The continued buoyancy of revenue will enable him to rely on about £30,000,000 extra from income tax as a result of good trading profits. It is understood that he has also drafted two special clauses aimed at making tax evasion more difficult by one-man companies formed abroad by residents in Britain."

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1938

The Federal Scheme In India

LAST Friday the Viceroy of India was to have met Mahatma Gandhi to consider the objections of the All India Congress to the Constitution of the Federal Scheme of Government in India. The interview was considered so important that Lord Linlithgow is reported to have put off a Easter Shikar trip which had been arranged for him. The outcome of that interview is not yet known. We cannot imagine Mahatma Gandhi yielding an inch from the stand that the All India Congress took at Wardha on February 4, 1938. On the other hand the British Government and the Government of India are firmly committed to the Federal Scheme and the Viceroy is determined to inaugurate it with as little delay as possible.

The Resolution adopted at Wardha is a lengthy one, but it is of sufficient importance to reproduce it in full in order that the full import of the objections raised by the Congress may be known:

"The Congress has rejected the new Constitution and declared that a constitution for India which can be accepted by the people must be based on independence and can only be framed by the people themselves by means of Constituent Assembly without the interference by any foreign authority. Adhering to this policy of rejection, the Congress has, however, permitted the formation in the Provinces of Congress Ministries with a view to strengthening the nation in its struggle for independence. In regard to the proposed Federation, no such consideration applies even provisionally, or for a period, and the imposition of this Federation will do grave injuries to India and tighten the bonds which hold her under the subjection of an Imperialist domination. This scheme of Federation excludes from the sphere

of responsibility the vital functions of a Government.

"This Congress is not opposed to the idea of federation, but a real federation must, even apart from the question of responsibility, consist of free units, enjoying more or less the same measure of freedom and civil liberty and representation by a democratic process of election. Indian States participating in the Federation should approximate to the Provinces in the establishment of representative institutions, responsible Government, civil liberties and the method of election to the Federal House. Otherwise Federation as it is now contemplated, will, instead of building Indian unity, encourage separatist tendencies and involve the State in internal and external conflict.

"The Congress, therefore, reiterates its condemnation of the proposed scheme and calls upon Provincial and local Congress Committees and the people generally as well as Provincial Governments and Ministries, to prevent its inauguration.

"In the event of an attempt being made to impose it, despite the declared will of the people, such an attempt must be combated in every way and the provincial governments and ministries must refuse to co-operate with it.

"In case such a contingency arises, the All India Congress Committee is authorised and directed to determine the line of action to be pursued in this regard."

This resolution has been passed not by a party, for, many have an utterly erroneous idea of the Congress being a party in the sense as it is applied in the Western World. The Congress is definitely not a party, and in all its resolutions it reflects the national will as well as that of the people of India. As an organisation the Congress has no parallel in the world, and the tremendous influence that it wields over the people of India is a factor that the

British Raj has to contend with. The Wardha resolution is therefore the will of the people.

As will be observed from the Resolution, the Congress is not opposed to Federation, but stresses the point that the Constitution must be framed by the people themselves without any interference from any foreign authority. The present Constitution has been framed in London and is being forced on to the people of India. Can anyone imagine the South Africa people accepting a Constitution framed by the people of Great Britain. Such an attempt will lead to a civil war.

It would be interesting to quote here some of the objections to Federation raised by Subhas Chandra Bose in his presidential address that he delivered at the Haripura Congress. He says that "one of the most objectionable features of the Federal Scheme relates to the commercial and financial safeguards in the new Constitution. Not only will the people continue to be deprived of any power over defence or foreign policy, but the major portion of the expenditure will also be entirely out of popular control. According to the budget of the Central Government for the year 1937-38, the army expenditure comes to £33,460,000 out of a total expenditure of £58,420,000—that is, roughly 57 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Central Government. It appears that the reserved side of the Federal Government which will be controlled by the Governor-General, will handle about 80 per cent. of the Federal expenditure. Moreover, bodies like the Reserve Bank and the Federal Railway authority which are already or which will be created, will work as *imperium in imperio*, uncontrolled by a Federal legislature. The legislature will be deprived of the power it possesses at present to direct and influence railway policy and it will not have any voice in determining

the currency and exchange policy of the country which has a vital bearing on its economic development."

A more categorical objection to the inauguration of a Federal Government under the present Constitution cannot be conceived

We are afraid that British diplomacy is at its wit's end. The astute mind of the Indian is too much for British diplomacy. Moreover the people of India have suffered so much at the hands of British Bureaucracy that it has become a sort of second nature to

them to look before they take a step further even to the extent of looking at the teeth of a gift horse.

No Government, be it Federal or any other system, unless it is a Government of the people by the people, will be accepted by the Indian Nation.

UNION CITIZENSHIP LAW CHANGES

IN an interview with *Die Vaderland*, the Premier, Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog stated that changes in the law regarding Union citizenship were being considered by the Department of External Affairs, and later the Cabinet would consider the introduction of legislation

Gen. Hertzog said that during the last Imperial Conference the question of the desirability of avoiding double citizenship or plurality of citizenship was discussed and a satisfactory agreement had been come to. This gave the Union the opportunity to change the law concerning Union citizenship so as to avoid cases of double citizenship.

Gen. Hertzog's attention was drawn to an assertion in the Nationalist Press that he had changed his attitude in regard to the question of the revision of the Union's law on nationality, an assertion that was based on a reply he gave to Mr. Coulter in Parliament.

Gen. Hertzog said that Mr. Coulter's question concerned the law regarding British nationality and the status of aliens in the Union—that is to say the law controlling common status—and he therefore limited his reply to this aspect of citizenship.

"I said," Gen. Hertzog continued, "that the Government contemplated no change in this law, as none was considered necessary. I never, however, referred to the law of 1927, concerning Union citizenship, which is altogether a different thing. It is this question that is getting attention at present."

Asked whether this question had not engaged the attention of his department for many years now and why such a long-time had passed before finality had been reached, the Premier replied that the question was involved and required considerable investigation. Furthermore, it was necessary and desirable to

consult other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations to prevent a Union citizen from being at the same time a citizen of another nation of the Commonwealth.

Gen. Hertzog cited the example of a person born in Canada and settling in the Union. Such a person had double citizenship, being a citizen of both lands. According to Canadian law he was a Canadian and according to the law in the Union he became a Union citizen after two years' domicile. Naturally, the Union could not deprive that individual of his Canadian citizenship, that could only be done by the Canadian Parliament.

"Double citizenship is undesirable," said Gen. Hertzog. "That is why the Union broached the question at the last Imperial Conference. There has been a long delay in settling this question, but the result justifies it."

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

VIEWS OF AN INDIAN YOUTH

TO THE EDITOR "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—You discuss in your leading article of April 1, the various Indian youth organisations, and quite rightly, point out their weaknesses. There are the Muslim Institute, the Hindu Youth Club, the Durban Indian Branch of the South African Youth Movement and the Natal Indian Youth League. Where, I ask, is the necessity for so many organisations? Does the existence of these bodies help to promote the cause of Indians in South Africa?

The Natal Indian Youth League is a purely political body. There is question of its need. Does not the South African Indian Congress, incorporated in which is the Natal Indian Congress, strive for the political betterment of Indians in South Africa? The Natal Indian Youth League will be well advised to amalgamate with the Natal Indian Congress. By doing so the Youth League will not only be able to participate in politics on an equal footing with the older generation, but they will also be pro-

moting the cause of unity—the crying need of all Indians, particularly South African Indians.

A body which is a youth movement in its true sense is the South African Youth Movement. It embraces all the aspects of life: social, economical, industrial and educational. It is not a political organisation, therefore it does not take part in active politics. Its members may take part in politics, but not under the aegis of the movement. The discussing and debating of political questions is permitted. Such an organisation will serve the needs of the Indian community admirably; we have the Congress for a political organisation.

Further there is no distinction between the various religions—Christians, Mohammedans, Hindus and Parsees are members,—a truly liberal organisation. If the Hindu Youth Club on the one hand, and the Muslim Institute on the other, were to join hands with the South African Youth

Movement, then only, could we Indians have achieved tolerance and unity. Religious differences having been thrust into the background, we would have the road open to genuine broadmindedness. Then will the position of Indians in South Africa be improved a hundredfold—nay, a thousandfold—for is not Unity Strength?

I appeal to all fellow Indian youths, Hindu and Mohammedan, Christian and Parsee, male and female, to unite and form one solid United Front—one sound Youth organisation.

The world situation to day is chaotic anything might happen, our very existence is threatened. We must be strong to exist, and to be strong we must possess Unity. We must attain the unification of all the superficially diverse sections of our community. Let us emulate the shining example of the National Congress of India—Let us unite. "United we stand: Divided we fall."

Yours, etc., YEMINDY

Things In General

Anglo-Indian Trade

IN connection with negotiations for a new trade agreement between the United Kingdom and India, a delegation representing the United Kingdom cotton industry left for India on April 21 at the invitation of the Government of India to enter into discussions with unofficial advisers to the Indian trade delegation with a view to arriving at a basis of agreement which would be satisfactory to the cotton industries of both countries and which could be submitted for the consideration of both Governments.

Gandhiji Sees Viceroy

A message from New Delhi dated April 14 states:—The fate of the federal scheme for India is considered to rest on the outcome of the talks arranged to take place here tomorrow between the Viceroy (Lord Lithlithgow) and Mr. Gandhi. Political circles regard the meeting as of paramount significance in view of the consistent hostility expressed against the scheme by Congress and of the fact that the Viceroy is reported to be put off his pre-arranged Easter shikar (hunting) trip to invite Mr. Gandhi to the capital. As the British Government and the Government of India are firmly committed to the federal scheme (which is due to be introduced in 1940) the Viceroy is determined to push towards completion as quickly possible to-morrow's talks, which will presumably be concerned with consideration of Congress objections, with a view to arriving at a better understanding and, if possible, a compromise on points of difference.

A later message says the interview between the Viceroy and Gandhiji lasted for one hour and forty minutes.

Arya Prithinithi Sabha

The 13th annual general meeting of the Arya Prithinidhi Sabha (Natal), was held recently and the following were elected officials for the ensuing year:— Patron: Mahatma Narain Swami; President: Mr. Basdew Bodasingh; hon. secretary: Mr. D. G. Satya Deva; asst. hon. secretary: Mr. H. Maghraj; hon. treasurer: Mr. M. Moonoo; hon. auditor: Mr. S. L. Singh. After the usual customary business, the past President Mr. B. A. Magraj reviewed the Sabha's work for the year, and discussed mainly on the subject of the erection of the Vedic Temple, which the Sabha has undertaken. The land for the purpose has been purchased for £3,000 in Carlisle street, Durban, and there is to be erected on this ground a three storey building, comprising a hall, Vedic Temple and residential flats, which is estimated, will cost £7,000. A sum of

£2,069 has already been collected towards this amount.

Witwatersrand Indian

Commercial Employees Union

The above Union has now been formed for the benefit and purpose of uniting all the trade employees on the Witwatersrand. The principle is to control unemployment, standard of wages, settling disputes in the trade, obtain fair competition for both employer and employee, sick fund and arrange for lectures and social welfare amongst the members. At the inaugural meeting of the Union held on April 13, Mr. Y. G. M. Bhajee and Mr. Essop Mahomed, acting chairman and acting secretary respectively were authorised to call a general meeting of the Union, to be held at the Patidar Hall, Terrace Road, Johannesburg, on Sunday afternoon, May 8, at 2.30 p.m. sharp, for the purpose of transacting the business as set out in the agenda, a copy of which may be obtained upon application to

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the above-mentioned officials, at 27, Market Street, Johannesburg. It is requested that all employees on the Witwatersrand attend this very important meeting, which is for the benefit of all employer and unemployed.

Industrial Conferences

Mr. David Ramchuran, a well-known sportsman of Durban, and the vice-chairman of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union of Natal, has left Durban by the S. A. Airways on Saturday last, where he was seen off by many friends and relatives. Mr. Ramchuran is to attend the conference of the South African Trade and Labour Council and the conference of the Furniture Workers' Union of South Africa, "National Union," both of which are to be held at East London.

Wedding In Durban

The wedding of Miss Prodhun Devi to Mr. D. Roopanand Arya took place on Sunday, April 17 at the bride's residence, 17, May Street. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Purmasir of the Durban Electric Mineral Water Works. Mr. Purmasir is a well known Indian and is respected by both Indians and Europeans. The bridegroom is the

son of Mr. and late Mrs. Dhonday Shah of Rossburgh. He is the Sangeeth Master of the Arya Sangeeth Mundal. Mr. Roopanand visited India last year, where he took a course in Indian art and music. The ceremony was most picturesque being solemnised by Pandit R. B. Maharaj of Maritzburg and Pandit Thulsiram of Durban. There was a large assemblage of about 1,500 people from all parts of the Union including distinguished Europeans and Indians. The parties were recipients of felicitations and gifts from friends not only in this country but also from abroad, which was a tangible proof of the universal popularity of the contracting parties. The ceremony was followed by a sumptuous repast and a concert in honour of the bride and bridegroom.

Indian Gaol Reform

Prisons in the United Provinces in India will be worth living in if the reported recommendations of a committee on gaol reforms are carried out. The recommendations include: Permission to prisoners to sing for 30 minutes daily after they are locked up; radio to be installed in what are known as "star" class gaols and in Borstal Institution, and gramophones to such "star" class prisoners who like them; compulsory education to prisoners up to the age of 45; moral teaching by a Hindu and a Moslem teacher; introduction of in-door games and electrification of one central prison each year; lastly, greater variety in gaol diet.

Mount Edgecombe Festival

It is estimated that 30,000 people attended the Indian festival held recently under the auspices of Natal Estates Ltd. at Mount Edgecombe. This was the 48th meeting of its kind. One of the main features was the garlanding of the heads of the Natal Estates Ltd., including Mr. W. A. Campbell, Directing Manager and of Mr. J. W. Bower, the Estates Manager. The festival was held for the purposes of raising funds for the building of a temple. Up to eight years ago the management of Natal Estates Ltd. deducted 2s. 6d. from the wages of every Indian on their pay roll, the sum thus obtained being paid into the Temple Fund. The Temple that has been built as a result of these activities, is considered to be the finest in Natal.

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A WOMAN CASTIGATES YOUTH

MRS. ATHEELUTCHMEE CHETTY, a prominent member of the Andhra community, addressed a large gathering of Indians who graced her sister's wedding at Mayville. A fluent speaker, she spoke in her mother-tongue, Telugu.

She deplored the destructive attitude adopted by the average Indian youth. What was necessary, she declared, was that youth should not content himself by criticising only, but his criticisms should be followed by constructive and progressive alternatives or remedies. She appealed to Indian youth to resort to constructive criticisms which must result in the advancement of their community. Purely destructive criticism will cause division, and will never contribute towards the progress of a people.

The average Indian parents to-day, she stated, endured great hardships and

sacrificed necessities of life to be able to send their children to school, so that they might enjoy that education which was denied them. So highly do they value education, that they are prepared to pay the price of such a noble sacrifice to send their children to school.

Yet the average child is a gross ingrate. He repays that consideration by attacking the customs, religious ceremonies and beliefs of his people. He makes no attempt to understand or study these customs, ceremonies, etc., but because they are in conflict with the Western ideas he imbibed in school, he must needs belittle them. Because he is educated, and because his scholastic career has saturated him with Western opinions, he attempts to cast away his heritage without even trying to understand them. Such an attitude she stated, must inevitably result in the deterioration and degeneration of the

Indian community. One way of gaining a clearer understanding, a truer significance of the various rites, customs, ceremonies etc., would be, she suggested, by a comprehensive study of the vernacular. Unfortunately, the education of Indians in this respect was sadly neglected. She implored all fathers to give their children the opportunity of learning the mother-tongue. She particularly mentioned the Telugu. She implored all Andhra parents to encourage their children in the study of their mother-tongue.

She concluded by again appealing to youth to come forward and assume the responsibilities of their community. They were intelligent and well educated and they should utilize their education by doing sound constructive work for the community. The future of Indians in South Africa depended upon them.

The Sporting World

S.A. Cricket Tour Of India

IN connection with the proposed tour of India by a South African non-European cricket team during the early part of next year, Mr. Cassim Anglia, the organiser of the tour, who has been in communication with the All-India Cricket Board of Control, has received a letter from the secretary of the board, Mr. A. S. de Mello, outlining the terms on which the South African tour can be arranged. Mr. Mello, who welcomes the idea, informs Mr. Anglia that India will do everything possible to make the visit a success. The All-India cricket secretary suggests that the team tour India between November, 1938 and February, 1939, and asks for further details of the players' ages and performances in the Union. Mr. De Mello states that the travelling expenses of the South African team to and from South Africa and in India will have to be borne by the South African authorities. The Indian board, however, will give a guarantee of Rs. 30,000, plus maintenance of the team at all centres where matches are to be played. "On the team's arrival in India," he says, "we will arrange for you to pay half the second class railway fare throughout the tour". Mr. De Mello suggests a fixture card of 22 matches in the principal centres of British India.

Football Official Retires

Mr. O. J. Christopher, for many years president of the Newcastle and District Indian Football Association, has resigned, and at a special meeting of the association his resignation was accepted with much regret. Mr. N. P. Naidoo was elected

president and Mr. S. Bhoodram was appointed secretary and treasurer, with Mr. B. V. Abboo as assistant.

Patel's Indo-European Football Club

An interesting football match was played at Christania on Sunday between the Patel's Indo-European Football Club of Maquassi and the Christania Combined Football Club of Christania. After a thrilling and exciting play, the Maquassi team scored the first goal before interval. On resuming, Christania was awarded a penalty kick, which resulted in a draw. From then onwards, Maquassi remained on their territory; just before the final whistle, scored another goal. Thus, the match resulted in a win for the Maquassi team by 2 goals to 1. Mr. A. Rabany, secretary of the visiting team wishes to thank the officials and members of the home team for the kind hospitality and sporting spirit shown to his team during the visit.

Schmeling Knecks Out American

Max Schmeling knocked out Steve Dudas, the American heavyweight, at Hamburg, in the fifth round of a contest following the Fourn-Neusel fight. After Dudas had received severe punishment and had been floored several times by the German his second threw in the towel in the fifth round as Dudas was being counted out. Dudas was bleeding and groggy. Dudas started briskly enough and got in several blows to the body at the beginning of the bout, but these failed to ruffle Schmeling. Later on Dudas was troubled to a large extent by Schmeling's searching left and he covered up so hastily that the crowd laughed.

In the third round the American took a count of five as a result of a right swing to the face, but he covered up well enough to last out the round. Schmeling handed out more punishment in the fourth round, dropping Dudas for counts of three and four with rights to the heart. Van der Walt To Take Complete Rest-

In a six-round contest at East London on Saturday night South African and Empire heavy-weight wrestling champion, Johannes van der Walt, beat Mark Hoesly by one fall to nil. Van der Walt mule-kicked Hoesly out of the ring and the latter was unable to return. Van der Walt has now announced his intention of taking a complete rest from wrestling.

Non-Stop Wrestling At Capetown

Two 60 minutes non-stop wrestling contests were held before a good crowd in the City Hall on April 13. In the first, George Pencheff beat Clem Lawrence by one pin fall to nil, obtained 10 minutes before the end. In the second, which was marked by much "rough stuff," Jack Wontworth beat Ed. Marshall by one submission fall to nil, gained 20 minutes before the end, after some extremely heavy tackling by the former. Marshall had Wontworth in difficulties at the end when the gong saved the latter.

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TRANSVAAL INDIAN CONGRESS

A general meeting of Transvaal Indians will be held at Osrin's Picture Palace, cor. Wolhuter and Marshall Streets, on Sunday, May 8, at 2.15 p.m. Agenda: (1) Secretarial and Financial Report; (2) Election of Officials; and (3) General.

S. M. NANA
Hon. Secretary.

Obituary

The Late Mr. V. Manickum Achary

ONE of the largest and most representative gathering of Indians seen in Durban, attended the funeral of the late Mr. V. Manickum Achary at his residence in Greyville, and at the family graveyard in Sea-Cow-Lake Road, on Tuesday April 5, 1938. Relatives and friends from all parts of Natal came to pay their respects to the passing of yet another pioneer. Many telegrams and letters of condolence arrived from all parts of the Union. The chief mourners were the four sons, daughters, grand-daughters and other relatives. Mr. Achary was a pioneer Indian settler of Natal, having come in the early part of the year 1884 as a carpenter and blacksmith by trade. He originally came from Madurai, in South India, his birth-place, where he also leaves a very large circle of relatives and friends. He has since visited India in 1892 and again in 1929. Throughout his life he was a very generous and charitable-minded person and a keen sportsman in his early days. For many years he was an active committee member of the Shree Vaithianatha Easvarar Temple and was a popular personality in the Indian community.

Death Of Mr. Nanjee Rana

The death occurred at the age of 53, of Mr. Nanjee Rana, on Thursday, March 31, 1938. He was a popular figure among all sections of the population, and his loss to the Indian community has cast a gloom over Bulawayo. A large crowd attended the cremation ceremony at the cemetery. The deceased leaves behind him his widow and a large family to mourn his death. Mr. Nanjee Rana was a pioneer of the Indian community in Southern Rhodesia. He came to Rhodesia in 1899 and stayed at Salisbury for two years, after which, he trekked to Bulawayo in an ox-wagon, where he commenced a laundry business, which developed rapidly. He had under his employment a large Indian staff. He also took a keen interest in public affairs during the early days, and was an active member of the British Indian Association.

Death Of Mrs. Sewshunker Paramunsee

The death occurred after a couple of weeks' illness, of Mrs. Sewsunker Paramunsee, of Chakas Kraal, Natal. She peacefully passed away at her residence on Thursday, April 14, 1938. The burial took place at the family cemetery at Etete, Groutville, on Friday. She leaves her husband and a baby girl to mourn their loss.

Thanks

Mr. Amod E. Moola and family, of Messrs. M. M. Amod & Co. (Pty.) Ltd., of Ladysmith, desire to express their deep appreciation to relatives and friends for messages of sympathy and condolence in their sad bereavement.

Colonial Born & Settlers' Indian Association

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association will be held at the Hindu Tamil Institute, Cross Street, Durban, on Sunday, May 15 at 2-30 p.m. for the transaction of the following business: Agenda: (1) Minutes; (2) Report of Joint Hon. Secretaries; (3) Amendments to Constitution; (4) Election of Office-bearers; (5) Any other matters competent to the discussion at the meeting; (6) General.

S. L. SINGH } Jt. Hon.
P. R. PATHER } Secretaries.
D. S. CHETTY }

NOTICE No. 205 of 1938

CITY OF DURBAN

Umgeni River Water Scheme

Pursuant to the provisions of "The Durban Waterworks (Private) Act 1937," No. 20 of 1937, and the directions as to service of notices made by the itinerant Water Court Judge at Durban on the first day of July, 1937, notice is hereby given to all riparian owners, as defined in Act No. 8 of 1912 as amended by Act No. 46 of 1934, who may be affected by the matter to be determined by the Ordinary Water Court specially constituted in terms of Section 27 of Act No. 8 of 1912, pursuant to the provisions of Section 8 (1) of Act No. 20 of 1937, that such Court will sit in the Law Courts, Durban, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of June, 1938, at the hour of 10 in the forenoon, when any such riparian owner may appear to be heard upon the matter to be determined.

The matter to be determined by the said Water Court is what quantity of water shall be passed each day through the City Council's storage works, i.e. the dam and all works connected therewith, for the use of riparian owners between the dam and sea in terms of Section 7 of Act No. 20 of 1937.

If any riparian owner as aforesaid do not attend, either in person or by his agent, attorney or counsel, at the time and place abovementioned, such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

Any such riparian owner who desires to be heard before the Court is hereby required to signify to the undersigned in writing, not later than seven days before the date fixed for the sitting of the Court, his or her objections.

O. O. U. KAYS,
Registrar of Water Courts (North).
25th March, 1938.

NOTICE No. 206 of 1938

CITY OF DURBAN

Umgeni River Water Scheme

It is notified in terms of Section 28 (3) of Act No. 8 of 1912 and the Regulations that the following Assessor has been selected to sit as member of the Water Court, along with the Judge and an Engineer nominated by the Minister:—

WILLIAM PEARCE, of Lower Illovo, Natal.

Any person concerned is required, in case he objects to the said Assessor, to give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of this Court on or before the second day of May, 1938, failing which notice he will be held to waive all right of objection.

His objection must state the cause for which he objects which may be one or more of the following:—

- (1) Consanguinity or affinity within the fourth degree to any of the parties or to any person who has a personal interest in the result of the application.
- (2) Having directly or indirectly an interest in the result of the application.
- (3) For having previously deliberately expressed an opinion as to the merits of the application.
- (4) Personal enmity between any party and the Assessor.

It is further notified that within four and twenty hours after the lodging of his objection he, or some agent by him authorized in writing, shall lodge with the said Registrar an affidavit setting out the facts in support of his objection, failing which his objection will be disallowed.

O. O. U. KAYS,
Registrar of the Water Courts (North).

Office of Water Court,
Palace of Justice, Pretoria.
25th March, 1938.