

Indian Opinion

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN ENGLISH AND GUJARATI

No. 49—VOL. XIII. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1915.

Registered at the G. P. O. as a Newspaper
PRICE ONE PENNY

FAREWELL TO THE BEARER COMPANY

SUNDAY last was a great day for the men of the Indian Bearer Company. By kind permission of the Commanding Officer, Major Briscoe, they were able to accept the invitation of Mr. Parsee Rustomjee to dinner. During the morning the men came along and readily lent a hand with the great preparations that were going on. It was a merry party. Huge cooking pots were boiling away on fires in the yard and by noon the curry and rice was ready. In the hall adjoining, tables were laid for 250 guests, including the Ambulance men, who occupied the two centre tables. The decorations, in the capable hands of Mr. S. Emamally, were very effective. About forty waiters and other voluntary workers did their part well. At the cross table at the head of the room were the European guests and leading Indians. Mr. F. A. Laughton, K.C. occupied the chair and was supported by Col. Wylie on the right and Major Briscoe on the left, and amongst other invited guests were: Messrs. R. H. Wisely, O. Siedle, G. Mackeurton, Capl. Dunning, Mr. F. C. Daugherty, Mr. Findley (*Natal Mercury*), Mr. West Mr. Whyte and Sergt.-Major Caddick (instructor to the Corps). The Indian community of Durban was well represented and there were also present visitors from Maritzburg, Newcastle and other places.

Mr. Rustomjee's Speech

Mr. Rustomjee, after a few words of personal welcome to the guest, asked Mr. S. Emamally to read the following speech on his behalf:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I can assure you that it is a very great pleasure and privilege to meet so many citizens of Durban here to-day and your presence is ample remuneration for any little trouble I have been put to in connection with this gathering. By the presence of prominent Europeans we are enabled to feel that, putting aside all our racial or other differences, we are all one in heart in our loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emper-r. At a time like this we realise how slight is the difference between a European and an Indian. We are inclined to forget, at least for the time being, that we labour under grievous disabilities under the laws of this country. But these, for the moment, we can afford to put on one side in order to whole-heartedly join in wishing Godspeed to our gallant Ambulance Corps, who are about to depart for the front on their errand of mercy. Personally, I am glad that the Indian community of South Africa is being represented in this great war, not by fighting men, but by helpers of the wounded and dying. Nothing could be nobler or more in keeping with the spirit of the community which is essentially a peaceful one. I wish them all good luck in their undertaking and I trust they will be loyal to their worthy Commander, whom I know to be a very kind, at the same time just and firm, leader. We shall anxiously await news of how the Indian Bearer Company is carrying out its arduous duties, and we eagerly anticipate the time when they

will receive the greatest honour that they can hope for, namely, the well-deserved praise and thanks of their Commanding Officer, Major Briscoe.

"I may be forgiven, I think, if I briefly refer to the magnificent part India is playing in the war. Men and millions are lavishly given and apparently there is no limit to the enormous sacrifices she is capable of making for the sake of the Empire. But we must also remember that there are 300 millions in India and we in South Africa are a small community. If we send two Companies of Stretcher Bearers we are doing more in proportion than India with its contribution of half a million men.

"We remember with pride and satisfaction that this is not the first occasion on which South African Indians have done 'their bit' for the Empire. Did not our esteemed countryman, Mr. Gandhi, lead his brave men to Spion Kop and there do noble work for the British against the Boers? And when the Native rebellion broke out in 1906, were they not again ready to throw down their work and go forth to danger and hardship? It was the privilege of these men to bear tenderly the body of the noble son of Lord Roberts on its last journey. Such is the work of the Bearer Company. Let no man say that it is menial or unworthy.

"We miss the presence here to-day of our worthy Mayor, Mr. Nicholson, and the Town Clerk, Mr. Henderson, who have been called away on important public business to Capetown. Likewise our esteemed friend and well-wisher, the Hon. Marshall Campbell, who is at present on his way from the Cape. These gentlemen are heart and soul with us in our efforts to assist the Empire in its time of need. I am asked to say, on their behalf, that they very much regret not being able to be present here to-day and personally bid farewell to our brave volunteers. We greatly appreciate their kindly interest in our affairs and we are confident that the matter of the allowances to dependents will receive their careful attention. It could not be in better hands.

"Finally, I have just a word to say to the young Colonial-born Indians who have joined the Corps. You are now engaged in an undertaking that will demand all the discipline and the training of the football and cricket field—and more. Here it is a question of saving life. Everything will depend upon the spirit in which you go about your duties. Let there be no mere time-serving. Every man to his post, knowing that, by one moment's neglect, a life may be sacrificed. My only regret is that I am not a younger man so that I, too, might go with you and engage in this splendid work. In Quartermaster-Sergeant Christopher you have a man accustomed to command your movements by means of the referee's whistle, and just as you have obeyed that signal without question, in the true spirit of the sportsman, so you will, I am sure, obey the command when it comes to advance to a post of danger. Then will be the true test of your sportsmanship. I am confident that you

will not disappoint us. We, who are left behind, will not forget you, and with the help of the Mayor and other European friends, we promise you that those loved ones you have left in our charge shall not want for necessities of life so long as we have hands to work with and breath remaining in our bodies.

"Farewell, and God bless you all!"

Mr. Laughton

The chairman, in a very sincere speech, congratulated the men upon the step they had taken. He was glad that the Indian community of Natal were desirous of doing their share. They had in India a magnificent example, of which they had all reason to be proud. He said to the young men that they would find, as they grew older, that the noblest thing in life was to do one's duty. If they failed in that, then they would go down to the grave disappointed and ignoble men. The part which had been given to the Bearer Corps to play was an onerous and responsible one. They would have to face many a danger in East Africa and his parting words to them were: "May God help you to do your duty in the midst of danger and difficulty, and may He bring you safely to your homes again."

Col. Wylie impressed upon the men the need for obedience to their officers. He remembered the good work done by the Stretcher-bearer Corps under Mr. Gandhi and urged the men to follow that example and they would reflect credit on themselves and on their country.

Mr. Haji Dawad Mahomed, who spoke in Hindustani to the men, his remarks being interpreted by Mr. Rooknudin, said that day was one of the proudest in the history of the Indians in South Africa. He thanked Mr. Rustomjee for his kind invitation. The only complaint he had against him was that he had put too many chillies in the curry. (Laughter).

Mr. G. H. Miankhan, who was interpreted by Mr. S. Ebnamally, expressed the conviction that the men would uphold the traditions of their race, as had been done by their countrymen in Europe.

Mr. Wisely recalled the time he spent, in his early days, in Madras, when he learned a good deal about the Indian Empire which he had carried with him all the rest of his life. He wished them Godspeed and a safe return.

Mr. R. N. Moodley (Maritzburg) addressed a few remarks to the members in Tamil.

Mr. A. H. Peters referred to the splendid response made to their efforts made on the occasion of the recent "Flower Day," when the street collections amounted to the handsome total of £130. He paid a tribute to Mrs. P. Davis, Lady Myslop, and other ladies who took an active part in the organising. The amount would be handed over to the Commanding Officer towards the Corps fund.

Mr. S. R. Naidoo, on behalf of the Maritzburg Indian Comforts Committee, handed over to Major Briscoe a cheque for the above amount.

Mr. West spoke of the good feeling existing between the Australian, Canadian and Indian soldiers at the front, and referred to the "new angle of vision" manifest through the newspapers of Australia and Canada in their reference to India's claim to be consulted in the affairs of the Empire.

Mr. P. K. Desai gave an interesting survey of India's great part in the war and showing the enormous sum spent annually by India for the upkeep of the British Army in that country.

Major Briscoe, who received an ovation on rising, said that he did not think it was wise to say much at present. When they returned they would be in a better position to talk. He returned thanks on behalf of the Bearer Company and himself, for the magnificent send-off they had been given that day. He also expressed thanks to Mr. Rustomjee for his kindness and for many other kindnesses the Corps had received at the hands of himself and other Indians while he was on his lonely vigil at Stamford Hill. Major Briscoe further asked

Messrs. Peters and Naidoo to convey to the Maritzburg Indian community his best thanks for the handsome cheque which they had handed him for the Corps fund for the provision of necessary comforts while on active service.

Quartermaster-Sergt. Christopher said he agreed with the Major, that this was not the time to say much. He emphasised the need for co-operation amongst the men if they wished to distinguish themselves, and laid stress on the necessity of having non-commissioned officers whom they could trust and respect. Then only would they be able to do their best.

Cheers for Major Briscoe, the corps, and Mr. Rustomjee concluded the proceedings. The men were then photographed, and soon after left for the camp by means of two special tramcars provided by the host.

Finger Prints

In the Natal Division of the Supreme Court on the 6th instant, the resumed hearing of the case of N. B. Naik v. the Licensing Officer of Maritzburg was concluded.

This was a matter which had been adjourned from the October, 1915, term to allow of notice to be given to the Attorney General, the question having been raised as to the Governor-General being represented.

The appellant asked for an order directing the Licensing Officer to issue him a retail dealer's licence, in terms of the decision of the Town Council on 14th day of September, 1915. The Licensing Officer thereupon called upon the applicant to furnish his finger-prints for identification purposes in accordance with regulation 17 of Government Notice 648 of 1909, framed under Act 18 of 1897, which the applicant refused to do, contending that the regulation was *ultra vires* of the Act.

Mr. Advocate Janion, with him Mr. A. H. Hime, for the applicant.

The Attorney-General, on whom notice of application had been served, informed the Court that he had deputed Mr. Kufal to appear on his behalf.

Mr. Janion: The question to be decided is whether section 17 of the Regulations framed under Act 18, 1897, is *ultra vires* or not. The Court has to decide an important question affecting a great number of the trading community in this Province. The applicant is well educated, has been in the Province a long time, and has kept the books of several merchants in this town. The applicant having signed the application form in English, the Licensing Officer exceeded his discretion in insisting on the applicant giving his finger-prints. This practice is only being used as against the Asiatic classes.

Mr. Janion asked the Court to consider whether this regulation was reasonably necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act. Parliament never intended to give such powers, which interfere with the rights of a class of the community. The discretion must be used properly, not arbitrarily, but justly and for the object intended by the Legislature (*Smith v. Germiston Municipality* (1908) T.S., on page 250).

Mr. Janion asked the Court to hold that apart from the merits of the applicant's case, the regulation is *ultra vires* in that it deals harshly with a certain class of the community.

Mr. Kufal contended that a licence is not obtained until it is signed by the Licensing Officer and handed over.

The only objection is the question of identification. The Judge-President gave the judgment. The applicant, who is an Indian, applied to the Licensing Officer for a retail licence and was refused. On appeal to the Council the licence was granted. The Licensing Officer required the applicant to give his thumb-prints in terms of Regulation 17.

The Licensing Officer was wrong in stating that he was unable to issue the licence until he had received

the thumb-prints, because the power given by Regulation 17 is discretionary, therefore the attitude of the Licensing Officer was that he refused to issue the licence. The appellant contends that the Regulation as regards the thumb-print is *ultra vires* of the Act. All the authorities go to show that the Courts will hold that by-laws are *ultra vires* which act harshly on a class of the community.

The learned Judge dealt with the facts of the case.

In any event the by-law was unreasonable because it places in the hands of the Licensing Officer an arbitrary power which was not contemplated by the legislature. It is not in the power of the Licensing Officer to insist on the production of the thumb-prints of any person, Indian or European. The regulation is only exercised by the Licensing Officer in connection with Indians. The regulation is *ultra vires* of the Act, and the Licensing Officer should issue the licence to applicant as directed by the Council without requiring the production of the finger-prints.

Order made accordingly.—*Natal Witness*.

From the Editor's Chair

FAREWELL TO THE BEARER COMPANY

When these lines appear in print, we expect that the Indian Bearer Company will have left the shores of Natal for East Africa. It was understood, when the Corps was formed, that it would not be sent there, but to one of the battle-fronts of Europe. We now understand that the Imperial authorities have desired that it should go to East Africa. In this theatre of war, therefore, there will be European troops consisting of British and Dutch South Africans, Cape Coloured men, South African Indians, troops from England, Indian regiments and it is possible that Australians will be found there also. Such a congregation of different units of the Empire will be a dramatic spectacle from a military point of view and a glowing example of the solidarity of the group of nations forming that Empire. It is a pity that anything should mar the beauty and harmony of this wonderful army. One would imagine that these men would all be placed on an equal footing. They are all under the direct control of the War Office. And yet in the matter of pay and allowances there is a very wide difference between them. The Australian will receive 6s. per day, the white South African 3s., the Coloured South African and the British "Tommy" 1s., and the British Indian 7½d. In fixing the pay of South African Indians at the rate paid to the Indian sepoy the Home Government have been less than fair. The Indian soldier is a born soldier; he is accustomed to that life and in India 7½d. per day is something whilst in South Africa it is next to nothing. Moreover, Indians born in South Africa have become accustomed to a different standard of living, in some cases quite equal to that of many Europeans. And whilst the Union Parliament have just voted an amount to increase the pay of the South African contingent to the amount stated above, no one suggested any increase for Indians, although the Indian community is called upon to help pay, by means of taxation, this increase to Europeans. The Indian community remains very quiet, but it must not be supposed that our people are so stupid as not to be able to see through this arrangement. There is the Governor-General's Fund from which voluntary contributions will be made towards the maintenance of the families of those who are risking their lives. We hope that those responsible for the allotments will see that

fair treatment is given. We are not alone, however, in thinking that it is the duty of the State to provide for such needs and not private charity. Taking into consideration this uncalled-for discrimination, great credit is due to those 114 young men for coming forward as they have done. We believe that there are men at present holding back on principle from joining the second Company. Such men would be the greatest asset. Is it yet too late to remedy the mistake? We join in the chorus of good wishes to our brave men who have gone to represent us and we feel confident that they will prove themselves to be worthy of the trust placed in them.

MORE "SYMPATHETIC" ADMINISTRATION

Our readers will remember the unhappy case of the boy Ahmed, son of Goolam Mahomed Kadodia, dealt with in these columns not very long ago. Then we had the unpleasant task of explaining how, owing to a legal technicality, a father had been robbed of the society of his son, and how the Minister had declined to exercise his discretion and had refused to perform the common act of humanity of allowing the boy to remain with his father in the Transvaal. It will be seen from our columns in this issue that the Government have now thought fit, after putting the father to tremendous expense, to rob him of the amount deposited by him in respect of the boy's temporary permit, on a trivial pretext, which has not even the virtue of common honesty. We do not propose to offer any further comment upon this despicable incident, for the correspondence speaks for itself. We trust that all the parties concerned on the side of the Government are satisfied with the havoc they have wrought, and that the community is content with this example of "sympathetic" administration. We can only say that, if the Indian community sits down under this, it will deserve the contempt of all right-minded persons, and it will also have deserved the "sympathetic" treatment that a generous and considerate Government is meting out to it.

A FLAGRANT INSULT

It has been said by thoughtful Indians that if ever a Viceroy deserved a memorial, it was surely the apocryptic Lord Curzon; for perhaps no other ruler of India did so much to crystallise national sentiment in India. We propose to open a subscription for the erection of a memorial, during his lifetime and tenure of office, to Clarence Willfred Cousins, the acting Principal Immigration Officer, in the Transvaal, for we are convinced that no person is so well qualified as he to consolidate the Transvaal Indian community in a common stand for the maintenance of its self-respect. We have enumerated, during these last few weeks, instance after instance of fresh attacks made by Mr. Cousins upon that self-respect, but perhaps the climax has been reached by his latest demand for photographs of Indian wives. There are no doubt individual members of the community, urged on by interested permit agents and under threat of the imposition of further hardships by the Immigration Officer, who will comply with this outrageous and insulting demand. There are always cowards in every community, just as there are sometimes gentlemen holding office in the Immigration Department, but such exceptional individuals will deserve the reward that sooner or later falls to the coward and the betrayer of his brother. We await with interest the reply that all decent members of the community will give to Mr. Cousins's latest attempt to express the disgust that must obviously revolt his soul at the tragic fate that compels him to be associated, even officially, with so despicable a people as British Indians. On no other hypothesis than that of utter distaste for his task and for the people with whom he is obliged to come into official contact, can we explain this latest effort to humiliate the Indian community.

More Robbery

Mr. Goolam Mahomed Kadodia, of Rustenburg, received the following letter, dated the 20th October last from Mr. C. W. Cousins, Acting Principal Immigration Officer, Pretoria :—

"With reference to your letter of the 6th instant I forward herewith warrant voucher in your favour for the sum of £15 being refund of the amount deposited by you in December 1914 to cover the cost of the appeal to the Immigration Board of Ahmed Goolam.

"The sum of £10 which stood as a deposit upon the appellant's temporary permit No. 382 was confiscated and paid into revenue on the 27th July last because the conditions of the permit had not been complied with. I regret therefore that I am unable to refund the amount in question."

On the 29th October, Mr. Polak addressed the Immigration Officer as under :—

"Your letter No. 29/E/21431 of the 20th instant addressed to my client Mr. Goolam Mahomed Kadodia, has been handed to me for reply, and I am to acknowledge the receipt of warrant voucher in my client's favour for the sum of £15 being the refund of the amount deposited by him in respect of the appeal before the Immigration Board.

"With reference to the second paragraph of your letter, it is not understood. On the 17th July last the Acting Secretary for the Interior addressed a letter to me informing me that he was obtaining further information in this case from your predecessor, and that I would later be communicated with. Mr. Chamney was aware not only from this but from verbal representations made by me that the boy Ahmed was appealing for special consideration of his case to the Minister, and it was not until the 19th August that a further letter was addressed to me by the Acting Secretary for the Interior informing me that after further consideration the previous decision in this case by the Minister could not be reversed.

"It would appear, therefore, first, that the Temporary Permit should have been extended by your Department until after the Minister's final decision had become known, and secondly, that it was contrary to the spirit of the negotiations then proceeding, and which were within the knowledge of your predecessor, that the deposit upon the Temporary Permit was confiscated on the 27th July.

"In the circumstances I beg to request that a refund be made at an early date."

Mr. Cousins replied on November 1st, as follows :—

"With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo in respect to the estreating of the deposit on certain temporary permit issued to Ahmed Goolam who has now left the Province, I have to say that the circumstances of the case as indicated in my papers scarcely bear out the contention made by you in favour of a refund of this deposit. It is quite clear that the conditions of the temporary permit were not fulfilled; that there was delay in securing the removal of your client from this Province and that his whereabouts at any rate at one time were not known to the Department, whereas he was required to keep in touch with this office. I regret therefore I cannot make any recommendation in respect to the refund asked for."

On the 5th November, Mr. Polak again addressed the Officer in the following terms :—

"I am in receipt of your letter No. 42/E/21431 of the 1st instant for which I beg to thank you. I am afraid that your file does not contain a complete record of the transactions in this case. It is quite clear from the correspondence in my possession that, at the time that the matter was being specially considered by the Minister, the Temporary Permit was cancelled, and the bail estreated without either warning or notification. With

reference to the statement that my client's whereabouts were at one time not known to your Department, I have only to say that he was always available through my office, and that I had given a personal undertaking that he would leave this Province in due course, which undertaking was duly fulfilled.

"I am communicating with the Department of the Interior in this matter with a view to obtaining a refund."

On the same date Mr. Polak wrote to the Acting Secretary for the Interior as follows :—

"I beg to enclose herewith correspondence between myself and the Acting Principal Immigration Officer, Pretoria, in the above matter. The father, who is a trader in a small way of business, has already been put to a very great expense in order to secure what he regarded as his son's rights in this Province, and in addition he has had the mortification of finding that all his efforts to keep his son with him have proved abortive.

"He has complied with the essential requirement of the Immigration Department, namely, that the boy should leave the Transvaal Province. His son is now in Lourenco Marques, and has been for some weeks, where the father is supporting him at great expense. I venture to submit that it would be a quite un-called for additional hardship, if the amount deposited on the Temporary Permit, and impounded at a date when the application was before the Minister for special consideration, be retained by the Government on what are, after all, purely technical grounds, and as an act of consideration to the father, I beg respectfully to request that you will kindly recommend that a refund be made of the amount forfeited in this case.

"Thanking you in anticipation."

This is the final reply from the Department of the Interior dated the 9th instant :—

"Referring to your letter of the 5th ultimo I have to express regret that after full enquiry the Minister is unable to agree to a refund of the confiscated deposit on temporary permit issued to Ahmed Goolam."

Messrs. Andrews and Pearson in Australia

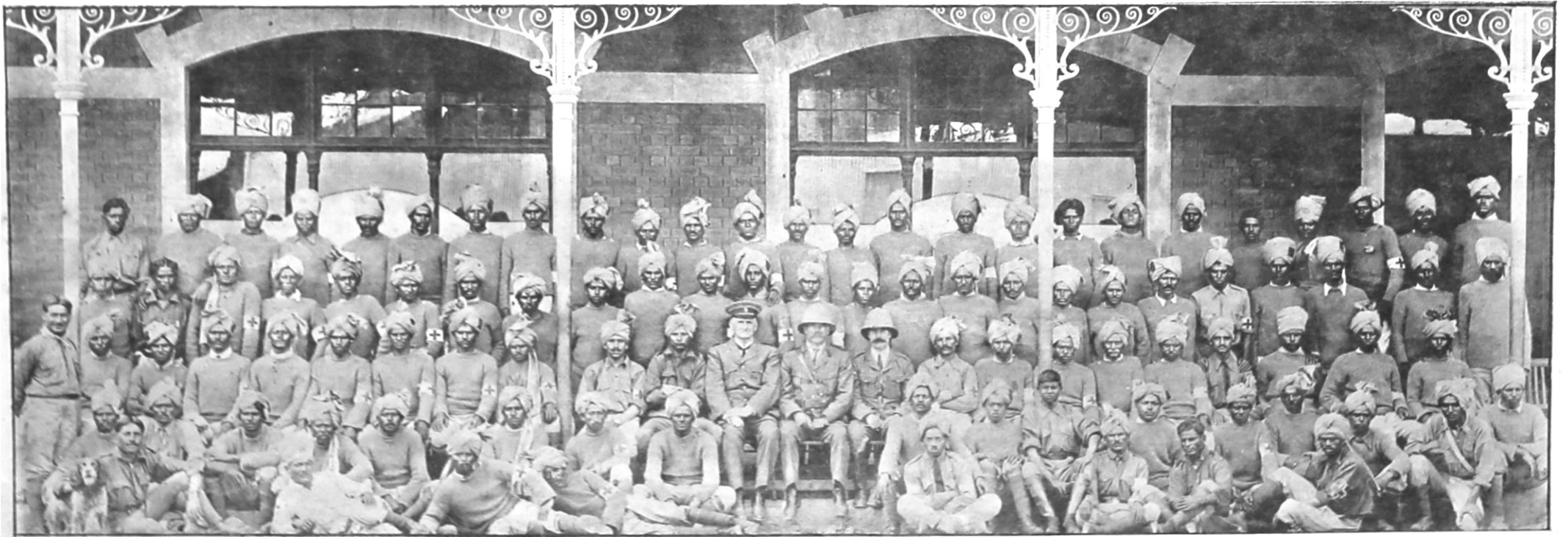
A special cablegram dated Sydney the 20th October, to the News Bureau, published in the Indian papers, states that Messrs. Andrews and Pearson who are touring in the Crown and self-Governing Colonies in connection with the question of Indian immigration have already visited Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney where they interviewed leading Australian statesmen and conferred with them on Indian questions. Public feeling in Australia towards India has greatly changed and is now very sympathetic and friendly owing to India's participation in the war and brave comradeship in battlefields specially in the Dardanelles. Mr. Andrews lectured before the Sydney University on the poet, Rabindra Nath Tagore, whose works are popular in the Colonies. Both Messrs. Andrews and Pearson look forward with great confidence to the success of their mission and hope for better understanding between India and the Colonies leading to the solution of Indo-Colonial questions.

Captain Murdock is appointed Commander of the Second Indian Bearer Company.

A public farewell was given to the Indian Bearer Company in the Town Hall, Durban, on Monday evening at which the Deputy-Mayor (Mr. Mark Millar) presided in the absence of the Mayor. A report of this meeting will appear in our next issue.

Supplement to "INDIAN OPINION."
December 24th, 1915.

— SOUTH AFRICAN —
INDIAN STRETCHER-BEARER COMPANY.



[Photo by]

[B. Gabriel.]

ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Indian Opinion

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INDIAN BEARER CORPS—"A" COMPANY

The following is a copy of the Official List of members of the Indian Bearer Corps ("A" Company):—

MAJOR J. E. BRISCOE, OFFICER COMMANDING		No.	Name
No. 51	Andrews, David Charles	No. 31	Moonasamy, Permal
No. 23	Aiyasamy, Gounden	No. 41	Munien, Gounden
No. 12	Aiyasamy, Moodlay	No. 46	Moonasamy, Naiken
No. 64	Applesamy, Gruto	No. 63	Moodley, Subramaniyan
No. 77	Abbu, Peraya	No. 137	Moodlay, Subhai
No. 96	Arson, Permal	No. 6	Moonsamy, Narayanasamy
No. 100	Arumagan, Munien	No. 79	Moonsamy, Candasamy
No. 159	Arnachellan, P.	No. 82	Moses, Joseph
No. 43	Baldao, Bahdar	No. 108	Moonsamy, Ramsamy
No. 61	Barnabas, Benjamin	No. 119	Moonpal, Singh
No. 4	Barnabas, Narayan	No. 141	Marcelline, Urban
No. 55	Bughwan, Baboo	No. 152	Moodley, Doorasamy
No. 98	Budhoo	No. 89	Naidoo, Arnachallam
No. 124	Buktola	No. 134	Naidoo, Appachetty C.
No. 113	Burrows, Badha	No. 145	Naidoo, Muthoo
No. 128	Beepath	No. 144	Nayana, Veramuthu
No. 72	Bulton, C. Doorasamy	No. 62	Nagapen, Chinapen
No. 7	Chengadu, Venagavalo	No. 75	Naidoo, Gopaul Moonasamy
No. 2	Chaugany, Anthony Bastian	No. 83	Naidoo, Ramasamy Kaniah
No. 1	Chengalrayan, John	No. 90	Naidoo, Fred Chinayonah
No. 49	Christopher, Albert (Staff-Sergeant)	No. 95	Narisaiah, Narisiah
No. 120	Changen, Moothan	No. 102	Narayanasamy, Chetty
No. 122	Chinnasamy, Francis	No. 123	Nadasen
No. 151	Davadasen, Paul Joe	No. 130	Naiker, Papiiah Marimuthu
No. 58	David, Aloysius	No. 142	Palaney
No. 150	David, John Magimadasen	No. 13	Peter, Balakistan
No. 66	David, Anthony	No. 59	Poonsamy, Permal
No. 93	Dubardass, Joseph Garde	No. 60	Panchan, Jana
No. 27	Esau, Joseph	No. 81	Peter, Paul
No. 107	Eanisnuthu, Anthony	No. 91	Padayachie C. Subbiah
No. 67	Francis, Moses Joseph	No. 112	Phillip, Subban Moonsamy
No. 157	Francis, Alfred Edward	No. 156	Poonsamy, Subhai
No. 16	Gilbert, Billy	No. 17	Roberts, Henry (Corporal)
No. 38	Govinda, Moodlay	No. 125	Ramadin
No. 39	Gurubukkas	No. 155	Ranathai Rampier
No. 48	Govinda, Gounden	No. 32	Raman
No. 80	Gabriel, Alphonse Robert William	No. 139	Kampatal
No. 86	Gounden, Narayanasamy R.	No. 53	Ramsay, Suboo Thangervulu
No. 109	Gopaul, Challapen Naiken	No. 56	Raymond, Frank
No. 69	Gunnie, Marcus Paul	No. 88	Ramlal, Mayes
No. 105	Isaac, James Chas. Ruben	No. 106	Rambaram, Harriram
No. 50	John, Christopher Laurence	No. 146	Reddy, Goon
No. 65	James, David	No. 30	Sewcheran
No. 148	Kalli, Durry Billie	No. 33	Soondram, Poonsamy (Corporal)
No. 136	Kalicharan	No. 47	Sarvadiah
No. 8	Krithannan	No. 68	Stephen, Cornelius Beaumont
No. 97	Kishon Singh, Sorajbullie	No. 74	Singh, Lalbhadr Junkadu
No. 111	Kandasamy, Ramasamy	No. 118	Soodyal, Mahabeer
No. 133	Luchman, Ramparsad	No. 160	Subbigudu, James
No. 87	Lalkanhai	No. 143	Thandrian
No. 135	Mahabeer	No. 71	Tommy, James Rangasamy
No. 5	Moonsamy, Kistan David	No. 127	Tulsee
No. 14	Manikum	No. 3	Vellapen
No. 15	Moonsamy, Peter Errigadu	No. 40	Vembly, Kandasamy
No. 21	Mudramuthoo	No. 101	Vengatsamy, Ghengum Chetty
No. 24	Moorgas, James Chinsamy	No. 73	Yenkanna, Kandrellia
		No. 140	Verasamy, Chengalreddy
		No. 121	Verasamy, Vengatasamy