

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

MR. W. A. Eley, chairman of the Durban Non-Political Unemployed Organisation has addressed a letter to the Town Council urging upon the Council to relieve the unemployment question by replacing Natives and Indians by white men. There is of course nothing new about this policy. It is one which is pursued by private as well as public bodies. But to the level-headed men it must appear to be an unrighteous method of dealing with the unemployment question. Natives and Indians are just as much sons of the soil as the Europeans and by depriving the former to make room for the latter is like starving the one to feed the other. That something should be done to solve the unemployment question one does not deny but selfish and unrighteous methods as suggested by the above body will not lead to the peace and amity of the people and certainly no good Government will acquiesce in working on sectarian lines by trying to do justice to a section by doing a grave injustice to another.

Mr. S. B. Nariman, manager of the Rangoon branch of the New India Assurance Coy., of Bombay, who had recently returned to Durban from his Union tour, has sailed for Mauritius last Wednesday afternoon. The boat by which he sailed having left before the expected time Mr. Nariman regrets to have had to cancel many of his appointments and wishes through these columns to thank all those friends who have rendered kindly assistance to him in his work and for the generous hospitality they have shown during his short stay in this country.

The news of the sudden death from cholera of Mrs. Devadhar, wife of the president of the Servants of India Society, which appears in the current exchanges will be received by Indians in South Africa with the deepest regret. Pious and religious-minded, she was much interested in the progress and upliftment of women. We in this country owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Servants of India Society for the keen interest it has taken in our cause and the sacrifice it has made in sparing Mr. Sastri to come out to this country. We, therefore, share the grief felt by the members of the Society at the great loss sustained by the president Mr. Devdhar and tender our sincerest sympathy to him and to the bereaved family.

Sir Kurma Reddi will lay the foundation stone of the "Sir Kurma Reddi Institute" at Clairwood on Sunday 8th September at 2-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Clairwood Indian School Committee. Chairman of the Clairwood Local Board will preside.

Replying a correspondent complaining of Asiatics trading without licences in Norwood, Johannesburg. *The Star* writes:—Resulting from a motion by Councillors Wilkinson and Jackson, the question of the position of Asiatic traders in districts of Johan-

nesburg which come under the Gold Law was re-considered recently by the Municipal General Purposes Committee and it was decided to ask the Minister of Justice for his ruling. A letter was received a few days ago by the City Council saying that the Minister has not yet come to a decision on the question.

The marriage of Miss Fatima, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Casoojee of East London to Mr. M. E. Haffejee of Port Elizabeth took place at the Mosque, Porter Street, East London, last Sunday. Mr. Casoojee who is the president of the East London branch of the Cape British Indian Council was the recipient of many congratulatory messages from his many friends. We wish the newly wedded couple a bright and prosperous future.

A farewell reception was given to Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi, who is shortly leaving South Africa for India, in the H.Y.M.A. Library Hall (Pietermaritzburg) by Arya Samaj on Wednesday at 7.30. p.m.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

THE eighth anniversary of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall will be celebrated on Sunday evening. This is the only useful institution the Indian community is able to boast of and to take pride in showing to every visitor that comes from abroad. It is the only child of the community and that too not begotten by the community, in the absence of any of its own it has had to adopt it and hence it is its pet child. It is gratifying to note that it is developing healthily. The growth of an institution of course greatly depends upon the zeal of those who work the institution and in that connection all the credit for the growth of this useful institution goes to the governing Committee and especially to the Secretary Mr. B. M. Patel who has made the institution his own and has spared no pains to increase its usefulness. A new feature of the institution is that special facilities have been made by the genius of Mr. Patel for junior and senior school children to occupy themselves usefully after school hours and in order to attract them prizes are to be awarded to those whose attendance at the library has

been the highest. Mr. Patel has had to work under trying circumstances to get his annual report ready owing to the ill health of Mrs. Patel whom he has been attending night and day. Mr. Patel's work will therefore be the more appreciated.

While wishing this institution a long life we must point out to the fact that it will not do for the community to be contented with just this one institution. It is not a matter to be proud of for a large community such as we are and with many well-to-do brethren. We should be able to establish many more national institutions and we can do so if only some of our wealthy brethren would take a little inspiration from such people like the late Mr. Parsee Rustomjee and Hajee Shah Mahomed. If only half the attention that is being given to institutions for recreation and luxury were directed to institutions that would be useful to the community we think much headway could be made. Cannot South Africa produce another single Rustomjee who could establish a decent national hospital, for which there is at present a crying need, and take the blessings of the sick and the poor and make a name for himself?

THE REV. AND MRS. SIMON

THE Rev. Simon who has been assistant Priest in St. Aidan's Mission, Durban, for the last three years will be sailing with Mrs. Simon for India per the *s.s. Karapara* on Monday. Their loss will be keenly felt by a large number of their European and Indian friends as well as their congregation. Rev. Winfred Simon, B.A., L.Th., is the son of the late Rev. and Mrs. Simon P. Vedamuthu who served in the Diocese of Natal for nearly 25 years. He was born in Durban in 1900 and left for India while eleven years of age. He was a student at San Thomé High School, Madras, and matriculated in 1919 and graduated in 1923 in the University of Madras. He served as an organist in the St. Thomas' English Church, Madras, from 1916 to 1923 and in that year proceeded to England where he was at the St. Boniface College, Warminster, till 1925. He attended the Convocation at the Durham University taking his L. Th., and returned to India the same year where he got married to Mrs. Simon who is the daughter of Dr. G. S. David of the Mysore Medical Service and also a graduate of the Madras University. The Rev. Simon then accepted the invitation of the Bishop of Natal and accompanied by Mrs. Simon came to this country and was ordained to the Priesthood in Natal in 1927. Having served for three years he is now leaving the Diocese of Natal as he cannot see his way to extending the period of his service here.

While the Rev. Simon was engaged in Church work Mrs. Simon has done a good bit of social work.

From the time of its inception Mrs. Simon was the hon. Secretary of the Indian Child Welfare Society which office she has held for almost two years and which she has recently relinquished owing to her impending departure for India. Her services were much appreciated by the Society. The mantle has now fallen on Mrs. G. Christopher, the wife of the Advocate A. Christopher, who we have no doubt will prove equal to her task. Though neither the Rev. nor Mrs. Simon had come much into limelight they have both done useful work silently. They are both highly cultured and as such were an asset to the Indian community. They will take back with them the best and sincerest wishes of their many friends in this country among whom we include ourselves.

Unfair Competition By Indian Hawkers

Pine Street European Fruit Merchants Protest

The following is the text of a petition addressed to the Mayor and Councillors by European produce and fruit merchants in the vicinity of the borough market against the unfair competition of Indian hawkers:—

"We, the undersigned, being fruiterers and produce dealers, respectfully ask you to give this petition your favourable consideration.

"We carry on business in the vicinity of the borough market, but our trade is severely prejudiced by the competition of the Indian hawkers. These people are allowed to go round to the various offices, banks and other business premises in the town and also waylay pedestrians. We, of course, do not refer to the residential hawkers in the residential portions of the borough.

"As these hawkers have no expenses in the way of rent, wages, etc., we do not consider it fair trade competition, and, therefore, request that they should not be allowed this freedom in the business centre of the town."

To add to the indignation of the petitioners, it is alleged that many of these Asiatic freelancers are not even licensed to trade as hawkers. The petition has been signed by the leading European traders in the vicinity of the borough market.

'Natal Advertiser's' Comments

We fully endorse the following views expressed by the *Natal Advertiser* in the course of a leading article on the above petition:—

"...It is unfortunate that the petitioners have not based their plea more definitely and precisely on the grounds of protection against a public nuisance. The Council has powers to proceed against these hawkers under the Boroughs Ordinance, but it is obviously a delicate matter when it comes to interference with the right of the individual to earn his daily bread by a form of service which is not in itself a public nuisance. The Pine Street retailers complain that the itinerant vendor in the Borough Market area presents unfair competition because "these hawkers have no expense in the way of rent, wages, etc." Neither have the hawkers in the residential areas these expenses, and logically it follows that they present a similar form of unfair competition to any suburban fruiterer who pays rent and wages. If the hawkers are prevented from plying their trade in Pine Street will they be left to pursue it in Field Street; and, if not in Field Street, where will the line be drawn? It is obviously, on purely economic grounds, not such a simple and straight-

forward matter as it appears. If the precedent of "protection" for one group of traders alone is granted there is no apparent reason why half a dozen other groups should not be given protection against competition they might with justice describe as unfair on the same grounds. The big West Street store might logically ask for protection against the "small man" who struggles to conduct a trade in some tiny corner store and at the same time avoid the heavy burden of rents, rates and wages shouldered by greater firms. But the best protection against competition of the kind defined by the Pine Street retailers lies in better, cleaner service and the education of public opinion. If the demand were not there we doubt very much if the hawkers would persist. In other words, Indian vendors in a European area indicates European customers, who, in the last analysis, are responsible for all "unfair competition" of this nature.

Apart from the strictly economic aspect, however, the petitioners have an extremely strong case for relief from a public nuisance. The community needs protection against a form of service which ignores ordinary observances of hygiene and cleanliness; and it also wants protecting against that section of the European community which for the sake of a few pence perpetuates such services. We feel that the patrons as well as the hawkers should take their share of censure in matters of this kind. It is a public nuisance to be pestered by itinerant vendors whether in Pine Street or on the Beach, and the Pine Street traders would do well to secure the co-operation of Beach traders in fighting this matter, for it is as a public nuisance that the matter should be discussed.

By persistent evasion of the health by-laws it also verges on a public danger. The obvious way out would be to allocate some definite stands in Pine Street and, if necessary, at the Beach, which would be under proper supervision and control. The principle of allotting stands could be extended to any business area where hawkers make themselves a nuisance and a pest. The freedom of private enterprise is a thing we should be the first to defend, but that freedom does not necessarily mean hordes of itinerant hawkers should be allowed to congest busy thoroughfares. Liberty ends where licence begins.

The following notice from the Department of Posts and Telegraphs with reference to Trunk Calls is published for general information:—

As from 8th September, the Telephonist will not be required to ascertain from the Caller whether he wishes to extend the duration of a trunk call beyond each period of three minutes.

As a guide to the Caller, however, the Telephonist will advise the Caller at the expiration of each period of three minutes as follows:—"Three minutes up," "Six minutes up," etc. Unless the Caller promptly rings off an extension of time will be charged for.

Trunk calls will be allowed to continue up to 9 minutes (instead of 6 minutes as in the past). Further extension beyond 9 minutes will be allowed unless the Trunk Line is required for other calls.

The demand for Personal Service Trunk Calls is increasing rapidly, proving that many subscribers find that this service saves their time and money.

When booking a Trunk Call ask for "PERSONAL SERVICE" and give the name of the person you want. The Exchange will get him on the line for you, and you will have the full three minutes conversation with him. If he is out, the Exchange will trace him, and the call will be held over till he can be found. If he is not available, only the Personal Service Fee will be charged. Non-subscribers can be called to the nearest telephone.

Asiatic Traders In Springs

Council Reserves Judgment In Matwadia Case

The long-drawn-out debate on the question of the granting of a general dealer's certificate to an Indian firm, Matwadia and Co., on Erf 66, Springs, was concluded yesterday afternoon, when the Springs Town Council decided to reserve its decision. A feature of the concluding stage of the proceedings was the statement that criminal proceedings were being taken against the owners of the erf for permitting coloured persons to congregate there. It was stated that these proceedings were taken under a Volksraad resolution of 1871.

Messrs. W. K. Gibson and B. P. Goldberg appeared for the Springs Town Council, Mr. R. E. Pudney appeared on behalf of the Springs Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. C. Bowyer, R. Moore and Gray, Smith and Co., Mr. Ivan Davies was for the applicants.

Mr. A. McLeod, manager of Gray, Smith and Co., grocers, Second Avenue, Springs, said that Gray's Mansions, which were situated facing Erf 66, were shown in the firm's books at a value of £10,878 and the stand £1,650.

In reply to Mr. Pudney, witness stated there were certain provisions when the stands were purchased whereby a building of a minimum value of £3,000 had to be erected. The firm objected to the granting of this licence, fearing a depreciation of the value of their property.

An Adverse Effect Feared

Mr. Pudney: What effect would the granting of this licence have on your trade?

Witness: It would have an adverse effect.

Mr. Pudney: Would you refuse native trade?

Witness: No.

Mr. Pudney: Do you take measures to prevent Natives congregating?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Davies: You say this class of Indian trade attracts undesirable natives?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Davies: You surmise an undesirable class of natives will congregate round the applicant's place of business?

Witness: There's no surmising in it.

Mr. Davies: You say you would not refuse native trade?

Witness: No, I would not.

Mr. Davies: A number of your customers send their native boys for their orders?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Davies: It is quite possible you would have a congregation of natives in your shop at times?

Witness stated he had plenty of assistants who would move natives on after they were served.

Mr. Davies: You say your property would depreciate.

Witness: Yes, with Indian stores opposite.

Asiatic Stores In Eloff Street

Mr. Davies: There are Indian stores in the principal streets of Johannesburg, and the property has not depreciated by their presence.

In reply to Mr. Pudney witness stated he had seen the Asiatic stores in Eloff Street.

Mr. Pudney: Would you call these high-class businesses?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Pudney: Are there various grades of stock which grocers and general dealers carry?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Pudney : Then your argument is that your stock is vastly superior to that carried by the applicants ?

Witness : Yes.

The Mayor : Do I understand that the inference is that in high-class stores doing a native trade natives are not allowed to congregate as in lower class stores ?

Witness : Yes.

The Mayor : Your objections then are really based on the method of handling this trade ?

Chamber Of Commerce's Attitude

Mr. Davies (for the applicants) in intimating he had no further evidence to lead, asked the Court to take official cognisance of the fact that the Springs Chamber of Commerce lodged a petition six months ago requesting the Council to inaugurate a bus service to bring the mine natives from the mines into the shopping centre.

Mr. Pudney objected, stating that evidence should be called.

The Mayor : Was the request granted ?

Mr. Davies : My point is that the Chamber of Commerce are now objecting to this licence and were formerly endeavouring to get a native bus service.

The Mayor : Suggestions were put forward, but the matter was never seriously pushed.

Mr. Davies in addressing the Council said there was no doubt that the whole tenor of the objections was that the applicants were Asiatics. Messrs. Bowyer and Moore's objection obviously referred to Indian traders.

The Mayor, interrupting, said this inference could not be drawn from Messrs. Moore and Bowyer's letter.

Mr. Davies : You have wasted enough time and money with these trivial objections. He asked that the application be granted.

The Mayor : I object to that remark. You may think it a waste of time, but we do not not.

Mr. Davies : No, because you are trying to get legislation through to cope with the Indian question in Springs.

The Mayor : From whom do you get the information ?

Mr. Davies : From various town councillors.

Continuing, he said : You know within your heart you have no right to refuse this application. I have fought this case clean and above board. Fourteen days before your last Council meeting I put in application for a licence in respect of premises which have been occupied by Indians since 1910, and it was deliberately omitted from the agenda of the last meeting.

The Mayor : The Town Clerk has just informed me that notice of the application has appeared in the Provincial Gazette and could not be dealt with for 14 days. The application will be considered at next Thursday's meeting of the Council.

Mr. Pudney stated that Messrs. Gray, Smith and Co., had invested over £10,000, and they desired to keep this quarter of the town for high-class business. It was not so much that the applicants were Indians as the class of business they carried on. Further, the Council must take into consideration the fact that a liquor store existed opposite to Erf 66, and under the new Liquor Act the Legislature had been very strict as to the locality of bottle stores. The tenor of the law was to restrict the supply of liquor to any coloured person. The Council were quite entitled to view the application from this point because the Legislature did not want to have natives too near liquor stores. He asked the Council to refuse the certificate.

Decision Deferred

The Mayor stated the arguments for and against

had concluded. He did not know whether the Council would like to come to an immediate decision.

Councillor Sutter moved that the Council adjourn to consider their decision. Mr. Davies asked that the period of adjournment be fixed. He stated he had no objection so long as it was not being delayed until after the criminal proceedings which were being taken at the instigation of the Council against the owners of Erf 66 for permitting coloured persons to congregate there.

The Mayor denied knowledge of criminal proceedings.

Mr. Davies said that the Council had investigated proceedings under an old law of 1871.

The Mayor said the matter had not come before the Council.

Councillor Brink asked that Mr. Davies's statement be withdrawn, namely that the Town Council had instituted criminal proceedings.

Mr. Davies said he was very sorry if he had levelled an unjust charge against the Council, but that was the position. Mr. Brink stated that if Mr. Gibson or Mr. Goldberg had consulted the Public Prosecutor it was not right to assume that they had done so as town solicitors.

The Mayor said the Council was not prosecuting; the right to prosecute was vested in the Crown.

At this stage Councillor Brink moved that the Council reserve its decision. Councillor Sutter withdrew his previous motion and seconded Councillor Brink's motion and the resolution was put to the Council and carried.

Unemployed In Durban

A Peculiar Solution Suggested To Council

Natives And Indians To Be Replaced By Whites

On behalf of the Durban Non-Political Unemployed Organisation, Mr. W. A. Eley, chairman, has addressed the following letter to the Town Clerk :—

"We shall be pleased if you will be good enough to bring before the Council the urgent necessity of doing something to assist in relieving the present unemployment in Durban, and in that respect would particularly draw your attention to the resolution passed at the annual conference of the Natal Municipal Association on May 28, 1927, and reaffirmed on May 3, 1928.

"This conference unanimously recommended the substitution of native and Indian labour by white, provided certain assistance was rendered by the Government; but, notwithstanding the fact that the Acutt-Benson report to the Council disclosed the fact that the municipal heads of departments recommended some 50 positions be filled by white labour, these positions are still held by Natives and Indians, although the Government has fulfilled its part as required by the above-mentioned recommendation. We particularly refer you to the following clauses in the report of the Natal Municipal Association :

"(1) That responsibility be accepted by a local authority for unemployed who have been resident in its area for at least three years.

"(2) This conference further approves of the principle of white labour being substituted for Native and Indian labour where practicable, and urges the Government to take all steps necessary to put the same into immediate operation.

In Cemeteries

"When Mr. Boydell was Minister of Labour he personally interviewed the then Mayor of Durban and offered, on behalf of the Government, a subsidy to assist the municipality in the above respect, and the present Minister of Labour, Colonel Creswell, has repeated the offer to municipalities in general.

"We take the liberty of suggesting that an initial start be made by substituting Native and Indian labourers in cemeteries by white labour, which is a step which would be welcomed by the burgesses as a whole, as on sentimental and religious grounds alone it is fitting that white labour be employed in the European portions of the cemeteries. Numerous letters have appeared in the local press from burgesses urging the desirability of this course.

"Another direction in which substitution would be welcomed by burgesses and visitors alike is in the shape of white attendants at the beach baths and lavatories. Visitors from up-country frequently comment most unfavourably on the fact that Indians are employed in these positions, which are especially suitable for respectable semi-fit elderly men, of whom there are a large number in Durban who have no reasonable hope of obtaining employment of any sort, and consequently eke out a precarious existence by odd jobs and assistance by local benevolent institutions. Many of these semi-fit men are returned soldiers and deserve some acknowledgment of their services."

The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[BY M. K. GANDEHI]

Part V. Chapter XXVII.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

So I attended the Conference. The Viceroy was very keen on my supporting the resolution about recruiting. I asked for permission to speak in Hindi-Hindustani. The Viceroy acceded to my request but suggested that I should speak also in English. I had no speech to make. I spoke but one sentence to this effect: 'With a full sense of my responsibility, I beg to support the resolution.'

Many congratulated me on my having spoken in Hindustani. That was, they said, the first instance within living memory of any one having spoken in Hindustani at such a meeting. The congratulations and the discovery that I was the first to speak in Hindustani at a Viceregal Meeting, hurt my national pride. I felt like shrinking into myself. What a tragedy that the language of the country should be tabooed in meetings held in the country, for work relating to the country, and that a speech there in Hindustani by a stray individual like myself should be a matter for congratulation! Incidents like these are reminders of the low state to which we have been reduced.

The one sentence that I uttered at the Conference had for me considerable significance. It was impossible for me to forget either the Conference or the resolution I supported. There was one undertaking that I had to fulfil while yet in Delhi. I had to write a letter to the Viceroy. This was no easy thing for me. I felt it my duty both in the interests of the Government and of the people to explain therein how and why I attended the Conference and to state clearly what the people expected from Government.

In the letter I expressed my regret for the exclusion from the Conference of leaders like Lokamanya Tilak and the Ali Brothers, and stated the people's minimum

political demand as also the demands of the Muslims on account of the situation created by the War. I asked for permission to publish the letter, and the Viceroy gladly gave it.

The letter had to be sent to Simla where the Viceroy had gone immediately after the Conference. The letter had for me considerable importance, and sending it by post would have meant delay. I wanted to save time and yet I was not inclined to send it by any messenger I came across. I wanted some pure man to carry it and hand it personally at the Viceregal Lodge. Dina-bandhu Andrews and Principal Rudra suggested the name of the good Rev. Ireland of the Cambridge Mission. He agreed to carry the letter if he could read it and found to be such as could appeal to him as good. I had no objection as the letter was by no means private. He read it, liked it and expressed his willingness to carry out the mission. I offered him second class fare, but he declined it saying he was accustomed to travelling intermediate. This he did though it was a night journey. His simplicity and his straight and plain-spoken manner captivated me. The letter thus delivered at the hands of a pure-minded man had, as I thought, the desired result. It eased my mind and cleared my way.

The other part of my obligation consisted in raising recruits. Where could I make a beginning except in Kheda? And whom could I invite to be the first recruits except my own co-workers? So, as soon as I reached Nadiad, I had a conference with Vallabhbai and other friends. Some of them could not easily take to the proposal. Those who liked the proposal had misgivings about its success. There was no love lost between the Government and the classes to which I wanted to make my appeal. The bitter experience they had of the Government officials was still fresh in their memory.

And yet they were in favour of starting work. As soon as I set about my task, my eyes were opened. My optimism received a rude shock. Whereas during the revenue campaign the people readily offered their carts free of charge, and two volunteers came forth when one was needed, it was difficult now to get a cart even on hire, to say nothing of volunteers. But we would not be dismayed. We decided to dispense with the use of carts and to do our journeys on foot. At this rate we had to trudge about 20 miles a day. If carts were not forthcoming, it was idle to expect people to feed us. It was hardly proper to ask for food. So it was decided that every volunteer must carry his food in his satchel. No bedding or sheet was necessary as it was summer.

We had meetings wherever we went. People did attend, but hardly one or two would offer themselves as recruits. 'You are a votary of *ahimsa*, how can you ask us to take up arms?' 'What good has Government done for India to deserve our co-operation?' These and similar questions used to be put to us.

However, our steady work began to tell. Quite a number of names were registered, and we hoped that we should be able to have a regular supply as soon as the first batch was sent. I had already begun to confer with the Commissioner as to where the recruits were to be accommodated.

The Commissioners in every division were holding conferences on the Delhi model. One such was held in Gujerat. My co-workers and I were invited to it. We attended it, but I felt that there was even less place for me here than at Delhi. In this atmosphere of servile submission, I felt ill at ease. I spoke somewhat at length. I could say nothing to please the officials and had certainly one or two hard things to say.

I used to issue leaflets asking people to enlist as recruits. One of the arguments I had used was distasteful to the Commissioner: 'Among the many misdeeds of the British rule in India, history will look upon the Act depriving a whole nation of arms as the blackest. If we want the Arms Act repealed, if we want to learn the use of arms, here is a golden opportunity. If the middle

classes render voluntary help to Government in the hour of its trial, distrust will disappear, and the ban on possessing arms will be withdrawn.' The Commissioner referred to this, and said that he appreciated my presence in the Conference in spite of the differences between us. And I had to justify my standpoint as courteously as I could.

Crusade Against Drink Evil

The Presbytery of the Transvaal of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa has declared itself against the use of alcoholic liquor at wedding receptions and has decided to recommend to the South African Temperance Alliance the consideration of a pledge-signing campaign.

Presbytery Resolutions

The following commendable resolutions, moved by the Temperance Committee, convened by the Rev. J. Anderson, Fordsburg, were passed after consideration by the Presbytery at their monthly meeting in St. George's Church Hall, Johannesburg:—

- (1) "This Presbytery does not countenance the use of alcoholic liquor at wedding receptions, and exhorts its ministers to influence young couples not to have strong drink at their weddings.
- (2) "This Presbytery recommends to the South African Temperance Alliance the consideration of a pledge-signing (total-abstinence) campaign in conjunction with their proposed Victory Fund, and, further, promises to give active assistance in both movements."
- (3) "It is the considered opinion of this Presbytery that more should be done in the day-schools (primary and secondary) in the line of temperance instruction. We believe that this matter is one of urgent national concern. Though we are far from feeling assured that even the code provisions for temperance teaching in primary schools are being effectively carried out, yet we desire to assure the Educational Authorities that we are not merely making negative criticisms. We desire to offer our help where we can help. We are aware of the many thorny problems in the situation, but would earnestly recommend a special course of lectures for teachers in training as a first necessary step. We are anxious that no young teacher should be set over our children at their most impressionable age without having an adequate knowledge of the important facts about the influence of intoxicating liquor on individual life, physical, mental and moral, and the effect of the liquor traffic on the economic and social life of our land."—*The Star*.

South African Indian Congress

PUBLIC NOTICE

The attention of the Indian community is drawn to the fact that where legitimate complaints exist in regard to Railway and Postal services, they are asked to lodge such complaints in writing with the Provincial Congresses or District Congresses in which they are resident or with the South African Indian Congress direct, when such complaints will be taken up with the Department concerned.

S. R. NAIDOO } Joint Hon.
E. M. MALL } Gen Secretaries,
S.A.I.C. Congress

M. K. Gandhi Library And Parsee Rustomjee Hall

Eighth Anniversary

The celebration of the eighth anniversary and the eighth annual general meeting of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall will take place on Sunday the 8th September 1929 at 3 p.m. in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140 Queen Street, Durban.

His Worship the Mayor (Mr. A. Lamont) and Sir Kurma V. Reddi will grace the function with their presence.

All are cordially invited to be present.

B. M. PATEL,

Hon. Secretary the M. K. Gandhi
Library and Parsee Rustomjee
Hall Committee.

The Indian Child Welfare Society

NOTICE

The annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall on Saturday the 7th, September, 1929, at 7.30 p.m.

BUSINESS:—

1. Annual Report.
2. Financial Statement.
3. Revision of Rules
4. Enrolment of Members
5. Election of Officials
6. General.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE,
President,
MRS. V. R. R. MOOLEY,
Chairman of Committee,
MRS. G. CHRISTOPHER,
Hon. Secretary.

Vacancies For Indian Teachers

The attention of those interested is invited to the list of vacant posts in Schools for Indian children appearing in a supplement to the *Transvaal Provincial Gazette* of the 28th August, 1929.

Applications must reach the School Boards not later than the 14th September, 1929.

Copies of the supplement may be obtained on application to the various School Boards in the Transvaal, or to the Secretary, Transvaal Education Department, Pretoria.

F. S. MALAN,

Secretary,
Transvaal Education Department