

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Indians In Council Jobs

THE Durban Municipal Employees Society has written to the Town Clerk urging that when Indian employees engaged on work of clerical nature leave the Corporation's service, the positions rendered vacant be filled by European youths. Reporting on this, the Town Clerk advises that the proposal needs careful handling. "Indians," he states, "are not eligible for membership of the Durban Municipal Employees Society, which is a trades union and mainly responsible for looking after the interests of its members. The policy of replacing Indians by Europeans, has been carried out as far as the Council can, with advantage. There are certain jobs, however, of a 'dead end' nature, which an Indian values, gives efficient service therein, and is prepared to spend his working lifetime thereat, which would not satisfy nor be carried out efficiently by a European lad. This is a matter of policy for the Town Council and is no concern of the Municipal Employees' Society."

### Who Is To Blame For Illicit Liquor Traffic

While the Government has put a ban on illicit liquor traffic among Natives it allows Kaffir beer canteens because for one thing it has not the heart to forego the huge revenue it brings to the Treasury. There are of course great evils attached to drink but while there may be evils for those who indulge in it they might at the same time be a blessing in disguise to others. The Rev. A. A. Kidwell in the course of a letter in the *Rand Daily Mail* writes: "The illicit liquor traffic is a disgrace to civilisation. It can be reduced to the point of extinction, but it is allowed to grow until all kinds of foolish expedients are recommended as palliatives—for example, the latest suggestion—kafir beer canteens to-day and kaffir bars containing all European liquors to-morrow. The Government is our only hope in these matters, and if it fails us we shall drift into an abyss. To-day we can be saved from pitiful degradation if our rulers will play the game with us"; to-morrow may be too late. The white people permitted the Hottentot to "die out" through drink,

poverty and disease. Now we are asked to teach our natives to drink the white man's liquor—which means the end of the native."

### Cost Of Education

Mr. G. H. Whitehead writes the following letter to the *Natal Mercury*—

Sir,—I shall be grateful if you will supply with the latest available information on the following (i.e. the cost of education in Natal):—

(1) The cost per unit of all European, Coloured, Indian and Native pupils.

(2) The subsidy per child paid by the State for the education in Natal of the European, Coloured, Indian and Native child.

(3) The amount paid to the State by way of taxes etc., by the European, Coloured, Native and Indian.

*Mercury's* reply:—

(1) Unit costs for education in Natal, according to the last issued report of the Superintendent of Education (1933) are as follows:—

Europeans: Secondary education in Government schools, including all charges, £26 8s. 1d.; grant-aided schools' £4 6s. 11d.

Other European education: Government schools, £22 16s. 5d.; grant-aided schools, £6 17s. 5d.

Coloured: Government schools £20 3s. 2d.; grant-aided schools, £4 11s. 1d.

Indians: Government schools £8 15s. 5d.; grant-aided schools, £3 5s. 2d.

Natives: Government schools £2 11s. 1d.; grant-aided schools' £2 3s. 6d.

(2) The Government subsidy, paid per unit of average attendance, for the year ending 1935, was: European Government schools £16 7s. 6d.; aided schools, £5; Coloured, £5. 5s.; Indian, £5 5s.; Native details unavailable; total sum paid £107,417.

(3) No late figures ascertainable.

### When Birth Control Is Justified

An address on "Birth Control and Social Policy" was given by Prof. R. F. A. Hoernle at the annual meeting of the Race Welfare Society, held at the Witwatersrand University last week. The chairman of the Society, Mr. H. Britten presided. Professor Hoernle said he

would confine his remarks to birth control as practised in marriage. Concerning the class of cases in which birth control might be practised, there were, of course, differences of opinion. He could think of at least four classes in which, in his opinion, birth control should be permitted, and, indeed, encouraged. The first class consisted of those people who suffered from some congenital or hereditary defect, either bodily or mentally, which they would be loath to pass on to their children. The second class consisted of women who had been advised by doctors that it would be dangerous, if not fatal for them to have another pregnancy. Thirdly, it should be applied in the case of families having a hard struggle to live and which were already large, and fourthly in the case of young couples, who owing to their economic condition considered they would be unable to support a child for some time. Dr. H. Sonnabend proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Hoernle.

### An Appeal

Mrs Benson, Chairwoman of the Indian Womens Association has issued an appeal to the Indian community for clothes for the Indian children who were destituted by the recent floods. Mrs. Benson tells that the condition among these children are serious. Most of them have very little clothing to cover them against the cold, many of them are sick with influenza and they suffering severely. Gifts of clothing may be sent to Mrs Singh, 57 May Street, whence they will be distributed.

### The late Mrs A Sookdeo

—We regret to learn the sad and sudden demise on Monday last in Johannesburg of Mrs A. Sookdeo of Durban. She was on a short visit to her parents in the Transvaal when suddenly she passed away. The late Mrs. Sookdeo was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest and the sister of Messrs Soloman and William Ernest of the Transvaal. She was a great social worker and took a very prominent and active interest in the doings of the Indian community. We offer our condolences to the members of the bereaved family in the irreparable loss they have sustained.

### Is This Justice To Natives

A Native school teacher, Bernard Butelizi, of Wessels Neck, was the complainant in the Periodical Court at Elandslaagte when four Europeans, T. C. P. Smith aged 29, J. H. Pieters, aged 23, P. J. R. Venter, aged 22, and D. C. Pieters, aged 21, appeared before Mr. J. G. Sutton on a charge of assault. **Butelizi in evidence said he was thrashed with a motor cycle chain because he had spoken in English.** The assault, he said, occurred on June 11 at Elandslaagte. He had been conversing with a friend named Twala, also a school teacher, and they parted at the main road, Twala going in the direction of Cundy Dleugh, while he took the Dundee Road. When he came opposite the road party's camp he put his bag down and shouted to Twala, "Please, Mr. Twala tell the other native teachers at your school to come to my school on closing day." He spoke in English, and Twala replied. Smith then came out of one of the tents and after swearing at him, said in Zulu, "You speak in Zulu, and not in English." Butelizi said he took no notice of Smith but continued to converse with his friend Twala. Smith then swore at him again, calling him a "— kafir." He replied by saying he was speaking to his friend Twala, and not to Smith. He added, "I am not what you call me; but you are." The other accused men then came out, J. H. Pieters carrying a motor cycle chain in his right hand. J. H. Pieters and Venter then came up to him, and Pieters hit him in the mouth with his clenched fist. He sagged under the blow, and then they all set upon him, some holding him while the others hit. He was hit from behind with the motor cycle chain, receiving injuries to his head, back and hand. Butelizi denied that he gave any provocation. He said that the moment they left him he picked up his bag and went to the police station to make a report. D. C. Pieters was fined £2 or 21 days' imprisonment with hard labour because he was the one who had used the motor cycle chain. The others were fined £1 or 10 days. All the accused were given until the end of the month to pay their fines. They are employed as civilised labourers by the Roads Department.

### Natal Indian Congress Meeting Postponed

The Hon. Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress informs us that at the request of Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent to the Government of India, the Annual General Meeting advertised to take place on Sunday July 7, has been postponed to July 28, the venue, time and agenda remains the same.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JULY 5TH, 1935

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**A**S from the first of this month the Workmen's Compensation Act has come into force. The Act provides for the compulsory insurance by the employers of all their employees except domestic servants and farm hands. The Act is a far-reaching one and constitutes one of the major enactments of the National Government.

While on the face of it the Act seems quite a good one, one shudders to think what the effect would be on the employees. Will the employers be able to "foot the bill" without in any way reducing the salaries of the employees? There is no gainsaying the fact that employers of large labour with huge resources at their command would go to the expense of insuring all their employees rather than risking the possibility of having to pay heavily in case of injury or death. But the smaller business man with limited resources would, we have no doubt, be hard hit, by the compulsory insurance. We can quote many instances where an employer using machinery and carrying on his trade on a small scale, has, of necessity, to employ one hand only. The premium in such a case is pretty heavy. Can such an employer afford to pay such a high premium in respect of his one employee? We doubt it. It is this that we fear that the Act, while ostensibly aimed at assisting the employees, is in reality a medium for bringing much sufferings. It will bring with it reductions in salaries and much retrenchment. It may be said that the Act should be given a chance to work, but by then the havoc would have been wrought. The smaller man is bound to suffer. Let us hope that before the year is out the inequalities in the Act

will have been brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister of Labour so that amendments may be made to the Act as will not disturb the equilibrium that at present exists in commerce and trade.

In the meantime we would warn our readers who fall within the terms of the Act to immediately insure their employees. The responsibility to insure has commenced on the 1st July and not three months from that date as some are erroneously under the impression.

### Well Done South Africa!

**I**NDIAN sportsmen throughout South Africa will heartily join in the chorus of congratulations that is being showered on H. F. Wade and his colleagues for having twisted the lion's tail in his own den. We refer to the splendid victory that the Springbok Cricket Team has achieved in England.

It was a bogey that South Africa could not win a Test Match against England in the latter's country. It fell to a Natalian to dispel that bogey. Since the Team's landing in England, Wade and his men walked from one victory to another, and from accounts that have been received from overseas, this is due to the splendid spirit of cordiality that exists between the Captain and his team. Having accomplished what has hitherto been regarded as an impossible task, the team has every chance of bringing the Ashes to South Africa.

South African Indian sportsmen in common with the European sportsmen will watch with the utmost eagerness the team's work on the English shores.

# THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

## PROVISIONS EXPLAINED

**T**HE new Workmen's Compensation Act came into operation from Monday, July 1. The new legislation contains new and far-reaching provisions, and resembles but little the Act passed in 1914, which has been in force since then.

Never before has the worker been so well provided for says the *Pretoria News* in the event of his being disabled while at work, while if he dies as a result of injuries received on account of an accident, his widow will, if there are dependent children left behind, receive a much higher scale of compensation to enable her properly to bring up her family. In fact, it has been estimated that the benefits have been increased in value to the extent of 100 per cent.

For the worker himself there will be pensions while there were no pensions before, and provision has been made for medical expenses, nursing and hospital fees, which had previously to be borne by the worker. This meant that any medical expenses had to be paid out of the compensation paid under the old Act, but now the position is much better for the worker. In order to understand just how much more better-off the worker is, it will be best to consider the various benefits to which he is entitled.

The provision for medical expenses is one of the new and important features of the Act. In the first place it will be necessary for every employer to provide and maintain first aid appliances and services where prescribed, in respect of his particular trade or business. In the event of an accident to a workman, the employer will have to bear all expenses in connection with the removal, if necessary, of the workman to either his home or a hospital.

Within a period of one year from the date of the accident the employer must pay all reasonable medical expenses, with a limited amount of £100. These expenses include medical, surgical and hospital treatment, nursing services, as well as the supply and repair of artificial limbs. This is a big step forward for the workman and relieves him of this expense in the event of an accident.

Regarding the payment of compensation in the event of temporary disablement, the period during which compensation is payable has been increased from one year to 18 months. In addition to this extension of time, the scale is on a more generous basis.

Compensation is payable for six months, but may be extended for a further six months, and is at the rate of 60

per cent. of the monthly earnings up to £20, and 35 per cent. of such earnings for the next £13 6s. 8d. This is the maximum amount, so that no additional compensation is payable in respect of amounts over £33 6s. 8d. per month.

If the disablement continues for longer than a year, further, compensation for a period of not exceeding six months may be obtained but on a slightly lower scale, being 50 per cent. for the first £20 and 25 per cent. for the next £13 6s. 8d. On this basis the compensation payable would be as follows:

Monthly earnings, £20: £12 per month for the first twelve months, and £10 per month for the remaining six months.

Monthly earnings, £25: £13 15s. per month for the first twelve months, and £11 5s per month for the remaining six months

Monthly earnings, £30: £15 10s. per month for the first twelve months, and £12 10s. per month for the remaining six months.

There is also provision for this compensation to be increased to an amount equal to the workman's monthly earnings, but not exceeding £6 10s per month where the workman at the time of the accident was under 21, or where the workman would be unable to maintain himself and his dependants upon the monthly payment.

### Questions That Are Being Asked

While the average man in the street knows little or nothing, regarding the working of the new Workmen's Compensation Act, it is a subject which many employers and employees are discussing

The two most common questions being asked appear to be, "Who exactly is to be covered by this insurance?" and "Who is going to pay the premiums?" The answer to the first question is that the Act covers all employees, whether the remuneration is paid either by time or work done. It covers, therefore, typists, messengers, busmen, barbers, in fact everyone, with the exception of the following:

Persons in naval or military service.  
Persons whose earnings are in excess of £600 a year.

Persons employed casually by an employer.

Outworkers, to whom work is given to do outside the employer's premises.  
Domestic servants; Persons who contract or sub-contract.

Premiums in respect of this compulsory insurance will be paid by the employers.

Many of the boarding-house proprietors seem to be under the impression that they will not have to insure their domestic servants, since domestic servants are excluded under the Act. This is only partly correct. Domestic servants who are employed in a private household are excluded, but where they are employed in an hotel or boarding-house they come under the Act and must be insured.

A question many employers are asking is, "Have I any period of grace, or must I be insured by the first day of July?" Yes, there is a period of grace allowed. Insurance must be effected within a period of three months after July 1, but it is not wise to defer obtaining cover, since all employers will be liable for the full scale of compensation under the Act from July. should any of their workman have an accident. After July the employer will be liable to a fine of £5 for each uninsured workman.

Many of the typists seem to consider it unnecessary for them to be insured under the Act, and the majority of them smile and say, "But what injury can I have just typing?"

They perhaps don't realise that there are several ways in which they can be injured in the course of their work. In the first place, it is not impossible for them to fall downstairs while going from one floor to another. They may get knocked down by a car while going over to bank or post office, while at least one case is known of a typist falling off a step-ladder and breaking her leg while getting some stationery.

Office boys, too, are exposed to the hazards of traffic while out on errands.

Another question engaging the attention of most employers is the high rates, but it must not be forgotten that the benefits under the new Act have been estimated to be double the benefits under the old Act.

A bus driver, who is exposed to all kinds of weather, asks whether the new Act will cover him against illness. It will not. The Act only applies to an accident to a workman arising out of and in the course of his employment and resulting in such workman's disablement or death. This will answer the question of a person who asked, "Am I covered if I am knocked down while going to the bioscope in the evening?" As previously pointed out, the accident must occur in the course of employment.

An interesting point has been raised by a person who asks, "Is the compensation laid down in the Act the maximum amount which can be obtained? Supposing my injury is a result of my em-

ployer's negligence, have not I any common law rights?"

Under the 1914 Act, a workman could claim compensation either under the Workmen's Compensation Act or under common law, but not under both. This often operated against the interests of the workman concerned. Under the new Act the workman will not be permitted to an action under common law.

This, however, will not be to his disadvantage, since under the new Act either the workman, or his dependants in case of his death, may apply for an increased amount of compensation. This will only apply when a workman meets with an accident which is due to the negligence of his employer, or to a patent defect in the condition of the premises, works, plant or machinery. In such a case the workman (or his representative, if he is dead) may apply to the magistrate within six months of the accident, who will fix the amount of the additional compensation. It will be seen from this that the interests of the workers are well guarded.

The nature of some of the questions asked is rather astonishing. One man wants to know "Whether the pension payable in respect of children applies to any child born after my death?" Yes, it does. The Act defines a child as being a son or daughter under the age of 16 years, and includes an illegitimate child,

a posthumous child, a step-child, and a child adopted under certain provisions.

Another question is, "Does the pension continue until the child finds work?" An explanation on this point seems necessary. The Act lays down that compensation in the form of a pension in respect of dependent children shall cease when the child attains the age of 16 years, or dies or marries before reaching that age. In such a case the pension in respect of the remaining children, if any, will be diminished accordingly.

It is of interest to note, however, that in certain cases the Act goes further than this. Provided application is made by an interested person, the magistrate may direct that the pension be continued after the child has reached the age of 16 years, if in his opinion such child is unable to earn an income on account of mental or physical disability. The additional period of compensation is that during which the deceased workman would have been expected to contribute towards the child's support.

And finally we have the question, "Supposing I don't actually have my arm cut off, but am unable to use it. How am I situated then as regards compensation?"

The Act has something to say on this point, and it is laid down that the total permanent loss of the use of a member shall be treated as loss of member.

### Comparison Between The Two Acts.

#### OLD ACT

No provision for medical expenses.  
No provision for pensions.

#### PERMANENT DISABLEMENT

Partial disablement: 18 months' wages, with a maximum amount of £375.

Permanent disablement: 3 years' wages, with a maximum amount of £750.

#### TEMPORARY DISABLEMENT

Maximum amount of £15 per month for the first 3 months; thereafter, maximum amount of £3 per week for 9 months. Total period of compensation 12 months.

#### DEATH BENEFIT

Lump sum of a minimum amount of £500 paid to widow, whether there are children or not.

#### NEW ACT

Medical expenses up to £100.

Pensions in certain cases of permanent disablement, and in cases of a widow left with dependent children.

Compensation payable in the form of a pension; half in the form of a pension and the balance in a lump sum; or a lump sum according to the percentage of disablement as laid down in the Act.

Maximum amount of £15 1 s. per month for one year, and thereafter maximum amount of £12 10 s per month for a further six months. Total period of compensation, 18 months.

Where there are no children, a maximum lump sum of £500.

Where there are children, a maximum lump sum of £375, together with a pension in respect of children under the age of 16. The pension to continue until the age of 16.

## School For Indian Girls

AS a result of negotiations which have been taking place for some time there is every likelihood that a school for Indian girls will be established in Johannesburg at the beginning of the August term. A deputation of Johannesburg Indians, which was accompanied by Mrs. R. F. A. Hoernle, discussed the matter with the Witwatersrand Central School Board. Mrs. Hoernle, in stating the Indians' case, said that there were many Indian women who knew neither English nor Afrikaans, and whom it was extremely difficult to know and understand. They were almost an alien community, yet at the same time genuine South Africans, born in the country. She felt that there was a strong argument for separate schools for Indian boys and girls. With that in mind they had collected the names of 166 girls who were ready to attend the school the moment it was established. Some of them were already pupils at the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney's school, but many were not attending school at all.

The Indians had come to the definite conclusion that the site for such a school should be somewhere in Fordsburg.

They had found a suitable place which could be used until better quarters were found. They felt strongly, however, that they should not pay rent for such a school, but they were so anxious to have it that if necessary they would do so. Nevertheless they thought it would be unfair as no other sections of the community had to pay rent.

Another member of the deputation thanked the board for its decision at a previous meeting to recommend the establishment of such a school. He pointed out that the school would relieve the congestion at the three Indian boys' schools.

The chairman (Mr. J. Duthie) said the board a fortnight ago had unanimously agreed to support the request. He was pleased to hear that they had secured premises, even though temporary, to make a start at the beginning of August. There would be sufficient desks available, and it only remained to provide teachers.

"I appreciate very much," he said, "your point that the people for whom you are fighting form a permanent part in the national life of South Africa. It is therefore our duty to see that these people should be catered for and treated fairly. In matters of education the Board is colour blind."

The number of Indian children at present being educated, said Mr. Duthie, was about 900, and the new school would bring the total up to 1,100. There was also another scheme, the details of which he was not yet able to announce, to provide for 400 more. With that in operation he thought Indian needs would be well served. The next logical step would be to make education for Indians compulsory.

The provision of accommodation was one for the Province and not for the Indians but in order to establish their right, it might be necessary to pay rent for a month or two.

A committee of the School Board was appointed to collaborate with the Indian community in regard to staff.

# HOW NATIVES WILL ELECT SENATORS

## REPRESENTATION BILL EXPLAINED

**T**HE Natives Representation Bill is one of the most remarkable pieces of legislation ever projected in South Africa, and marks entirely new departure in native policy. To acquaint the public with its terms in a way easily understood, free from the technicalities of parliamentary draftsmanship, it is fully summarised below. Not the least remarkable features of the Bill are the definition it contains of the word "native"; and the provision for natives who are on or approach the cultural level of Europeans to be declared non-natives.

The representation of natives Bill as drafted by the Joint Select Committee on the Prime Ministers original native legislation, is described in its full title as a Bill to prohibit further registration of natives as parliamentary voters; to make additional provision for the representation of natives in the Senate; to provide for the establishment of a Native Representative Council for the Union; to define functions, powers and duties of the Council; to provide for the representation of natives in the Cape Provincial Council; to prescribe the courts that may hear election petitions; to provide for the declaration of certain persons to be non-natives, and for other incidental matters.

### Origin of The Bill

This Bill takes the place of the Natives Parliamentary Representation Bill as drafted in 1933, when the Joint Select Committee was converted into a commission; and of the Representation of Natives in Parliament Bill introduced in Parliament in 1927. It includes the subject matter of the Union Native Council Bill of the same year.

The Prime Minister at the time contemplated four Bills—the Coloured Persons Rights Bill, the Union Native Council Bill, the Representation of Natives in Parliament Bill, and the Native Lands Bill. Of these, the Coloured Persons Rights Bill has been discarded, and the other three survive in the Representation of Native Bill, now to be described, and Natives Trust and Land Bill.

### Abolition of The Cape Franchise

Section one of the Representation of Natives Bill provides that natives in the Cape Province who are on the rolls when the act comes into operation may continue to exercise the parliamentary franchise, but no new names will be added to the rolls. Except for natives already enrolled at that time the registration of native voters shall cease.

Section two delimits the Union into four electoral areas for the purpose of

electing four Senators, and the native members of the Native Representative Council. Natal makes one area, the Transvaal and Free State together a second, the Transkei a third, and the Cape Province outside the Transkei a fourth. Each will elect one senator.

Seven years after the Act comes into operation the Governor-General may define these areas anew, change the boundaries, and increase the areas to five or six. But he must first be satisfied that native development, and the system of native local government, justify these changes, and no such change will have the effect of altering the constitution of any group of voters.

### Election of Senators

Sections three to five provide that the election of senators will be held as soon as possible after the next general election for the Assembly, and thereafter every seven years. These senators will be additional to the four now nominated in the native interest, and will hold their seats for seven years independently of any earlier dissolution of the Senate. They must have the same qualifications, including European descent, and will have the same emoluments privileges and duties as other senators. The only additional qualification demanded is that they shall have resided in the province in which their electoral area is situated for the two years preceding the election. In the event of a vacancy a successor shall be elected for the unexpired portion of the seven years. No election of senators shall take place on the same day as a general election for the Assembly.

### Method of Election

Part 11 of the Bill, sections 6 to 12, read with the annexure to the Bill, sets out the method of election and the procedure of nomination. Each electoral area shall have an electoral college, which will elect one senator.

In the Transkei the college will be the Bunga (the United Transkeian Territories General Council), and each member will have a voting paper on which he will cast a single vote for each candidate in order of his preference. Each district Council in the Transkei may nominate a candidate.

In the other three electoral areas the method is much more complicated.

In Natal the college will consist of: (1) chiefs of such tribes as are not within the jurisdiction of local council; (2) the native members of local councils, constituted under the Native Affairs Act of 1920, which include the Glen Grey District Council; (3) the native members of advisory boards constituted under the Urban Areas Act.

The college for the Transvaal and Free State will be constituted in the same way, with the addition of the native members of the Free State's reserve boards of management.

The college for the Cape Province outside the Transkei will be constituted in the same way as the Natal college, with the addition of the headmen of such locations as are outside the jurisdiction of a local council or a chief.

### Number of Votes

Each member of these three electoral colleges will be a voting unit for the number of natives he represents as a chief, or as a member of local council or advisory board, or as a headman. This number shall be determined three months before the day of the election by the Minister of Native Affairs, or an officer of the public service deputed by him.

The natives thus counted will be the natives within the jurisdiction of the voting unit who are registered as liable for general tax under the Native Taxation and Development Act, or exempted from payment under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Act. In regard to the advisory boards, however, no native shall be counted who has not been domiciled for six months before the election within the jurisdiction of the board's urban local authority. Domicile shall be taken to mean that his permanent home has been within the urban local authority's jurisdiction for the preceding three years.

The Minister's determination of the number of natives shall be published in the *Gazette*. Within four weeks thereafter if made by a deputy the determination can be brought before the Minister for review but his decision will be final. At the expiration of the four weeks each voting unit will receive a certificate specifying the number of votes he or it can cast.

(To be continued)



# SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS IN BRIEF

## G. B. S. Replies To Germany And Says "Look To Pirow"

**B**ERNARD SHAW made a spirited reply to General Georing's action calling upon the German theatres and Press to boycott Shaw's plays and books, which is said to be due to the author's recent advocacy of intermarriage between Whites and Blacks in South Africa. "When I was in South Africa, Mr. Pirow—note the Tontonic name—made a public appeal for White immigrants to keep up the White population," Mr. Shaw told a representative of *The Daily Telegraph*. "If the Germans are offended by the charge of sterility implied in this appeal it is to Pirow they must look, not me." Mr. Shaw added that Mr. Pirow's appeal proved that the White people did not multiply as the coloured people. He at first attributed this to birth control, but he was assured that the whites wanted more children. A doctor told him that there was too much sunshine, and it immediately occurred to him that the effect of excessive sunshine might have something to do with White sterility. If so, the remedy was clearly pigmentation—which can be brought about by interbreeding with the Coloured races. "The Germans in Africa don't object. There are plenty of halfbreeds in what used to be German Africa." Mr. Shaw also said that the German Poor Whites were "shockingly inferior" to the Zulus. We may live to see a Reichskanzler with a Zulu, Bantu or a Hawaiian wife. This racial stuff is damned English nonsense foisted on Germany by Houston Chamberlain. The future is to the mongrel, not to the Junker.

"I, Bernard Shaw, have said it, and if Germany boycotts me so much the worse for German culture."

## General Smuts Going To East Africa

General J. C. Smuts is going on vacation trip to East Africa, will travel by an Imperial Airways plane on July 17.

## All Executions In Pretoria

The Department of Justice has decided that in future all death sentences passed in the Union and confirmed by the Governor-General-in-Council will be carried out at the Pretoria Central Prison. The execution chambers at Capetown, East London, Bloemfontien and Maritzburg will be dismantled. When a death sentence is passed anywhere in the Union in future the condemned person will be immediately transferred to the Pretoria Central Prison to await execution or reprieve after consideration of the case by the Governor-General and the Executive Council.

## Maize Crop

According to conditions prevailing towards the end of May, the maize crop for 1934-35 season is estimated at 18,072,000 bags, states the Department of Agriculture. Details for various areas are:—Cape (other than Transkei), 590,000 bags; Transkei, 1,316,000 bags; Natal, 2,111,000 bags; Transvaal, 7,924,000 bags; Orange Free State, 6,131,000 bags. Although frost did, a fair amount of damage to late-planted maize on some farms in the north-eastern districts of the Orange Free State and eastern highveld areas of the Transvaal, the major portion of the late-planted crop matured. Many farmers are busy reaping, but a few farmers who have already threshed report that yields were disappointing, chiefly owing to draught and ravages of caterpillars. The total European production of kafir corn this season is estimated at 505,000 bags.

## S. African Petrol

By the end of the year, motorists will be able to run their cars on petrol produced and refined in South Africa. The S. A. Torbanite Mining and Refining Co. (Ltd.) whose plant at Dunswart is rapidly nearing completion, will commence operation in October and, during the following 12 months, will produce between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 gallons of petrol. The output thereafter will be steadily increased. These and other interesting facts were conveyed to Mr. A. P. J. F. urie, Minister of Commerce, who paid an informal visit to the refinery and spent nearly two hours inspecting the plant. He was accompanied by Dr. A. J. van der Byl, Chairman of the S. A. Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation.

## School Admission Age

Children can now be admitted to school a month or two before their sixth birthday. Many parents seem to be unaware of this facility, states the headmistress of a Government School. The instructions to schools on this point reads: A child whose sixth birthday falls before July 1 may be admitted to school in January and a child whose sixth birthday falls after June 30 but before January 1 of the next year may be admitted in August.

## Movement Of B. I. Ships

The B. I. vessel *Kenya*, which left Durban on June 10 for Bombay, will go no further than Mombasa before she returns to Durban. Her sister ship, *Karanya*, which has been chartered by the Indian Government to carry refugees from Quetta, is temporarily off the Indian-South African service. Her place has been taken by the *Ellora*, which meets *Kenya* at Mombasa, where the passengers and cargo of both ships will be transhipped. *Kenya's* next trip north will also terminate at Mombasa.

## Indian Market

It is stated in the Town Treasurer's report that the workings of this undertaking for the year ending July 31, 1935, are expected to result in a surplus of £1,719 as compared with a surplus of £1,549 in the previous year. The new Estimate provide for a total expenditure of £18,133 and an income of £19,012, resulting in a surplus of £879. The Estimates cover the total expenditure on the Indian Market, and the Native Meat Market and the Early Morning Market. The new Estimates provide for the employment of 294 Indian relief workers at 2s. 6. per man per day. The total wages cost is estimated to be £8,606 less subsidy of £4,303.

## "Fire-Water"

Mr. Harry Naduuld who is now 85 years old claims to be the oldest living Durban-born boy describing the changes Durban has undergone to a *Natal Mercury* representative states: When he was 14 years of age, he opened a bar near Sea Cow Lake for a Durban woman and concocted the real "fire-water" for his Indian customers. Rum in those days was sold for 3d. a glass. He used to ride into town and buy three hogshead of full strength rum. With every two paraffin tins of rum he would mix four tins of "ohillie water"—a strong brew of ground ohillies. The result he describes as "the hottest thing ever put into bottles." No Europeans or Native could drink it, but there was a big demand for it from the Indians.

## Commissioners Of Oaths

According to the recent issue of the *Government Gazette* the following have been appointed Commissioners of Oaths. Messrs. Aboobaker Mahomed John for the district of Lydenburg and Suleman Amod Bhaba for the district of Carolina Transvaal.

## Indian Victims Of Flu

"The *Natal Mercury*" learns officially that 64 Indians have died from influenza and pneumonia in Greater Durban. The total number of Indian deaths in this period has been 100, showing that an average 10 Indians have died each day in Durban.

## Relief For Flood Victims

The Sydenham Indian Ratepayers Association has given relief to 23 Indian families, representing over 100 persons, who suffered in the recent floods at Springfield Flats and Clare Estate. Food and blankets have been distributed from the Clare Estate school and it was hoped to issue medicines to those sufferers who are ill with influenza.

### Donation For Jubilee Fund

Mr. A. Bux, an enterprising member of the Stanger Indian Community, has opened a bioscope known as the Stanger Picture Palace in upper Conper Street, and to mark the occasion of its opening performances on Thursday and Friday last the entire proceedings of both performances were handed to the Jubilee Fund, totalling some £16 odd. On the opening night Mr. B. J. W. Pearce, Chairman of the local Committee of the Jubilee fund, complimented Mr. Bux on his enterprise and declared the hall open.

### Indian Boy Scouts And Guides

At the second annual general meeting of the Natal Indian Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association, held on June 22, the following were elected to hold office for the ensuing year: Patrons Messrs. Geo. H. Hindson and O. K. Winterton; Vice-Patrons Messrs. E. Thomas, S. R. Pather, T. M. Naloker, L. Panday, A. Gray (Inspector of Schools), Mrs. R. A. Banks, Rev. J. O. Landers; President Mr. H. S. Done; Hon. Treasurer Mr. Geo. H. Hindson; Hon. Secretary Mr. N. Gungas; Hon. Assistant Secretary Mr. E. V. Naidoo; Vice-Presidents Messrs. B. Barnabas, G. Mungar, K. R. Nair, B. Woodeeth, K. M. Govender, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. W. Baboolall; General Councillors: All headteachers of schools affiliated to the Association, and one Scoutmaster or Guidemistress from each school or troop. The Association's gratitude is extended to Mr. L. Panday who so generously consented to present a shield for competition among Scouts and Guides for First Aid Ambulance Work.

### Catering Employees' Union Officials

At the annual general meeting of Natal Liquor and Catering Trade Employees' Union (Durban branch) a unanimous vote of thanks and appreciation in the president, officers and executive was passed. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President Mr. Thomas Gabriel; secretary and treasurer, Mr. S. J. Joseph; executive, Messrs. V. Govindsamy, S. O. George, A. Dhora-samy, N. P. Williams and Frank Chadyan; hon. auditor, Mr. M. B. Iyaloo.

### New Indian Day School In Maritzburg

The new Indian day school, established in Maritzburg under the auspices of the Methodist Church of South Africa, was opened in Maritzburg by Miss L. Varley on Saturday afternoon June 22, in the presence of a large gathering of Europeans and Indians. The school is situated on the mission premises at the corner of Church Street and Thomson Street, and is a double-storied building in brick. There are six large classrooms, with folding doors separating the rooms on the first floor, which, when thrown open, provide a commodious assembly hall.

The pupils of the school were given packets of sweets to celebrate the occasion.

### Fairbreeze Teachers Bid Adieu To Their Old School

On Friday June 29, the Head Master and Staff of the Fairbreeze Indian School entertained their district friends at a "TEA" on the eve of vacating their old school which was now to be demolished and the students to be transferred to the new Government School erected in the district. Among those present were: Messrs. S. V. Naidoo, M. M. Khan, C. P. Naidoo, S. T. Naidoo, R. M. S. Mohideen, R. Jeeawon, Budri Ganga, A. M. Khan, M. Yusuff and Miss. Louis.

Mr. A. Jeeawon the Head Master of the school, in a few well chosen words welcomed his guests to the function. He spoke at length, reviewing the activities of his school for the past 40 years. During that period, he was proud to state that there has been marked changes from time to time. He expressed with deep regrets that the time had now come when he was to abandon his old school, which majestically stood on its foundation for the last forty years and had been the *Alma Mater* of thousands of scholars. At its very inception, he went on to say that the school was only a shanty with about five children attending it. Owing to the assistance of the philanthropic parents, matters improved, and at present he took pleasure to mention that it accommodated 372 children. He was really grateful to his Staff, who had served ungrudgingly by their loyal devotion to the best interests of the school. It was by their unflinching efforts, he said, that his school was able to achieve such good results. He hoped that they would still be together and share the same interests and pleasures as they had done in the past. He congratulated the members of the School Committee who after facing considerable difficulties were able to bring about the erection of the new Government School. Other speakers were Messrs. M. Yusuff, C. P. Naidoo, M. M. Khan, S. T. Naidoo, R. M. S. Mohideen, Budri Ganga, and other members of the Staff, who in eulogistic terms appreciated the Head Master's works in so ably imparting education to children for the past forty years. They strongly felt that they could find no better person than Mr. Jeeawon to fill the post of headship at the new school, and they hoped to see him being retained at his post. The function came to a successful close by an impressive speech delivered by Mr. S. V. Naidoo the chairman of the School Committee.

### Mass Meeting At Calo Manor

A mass meeting of Indians under the aegis of Giyaan Prachar Mundal was held on Sunday the June 30 at the Manor Garden School hall to discuss the distress now prevailing among the Indians as a

result of the recent floods and the influenza epidemic. Mr. A. Christopher vice-Chairman of the Central Indian Relief Committee during the course of his speech said since the merchants depend mostly upon the farmers for their trade it fell incumbent upon them to render every possible assistance to relieve the distress. According to the information from the Protector of Indian Immigrants Office it was ascertained that the death rate of Indians from the Influenza epidemic was rather high and the meeting suggested appealing to local doctors for free medical services for deserving cases. If free medical services be forthcoming as is the case with one district where a doctor has volunteered to attend daily the prescription issued by these men will be dispensed free of charge by the Immigration Dept. Mr. B. R. Singh spoke in Hindi and informed the audience that the Influenza mixture (medicine) may be obtained from the Manor Garden School as from July 1.

### Pagel's Circus In Durban

Since the opening night Pagel's Circus has been receiving excellent support with their new programme. There can be no doubt that giving the public good honest fare in the arena pays, and Pagel's present programme is one which will prove an attraction throughout the season. In all 20 acts are presented, the main feature being Mr. Pagel who, as everyone knows, is undoubtedly the master animal trainer in this part of the globe. His new and many animal introductions are thrilling and appeal to all animal lovers; to see him direct and control his lions and tigers with the aid of a common pencil amazes all. His troupe of elephants also do some astounding turns and are all proof of this man's wonderful skill. In reintroducing Goerner, Pagel's have not made any mistake, as his strength act is one which is a real sensation. There can be no doubt about Goerner. He is strong and proves it. Then there are the five Flying Diavolos, daring high flying trapezists, who cause a thrill in each moment of their remarkable turn. The Gridneffs are also to be seen—their remarkable work on unsupported ladders baffles description. In all Pagel's present 20 acts, among which will be seen the famous Spuds and his droll companions, George and Peter. Performances are given nightly at 8.15, and matinees are advertised to take place tomorrow, Saturday. Popular prices.

### The Late Mrs. Ephraim

The funeral took place last Saturday afternoon of Mrs. Margaret Ephraim who died at her son's residence, 180 Sparks Road, Sydenham. Prior to interment in Christ Church Cemetery a short service was conducted in Christ Church by Father Satchell and the Rev. Sundram. There was a large concourse of representative Indians belonging to the different denominations of the Indian Community who lined up in a great procession to pay their last respects to the departed soul. The late Mrs. Ephraim was not only very popular and respected member of her own congregation but was also well liked and loved by Hindus and Mahomedans. She leaves three sons, Benjamin, Abdiel, and Francis and two daughters Mrs. D. P. Nundoo and Mrs. W. S. Seethal, to them and the members of the family we sincerely offer our sympathies.

## IN THE TEACHERS' WORLD

# SUSPENSION OF "INDIAN EDUCATOR" AND BULLETIN

THE following are extracts from the Natal Indians Teacher's Society *Bulletin*: The suspension of the "Indian Educator" has been made a necessity by lack of support from teachers, as the publication spelt a loss, financially, to the Society.

For the same reasons the Bulletin has not been circulated. Though the Bulletin is an indispensable feature in the work of the Society, particularly when up-country teachers are concerned it was not issued regularly, largely through economy. In its stead, on important occasions, and when necessity demanded, circulars were despatched.

## New School Building

During past months a number of new school buildings have risen. The following schools have been fortunate: Estcourt and Maritzburg (Wesleyan). Important renovations were also effected in the case of Clairwood and Cato Manor. A new wing, too, has been added to the present Sastri College Buildings. The new wing includes two staff-rooms, a library and a well-equipped laboratory.

## Representations to the Education Department

The following are the subjects in connection with which representations have been made:—

- (a) House allowances to Headmasters and marriage allowances to Assistants;
- (b) T<sub>3</sub> Exams: Admission of teachers as external students;
- (c) Music classes for Teachers;
- (d) Secondary Classes for Teachers: J.C. and Matriculation;
- (e) Status of teachers with long experience (over 35 years);
- (f) Staff Rationing—Posts in Aided Schools;
- (g) T<sub>4</sub> and T<sub>5</sub> teachers in Aided Schools holding Third class posts with little prospects of promotion—Improvement of salaries of such teachers;
- (h) T<sub>5</sub> candidates who are not able to attend the Sastri College.

## Appointment in Government Schools

The appointment of Mr G. Nulliah to the headship of the Newcastle Govt. Indian School and the consequent of Mr. A. M. Ephraim's status on the conversion of his school to Government status, have apparently created a stir in the profession. The Society has

written to the Department to ascertain its policy of principles governing appointments to Headships in Government Indian Schools.

## New Manager

Mr. B. M. Singh has been appointed manager of the Arya Yuvak Sabha Aided Indian School, Mayville.

## Indian Teachers Examination Results

The Society offers its congratulations to the following successful candidates:

### T<sub>2</sub> EXAMINATION:

Messrs. V. Sirkari Naidoo B.A., A. D. Lazarus B.A. and Geo. Singh B.A.

### T<sub>4</sub> EXAMINATION:

Messrs. E. Alli, S. Attwarie, B. Bainabas, G. Beharie, A. Chinnah, H. J. G. Cochrane, R. Djokran, S. Doolarkhan, S. Dwarika, G. B. C. Gabriel, G. Goldstone, B. Gunga, C. Kisten, R. Moodley, S. K. Moodley, G. Mungar, C. C. Naidoo, Jogi A Naidoo, Miss K. Naidoo, Messrs. A. K. Naidoo, S. C. Naryadu, S. Padyachee, T. Palyiandi, A. Pardesie, M. A. P. Pillay, V. M. Pillay, H. S. Phoodun, N. Ramgulam, S. Nadasen, T. Sebastian, P. M. Seethal, B. Sham, E. D. M. Sigamoney, D. R. Singh, J. L. Somasundram, S. Sookharie, M. Subban, B. Sukaloo, Wesley Thomas, G. Naganna

### T<sub>5</sub> EXAMINATION:

Messrs. E. Govender, Miss B. G. George, S. I. Josiah, R. L. Naidoo, R. P. Nair, C. Palaniyandi, D. Smith C. Singh, N. Ajodha, Misses K. Singh and Margaret V. Southwood.

### INDIAN TEACHER'S SENIOR CERTIFICATE:

Mr. Durgah Nagaser.

### INDIAN TEACHER'S JUNIOR CERTIFICATE:

Messrs. H. Bundhoo, S. Narainsamy and Miss Rosa F. Peters.

## Neglected and Diligent Children (Inquiry Committee)

Acceding to a request, the Society made a statement to the above Committee and during the session of the Committee in Durban recently, a Deputation, consisting of Messrs. G. V. Naidoo (President), A. D. Lazarus (Hon. Gen. Secretary), A. Rai and T. M. Naicker

gave evidence. Inter alia, the Society made statements to the effect that "there is no free and compulsory education for Indian Children, with the result that illiteracy and ignorance are very often the legacies passed on from one generation to the next."

## New Appointments

During the past few months several new appointments were made. A number of transfers were also effected.

Mr. Somasundram Coppan B.A., who graduated last year at Fort Hare, was appointed to the staff of the Sastri College. Mr. Ramfakir, who has passed his 2nd year B.A. is holding a temporary post at Dundee. Mr. V. S. Naidoo, formerly Asst. Secretary of the N.I.T.S. was promoted to the Headship of the Que Que Indian and Coloured School in Rhodesia. Mr. M. Moodley ex Greenwood Park is now at the M. K. Gandhi Senthamil School, filling the vacancy occasioned by Mr. V. R. Nair's promotion to the headship of the Hlobane Aided Indian School. Mr. K. K. Reddy ex Carlisle Street Govt. School is now at Dundee. Miss Bonamour has also been appointed to the staff of the Mitchell Crescent Girls' High School.

## Visit of Dr. C. T. Loram

During May, Dr. C.T. Loram, formerly Supt of Education in Natal, and now of Yale University (America), visited Durban. The Society took advantage of his presence and secured an afternoon during which Dr. Loram gave a talk to Indian teachers on "The system of Education in America."

## Change in Status of Private Schools

The following private Indian Schools have, during the past few months been converted to Government Aided Status:

- (a) Braemar Private Indian School;
- (b) May Street Madressa Pte Indian School;
- (c) Tanjore Pte. Indian School;
- and (d) Hlobane Pte. Indian School.

The Fairbreeze Govt. Aided Indian School, will it is believed be converted to Government Status at the beginning of the new term in August. If this conversion takes place there will be a total of 14 Government Indian Schools in the Province.



## INDIA

## INDIAN CABINET ON DOWNING STREET MODEL

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to transform the existing Viceroy's Council into a Cabinet on the Downing Street model, thus creating a unified body more suitable to the Parliamentary system which is about to be developed under the coming reforms says the Simla correspondent of the *Times*. It is understood that the India Office favours the change. The Council's work is at present departmentalised under a system introduced by Lord Curzon, but in future it will be centralised on the principle of collective responsibility, enabling executive action to be more readily achieved than at present.

## SIR APRU DENIES RUMOUR

here had been a strong rumour that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru would be the first premier in India after the introduction of the reforms. Sir Sapru who is at present in London, in an interview given to Reuter, strongly denies this report and declares that he has no intention to stand as a candidate for either House of the Legislature, and would not accept any nomination also.

## RUKMANI DECLINES IT WITH THANKS

Mrs. Rukmani Lakshminpathi, who was recently elected to the Madras Legislature in the bye-election from the City, has received an invitation from the Government asking her to serve on the sub-committee which would be set up to consider special problems concerning women voters and to report their views to the Committee on the Delimitation of Constituencies. It is understood that she has replied regretting her inability to serve on the Committee. (This is due to the fact that those who have been elected on the Congress ticket are not accepting any office.—Ed I. O.)

## SIR B. N. MITRA TO BE GOVERNOR

A *Free Press* message says that Sir B. N. Mitra, the present, High Commissioner for India in England, will be appointed Governor of one of the new provinces in India under the new reforms and that Sir N. N. Sircar, the present Law Member to the Government of India will succeed Sir B. N. Mitra as the High Commissioner for India in England.

## BIRTHDAY HONOURS

Among the list of Birthday Honours we note the following names whom we offer our congratulations: The Hon'ble Kunwar Jagdish Prasad member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and who is in charge of the department concerning Indians overseas has been granted a Knighthood. Mr. G. S. Bajpai, C.S., Education Secretary to the Government of India has been conferred with the K.B.E. Mr. C. M. Trivedi C.S. lately

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department with C.I.E.

## SALVATION LIES IN SACRIFICE AND SERVICE

"History has no record of another prince of a royal house who forsook his throne, parents, wife and the newly born son to alleviate human sufferings and discover a path for the salvation of mankind. To day when we find that a moral and spiritual degeneration have overtaken the people of this blessed land, which had once been illumined with the spirit of the Upanishads, verily it is time for us to say with one voice. "Lord Buddha, Thou shouldst be living at this hour 'India hath need of Thee.' and declare boldly that it is not in narrowness and selfishness but in sacrifice and service of fellow beings that salvation lies.

## MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI ON THE POINT OF BREAKDOWN

"There was something so inexplicable about Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar's proposed retirement that we were looking forward to his visit on his way back from Jubbulpore. I for one who knew that he had fought hardest against Gandhiji's retirement could not believe that he was serious when the thing first came to my ears," writes "M.D." in his weekly letter in *Harijan* of May 11. "He was too seasoned a soldier to know war-weariness and his retirement on any other ground but that of physical collapse would seem to be foreign to his temperament. And we found that he was on the point of a breakdown. He simply laughed at the silly insinuations in the press and elsewhere and said that I should care for them if they were from responsible quarters but would not trouble to think of them otherwise." Continuing, "M.D." writes: "He looked thoroughly washed out and though he wanted to make a long enough stay here he simply writhed under the roasting heat and Gandhiji had not the heart to ask him to stay. There was a time when he would laugh at anyone grumbling about the hot weather." But he found the heat here grilling. He (Rajaji) said "I cannot account for it but there is a strange feeling of physical exhaustion, giddiness and insomnia combined with drowsiness. I must retire before there is a physical breakdown. As soon as I feel better I shall come in again unasked."

"Would not a voyage set you up?"

"It would but why get better at the cost of Rs. 2,000 when you can get better at a cost of Rs. 15 in a quiet village?" It seemed cruel to strive with his remarks.

## SENSATIONAL RESOLVE OF 40 LADIES

In connection with the "United Press" news recently published in the press regarding the sensational resolve of 40 Sikh ladies of the Punjab to fast unto death till Sikhism is purged of false leadership". Shrimati Amrit Kaur, has issued a statement in the course of which she says:

"Is there any living soul who can forget the greatest sacrifices which the brave Sikhs have made only a few years before, in order that Sikhism may live and flourish? Thousands suffered indescribable tortures not for worldly gains but for purity of temples which had become hotbeds of intrigue and vice. Could anybody believe that Sikhs who were on the pinnacle of glory ten years before would be so thoroughly disunited, disrupted and become laughing stock of the whole world."

The Government as well as the greatest national political organisation in the country ignore them because they know Sikhs are unable to enforce their demands.

With regards to the proposed fast of the 40 ladies, Shrimati Amrit Kaur says:—

"The resolve of the Sikh ladies is not a new thing. These sacrifices are traditional and let none worry over it. I realise my responsibility as head of this brave band of ladies and pinning support in our Great Gurus for whose cause they have agreed to suffer they hope victory is ahead. Let no body deter them from suffering."

Concluding her statement she says:—

"They will die inch by inch and never retrace their steps once the fast is begun. These fasts shall take place at secluded parts in the Punjab known only to few selected people, away from all limelight and only the dead bodies will be given one by one to the community. Who will fast first is still to be decided, but I do hope that the noble ladies will very kindly give me that honour as their humble leader." The latest news from India is that Shrimati Amrit Kaur has begun the fast.

## Exchange Ideas. By Correspondence.

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RHODESIA NOTES.

## BULAWAYO ARYA MITRA MUNDAL

(FROM OUR BULAWAYO CORRESPONDENT)

THE above Mundal held its meeting at the Bulawayo Indian School on Sunday June 16 when Mr. K. R. Vashee, the proud receiver of a silver medal by His Majesty King George V., was presented with an address. The chairman Mr. P. R. Vaghmaria garlanded Mr. Vashee and congratulated him on the honour conferred upon him by the Emperor of India. He further paid tribute to his unselfish activities as a leader of the Indian community of Bulawayo and prayed that the Almighty God may spare him for years to come so that the welfare of the Indian community can be well looked after.

Messrs. V. N. Das and J. B. Ramphal paid glowing tributes to his untiring efforts as a successful socialist and politician and wished him long life and prosperity.

Mr. K. R. Vashee in reply thanked the officials and members of the above Mundal for the great honour done to him. He said he little deserved the honour for he had done nothing more than what was the duty of every human being to do. He then briefly outlined his early life in the

colony, stating that he started life at the bottom ladder and by hard work, perseverance, honesty and by having faith on Him alone, that he stood in the present position where he gained the confidence of the various sections of the community. He was glad to note that a part of his hope was being realised, that was, more young people are now taking an active part in the welfare of the Indian community. In conclusion he warned the younger generation not to drift away from the Indian sentiment, and to live a clean and honest life and wound up by thanking the audience for the great honour done to him and promised that whenever there was need for him he would only be too pleased to render any assistance that was required. He donated three guineas to the Mundal and wished it every prosperity. The meeting terminated after taking refreshments.

## NYASA-RHODESIA FEDERATION

About 300 people assembled at a public meeting held at Blantyre recently to consider the question of federation with the two Rhodesias, and Nyasaland;

settlers from all parts of the country attended. Colonel J. M. B. Sanders presided, aided by three unofficial members of the Legislative Council. The following resolutions were passed unanimously by the enthusiastic gathering: "That this meeting is of opinion that the best interests of the two Rhodesias and of Nyasaland depend on federation of the three countries; that the meeting authorises the existing committee of the Greater Rhodesia League to appoint a responsible body to conduct negotiations with South Rhodesia.

## GENERAL ELECTION IN N RHODESIA

The general election of the fifth Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia has been fixed for July 29. Livingstone will have one Member instead of the former two, while the representation of the Copper Belt will be increased from one to two as a result of the market growth in the population there in recent years. Future Councils will meet in the Government Buildings at the new capital, Lusaka, instead of at Livingstone, as heretofore.

## HERE AND THERE IN SPORTS

## Tongaat Tennis Club

The Doubles Championship Tournament of the above Club for Sfaelos Memorial Shield (A. Division) and Simadry Memorial Trophy (B. Division) was competed for on Sunday June 23 and continued on June 30. The participants showed excellent form. At the termination of the tournament Mr. M. Hurhans, the secretary of the Club, entertained the members and spectators to light refreshments at Khan's Cafe. Presentations to the winners was also made at the Cafe. Mr. A. P. Naidoo, the president of the Club, in presenting the Shield and the Trophy to the winners Messrs. R. R. Naidoo and R. Kandhai (A Division) and Messrs. N. Hurhans and L. D. Naidoo (B. Division) expressed in brief the history of the Club. He also congratulated the winners on their success. Mr. R. Sanchoo the captain of the Club suitably replied.

## Indian Five-A-Side At Malvern

A five-a-side football tournament, organised by Mr. P. Nair, Headmaster of Roosfontein Indian School, and his staff, was held before a large gathering at Roosfontein sports ground on Sunday, June 23. Sixteen teams entered. In the finals Malvern B. beat Malvern O 1-0. At the conclusion of play Mr. R. P. Nair presented the winners with five silver medals.

## School Sports At Greenwood Park

On Friday June 28 the Greenwood Park Government-Aided Indian School held their annual sports. The weather was ideal and this added to the great success of the sports. A large number of parents and well-wishers were present, and as the events were well run and managed, both the boys and girls enjoyed the day thoroughly.

## Newcastle Indian School Concert

The headmaster and staff at St. Oswalds Government Indian School, Newcastle, are to be congratulated on a most successful concert, produced by the pupils, on Saturday afternoon, June 22, in aid of the Jubilee Fund, over £3 being raised as a result of the entertainment. Previously £4 was raised by the staff, so that a total of about £7 will go to the Fund from this school.

## First Test Match Win In England

South Africa, first innings ... ..	228
England, first innings ... ..	198
South Africa, second innings (for seven wickets declared) ... ..	278
England, second innings ... ..	151
South Africa won by 157 runs.	

## Mahomed Nissar Killed

Mahomed Nissar, the well-known Indian fast bowler and Test cricketer, is dead. Nissar was at Quetta at the time of the earthquake and perished along with tens of thousands of others.

The *Hindu* (Madras) writes:—

The death of Mohamed Nissar, the young Indian fast bowler, deals a heavy blow to Indian cricket, besides being a distinct loss to the game itself. Starting his cricket career in the Punjab University, he quickly rose to international honours and earned the approbation of the critics and the admiration of the sporting public. It is a great pity that a career so full of achievement and promise should have been cut off so early. That it should have occurred under such tragic circumstances only adds poignancy to the grief. Coming on the eve of the Australian tour of this country, Nissar's death cannot but vitally affect the fortunes of the Indian side. Truly his place in the India team will be hard to fill.

## "Another Jack Johnson"

## CANERA BATTERED

Joe Louis, a negro, beat Primo Canera on a technical knockout in the sixth round of a 15 round contest in New York on Wednesday last June 26. Louis' murderous attack reduced Canera to a pitiful sight. The giant Italian's face and chest were smeared with blood from a cut on the corner of his mouth. After being battered for five rounds Canera was down four times in the sixth round and looked pitifully at the referee as though he wanted the fight stopped. The referee stopped it. Seventy thousand spectators hailed Louis as another Jack Johnson.