

Indian Opinion

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SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS

EIGHTH SESSION AT KIMBERLEY

A SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE

THE Eighth Session of the South African Indian Congress met in Conference in the City Hall at Kimberley on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th days of January 1928. The Provinces were fully represented in that they vied with one another in being represented at the Conference with their full quota of thirty delegates each. For the first time in the history of the Congress, the following Ministries were presented throughout the proceedings of the Conference, viz: Railways and Labour.

On the 2nd January the City Hall was filled to its utmost, when at 10 a.m. precisely the Chairman of the Indian Political Association, which acted as the Reception Committee, followed by the Mayor of Kimberly Mr. H. Schmidt, the Deputy-President Advocate J. W. Godfrey, the General Secretary Mr. A. I. Kajee, the Hon. Treasurer Mr. V. S. C. Pather, took his chair.

The following were present at the Conference:—

Vice-President: Mr. M. D. Baroochi (Transvaal); Members of the Executive Committee (Natal): Messrs V. Lawrence, P. R. Pather and S. R. Naidoo; (Cape): Messrs A. Ismail, S. Casoojee and P. M. Dawson; (Transvaal): Messrs P. K. Desai, S. M. Desai and S. B. Medh.

Transvaal Indian Congress was represented by Dr. W. Godfrey, Advocate I. I. Hazaree, Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney and Messrs C. K. T. Naidoo, N. R. Patel, V. G. Patel, Ebrahim Mall, J. K. Desai, M. D. Desai, M. V. Patel, M. G. Patel, E. M. Patel, Ebrahim Bulbalis, S. B. Medh, Moosa Bhayat, A. A. Balim, Ratanjee Parbhoo, Billimoria, I. S. Badat, H. M. Patel, Vally E-sop, A. S. Patel, S. R. Sarfudin, M. D. Patel, Amin Patel, D. I. Kajee, Dawood Bulaki, Adam Essack, E. I. Aswat and A. A. Rahaman.

Cape British Indian Council by Messrs S. Gorwalla, Hajee Khan Gool, S. D. Hoorzook, D. B. Parbhoo, A. E. Haffeejee, A. H. Cader Begg, M. E. Bhetay, Mahomed Fakir, V. B. Ramjee, M. Shariff, M. Hassen Popre, A. K. Bhambany, J. S. Vassen, Ayob, Desai, Ahmed Mahomed, T. V. R. Pillay, M. R. Samy, S. Camroodeen, Kasha Vallab, N. K. Pillay, O. V. Naidoo, G. N. Naidoo, G. Harer, Bapoo Sahib, K. Mookrey, H. M. Bardy, C. Appavoo, M. Carrim, R. V. Padiachi and Naran Kanjee.

Natal Indian Congress by Advocates B. K. Khan, and A. Christopher, Sanyasi Bhawani Dayal, and Messrs M. A. H. Moosa, Shaik Himed, M. D. Barmania, Cassim Meer, E. M. Haffeejee, E. M. Aswat, Rooknoodeen, Hooeen Mahomed Badat, M. A. Parak, M. A. Motala, G. H. A. Kathrada, Abdool Habib, N. P. Naidoo, G. R. John, D. S. Chetty, R. K. Naidoo, R. B. Chetty, E. J. Choonoo, P. V. Pather, Jack Moodley, Ramsamy M. Naidoo, A. Sookdeo, B. A. Maghraj, A. Harry, M. M. Gandhi, G. R. Naidoo and Sorabjee Rostcmjee.

Rhodesia was represented by Messrs C. H. Desai, M. Ebrahim, L. D. Vashi, Ashabhai Patel, K. R.

Vashi, V. B. Nagram, Ramabhai, and Adamjee Ismail, who were permitted by Conference to participate as fraternal delegates. Prominent amongst those on the platform were:—

The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri (Agent to the Govt. of India), Colonel Sir David Harris, K. C. M. G., V. D., M. L. A., Messrs I. R. Grimmer, H. Solomou (Deputy Mayor), Rev. W. Pescod, Dr. S. Zweiback, Messrs, A. C. Kiddie, John Orr, M. B. E. Colin W. Lawrence, J. Moir, D. S. F. Blacklaws, J. Pooley, J. Hopwood Thorp (Town Clerk), G. M. Hunter, E. W. Mowbray, M. E. Doherty, Major H. P. Tuckey, and Mr. G. L. Dickerson (representing the Department of Labour).

Messages of Goodwill

Prayers having been offered the General Secretary proceeded to read the messages received.

That the keenest interest in the Conference was being manifested was evidenced from the fact that hundreds of cable and telegraphic messages were received. Important amongst those were:—

From the GOVERNOR-GENERAL: "His Excellency is glad of this opportunity to assure the delegates of his sincere interest in the welfare of the Indian community of the Union, and to express the hope that they may be guided in their deliberations towards wise decisions which may result not alone to their personal advantage, but to the benefit of South Africa as a whole."

From Dr. MALAN: "Wish your Congress all success, and hope its deliberations will promote good relations between European and Indian communities to the lasting benefit of both."

From COLONEL CRESWELL Minister of Defence: "Best wishes for a useful and satisfactory Congress."

From REV. C. F. ANDREWS: "My very affectionate greeting. Make Kimberley memorable unity Conference. Demand unitedly withdrawal obnoxious clauses Liquor Bill."

From Dr. ANSARI, President Indian National Congress: "Country sends hearty greetings. India expects children abroad uphold her honour and assures them of fullest sympathy and support. Praying for success."

From Sir PHIROZE C. SETHA, Bombay: "Wish all success. Devoutly pray all Indians your continent work in unity, thereby ensure complete success."

From Advocate MORRIS ALEXANDER, M.L.A., Capetown: "Regret unavoidable absence opening of Congress. Wish you every success trust Congress will achieve reunion South African Indians."

In the course of a lengthy telegram, regretting his inability to attend owing to ill-health, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer M.L.A. (Kimberley) proceeded, "declare my entire sympathy with the aims and ambitions of the Indian community to secure for themselves by constitutional means the amelioration of their social and industrial condition as loyal citizens of the Union of South Africa. I

trust your labours will be fruitful of lasting good, and that not the least consequence of the work of the session will be that good relations now existing between the Indians and other races in South Africa will be greatly improved and permanently cemented."

There were also about 400 other messages from different part of the Union.

Mayor's Welcome

In opening the Conference, the Mayor Mr. H. Schmidt, extended on behalf of the burgesses of Kimberley, a hearty welcome to the delegates attending the Conference. He hoped that their deliberations would be marked with a spirit of good feeling. He hoped further that their stay at Kimberley would be as pleasant as possible and that they would carry with them the best of recollections.

Welcome by Chairman of Reception Committee

Mr. P. M. Dawson, Chairman of the Reception Committee, after having garlanded the Mayor and the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., delivered his speech as follows:

"As Chairman of the Reception Committee, I am proud to have the privilege to extend to you all a most cordial welcome to this eighth annual Conference in the name of the Kimberley Indians who desire to offer you their humble hospitality but none the less genuine and spontaneous.

"You will agree with me when I say that this Conference is a memorable one in the annals of the Indian community inasmuch as the Indian Government and the Union Government are being represented for the first time. I feel proud and honoured in having the privilege to accord a very warm welcome in our midst the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri who has done much for his countrymen in the Union during his short stay and who is still prepared to do more. He will no doubt guide us in all our deliberations with his wise counsels.

"At the same time I cannot refrain from observing that our cup of happiness will be full if we had our President Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mahatma Gandhi and that noble-hearted Englishman Rev. O. F. Andrews with us also.

"Gentlemen, I would be failing in my duty if I did not welcome our European and non-European friends and sympathisers who have so kindly responded to our invitation and I thank them for the courtesy.

"I feel I must not allow this opportunity to pass without welcoming back to this land of our adoption Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee and Mr. Albert Christopher. As you are aware Mr. Rustomjee has just come back from India having celebrated his marriage there. With your kind permission I would like to offer our very sincere congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Rustomjee. Mr. Christopher has returned to South Africa as a full-pledged Barrister-at-Law after his successful studies in England. He has our very best wishes for every success in his future career.

"I sincerely hope that you will make yourself at home here and enjoy the pleasure of meeting old friends and making new acquaintances and carry away with you pleasant memories of the warmth of your reception, at the same time I pray that you will overlook any of our shortcomings.

"May God bless you all with foresight and wisdom to deal with all matters that may come before you.

"Once again gentlemen, it affords me great pleasure to accord you all a most cordial welcome to this Conference and wish you a happy and prosperous New Year.

The Deputy-President, Advocate J. W. Godfrey then delivered his Presidential address, which appears in another column.

Mr. Sol. T. Platje on behalf of the Natives and Mr. T. W. McLeod on behalf of the Coloured community, then extended a welcome to the delegates

Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee, C. H. Desai and I. I. Hazaree, Bar-at-Law, on behalf of Natal, Rhodesia and Transvaal respectively, replied to the address of welcome by the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

After a vote of thanks to the Mayor had been moved by Mr. A. Ismail, Mr. S. R. Naidoo (Natal) moved the adjournment of the Conference.

Secession of Transvaal British Indian Association

At 2.30 p.m. Conference resumed, and immediately proceeded with its real business.

A letter was read from the Transvaal British Indian Association, dated May 11, 1927, stating that a resolution had been passed at a mass meeting to the effect that "the meeting feels regretfully constrained to secede from, and cease its relation with the South African Indian Congress, and resolves that the Transvaal British Indian Association, as representing the Transvaal Indians, shall hereafter represent Transvaal matters direct to the Indian and Union Governments and other authorities." The complaint alleged that congress had "flouted and ignored the Transvaal Indians."

The Secretary read a long reply to the Transvaal letter, the effect of which was a general denial of the allegations. It was stated that the reasons for secession from the congress "were groundless and flimsy, and based on incorrect statements and information."

An application by the Transvaal Indian Congress for affiliation to the South African Indian Congress was then dealt with. The application was accepted unanimously, the acceptance being received with acclamation.

The Deputy-President in welcoming the Delegates representing the Transvaal Indian Congress, said that it afforded him much pleasure to see the Transvaal Province represented at the most momentous Conference. He hoped that better feelings would prevail in the Province in the future.

The proceedings of the Conference lasted four days, the discussions at times being keen and interesting. The first two days the Conference resolved itself into Committee, over which Advocate Albert Christopher presided. A full day was occupied over the discussion of Section B of Act 37, of 1927.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri who was present at all the important stages of the Conference, materially helped the Delegates by his sagacious advice.

Several important resolutions, dealing on all questions affecting the Indian community, were passed. These appear on another page of this issue.

Presentations to Officials

Towards the end of the fourth day an opportunity was seized to present the officials of the Congress with certain articles as small tokens of recognition for their services.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C. who was present and who presented the presents spoke in eulogistic terms of the services rendered by the various officials.

Mr. A. I. Kaje, the retiring Hon. General Secretary was presented with a Suit Case, two canteens of cutlery, Mr. A. Ismail, ex-Hon. General Secretary with an Attache Case and Mr. V. S. C. Pather, the Hon. Treasurer, with a Silvered Flower Bowl.

Hospitality Recognised.

As a mark of recognition for the hospitality shown to the delegates, Mr. Ahmed Mahomed of Kimberley at whose residence the 100 odd delegates boarded, was also a recipient of a handsome Silver Rose Bowl.

Several important alterations having been effected to the constitution of the Congress and the Headquarters having been handed over to the Transvaal Province, the election of the officials resulted as follows:—

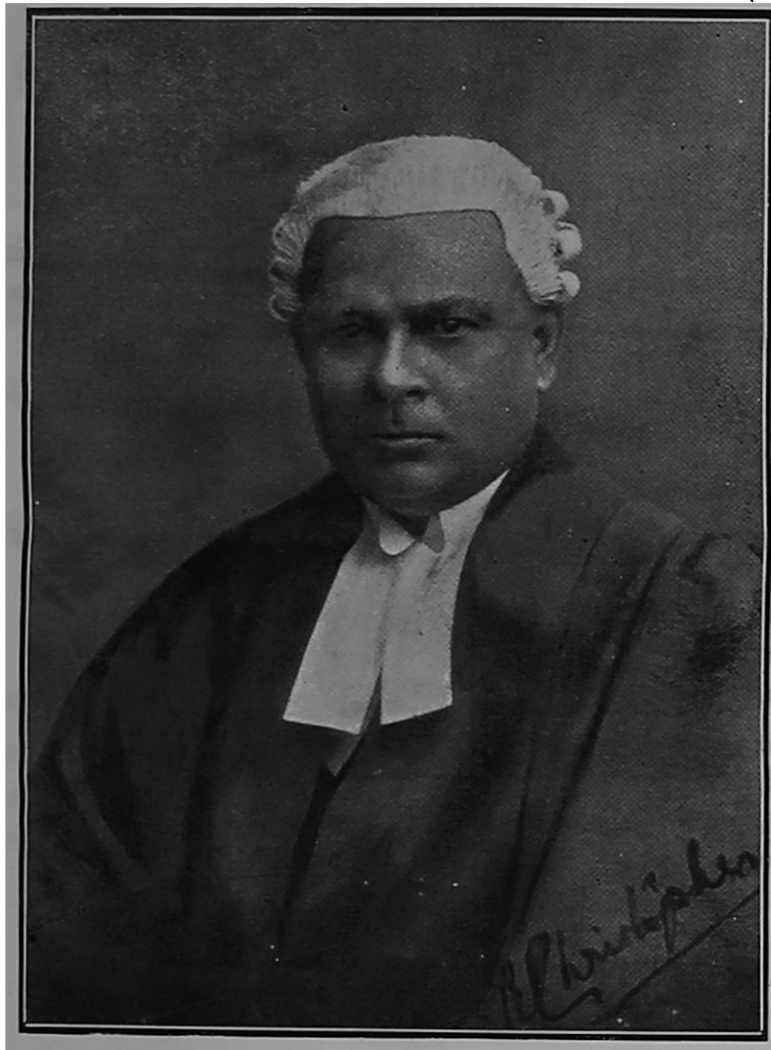
President: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Deputy-President: Advocate Albert Christopher; Hon. General Secretaries: Mr. P. K. Desai and Advocate I. I. Hazaree; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Ebrahim Mall.

The newly elected officials in thanking the delegates for the confidence reposed upon, promised to do their best for the Congress.

A most successful Conference then terminated with Prayers offered by the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Mr. E. M. Haffjee and Sanyasi Bhawani Dayal.

Supplement to Indian Opinion, 13th January, 1928.

DEPUTY-PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN
CONGRESS.



MR. ALBERT CHRISTOPHER, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
who has recently arrived from England after
completion of his studies for the Bar.

THE KIMBERLEY CONGRESS

THE Eighth Session of the South African Indian Congress held at Kimberley on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th instant was unique in the history of Indians in South Africa. Delegates from the three Provinces were present in their full numbers and unlike other sessions in the past eight delegates from Rhodesia were accepted as fraternal delegates. Government officials representing the various departments were also present to watch the proceedings and to assist in matters appertaining to their various departments. The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, the Agent to the Government of India, was also there to clear many difficulties that arose now and then on Immigration and educational matters and assisted the proceedings by giving his sane advice. Apart from these there was another peculiarity about the present session which marked it out from the past sessions and that was the efficient manner in which the delegates were constantly kept supplied with cyclostyled copies of facts and figures concerning the question under discussion which facilitated the debate considerably. Although this system was in vogue in past years it was much more efficiently carried out this year for which credit was due to the General Secretary and his able staff who were assisted by Mr. Sookdeo. Other peculiarities about the present session were that the proceedings were followed not only by Indians but also by Europeans with keen interest the Mayor of Kimberley (Councillor H. Schmidt) and other prominent European citizens being often present during the proceedings, and there was admittedly a marked improvement in the standard of debate which proved the academical advantage in holding these Conferences apart from their practical value. A tribute was paid in European circles to the orderly and intelligent manner in which the proceedings were conducted.

The proceedings of the Congress were supposed to complete within three days but there were lengthy and heated debates on the Immigration and Education questions and the session terminated only on the fourth day and that too after lengthy night sittings having taken place.

Messages wishing the Congress every success received from His Excellency the Governor-General, the Hon. the Minister of the Interior (Dr. Malan), the President

of the Indian National Congress (Dr. Ansari) and other leaders proved the important character of the present session.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The Presidential Address was fairly lengthy and described the events of the past year. The main points discussed by the President were naturally the Indo-Union Agreement and the proposed Liquor Bill. The Indo-Union Agreement the spirit of which is understood to be "to bury the past and to begin a new life upon a basis that would give fair and measurable opportunities for general progress" was accepted by the Indian community, it was reiterated by the President, "merely to give it a fair trial, notwithstanding that it had left undecided very many important phases of our political life." But the President very rightly went on further to say that, "just as we had conformed our minds to the enjoyment of a sweet atmosphere of political, commercial and social progress and upliftment we were rudely shaken" by Mr. Tielman Roos launching his Liquor Bill the effect of which, if passed in its present form, will be the dismissal of thousands of our countrymen from legitimate employment which they have followed for years. The President has in this connection very correctly stated that he did not wish to strike a discordant note nor must it be taken as a threat but that he would be failing in his duty if he did not place on record that if this Liquor Bill went through with the objectionable clauses the Indian community claimed the right to withdraw their acquiescence in the Agreement for they should then have definite proof that the Union Government had itself regarded it as a scrap of paper of no importance whatsoever."

Other matters discussed by the Deputy-President dealt with education, Wages and Industrial Conciliation Act as they affected the Indian community, health and sanitation etc.

Forty-one resolutions dealing with various subjects concerning the Indian community in the Union were passed and we hope to deal with each subject separately in our following issues. One of the resolutions gives an assurance asked for by the Government to the effect that the Indian community will generally abide by the Indo-Union Agreement and will adhere to its past policy of not tolerating or in any way aiding any illicit entrants in the Union.

THE OLD AND THE NEW OFFICIALS

The headquarters of the S. A. I. Congress are gone to the Transvaal brethren for their long-aspired achievement. The election of new officials has also been received with satisfaction by all the Provinces. In Mr. Albert Christopher we have made a very wise choice for our Deputy President. A well deserved honour has been conferred upon Mr. Christopher and we have not the slightest doubt that he will ably discharge his duties as Mr. J. W. Godfrey has done in the past. Messrs. P. K. Desai and I. I. Hazaree Bar-at-law as the new general secretaries have a very difficult and an unenviable task before them. How unenviable it is was very well proved by the test to which Mr. A. I. Kajee was put and the community cannot adequately thank him for the very admirable manner in which he passed through that test. Mr. E. Mall takes the place of Mr. V. S. C. Pather and Mr. E. M. Ally as the treasurer of the S. A. I. Congress. Mr. V. S. C. Pather's past and lengthy experience has stood him well in stead and his services as an hon. treasurer are unsurpassed. We wish the incoming officials of the S. A. I. Congress well and we hope they will prove worthy of the trust the community has placed in them.

KIMBERLEY'S HOSPITALITY

Before concluding this article we must note one fact that was perhaps mainly responsible for the success of the Kimberley session and that was the generous hospitality of the officials and members of the Indian Political Association of Kimberley. When we say the generous hospitality of Kimberley we wish to mention particularly that of Mr. and Mrs. Ahmed Mahomed and their family. Mr. and Mrs. Ahmed Mahomed and family have done what very few have ever been known to do. They had taken up practically the whole of the burden of feeding and accommodating the delegates on their own shoulders. They had sacrificed their whole house and all their comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Ahmed Mahomed and every member of their family were in attendance on the delegates and visitors to the Congress at all hours of the day and night. Even when the delegates dispersed after midnight from their Conference Mr. Ahmed Mahomed's dinner table was ready for them. Thus over a hundred individuals were fed by Mr.

and Mrs. Ahmed Mahomed for seven days. All those who have attended the Congress have returned with the deepest admiration and gratitude for Mr. and Mrs. Ahmed Mahomed for their unequalled generosity.

In conclusion we congratulate the officials and many members of the Transvaal Indian Congress, who have been able to form this new body at their personal risk and affiliate with the S.A.I.C. and thereby helped to make this eighth session of the Congress a most successful one.

Presidential Address

The following is the full text of the Presidential Address delivered by Advocate Jas. W. Godfrey, Deputy-President of the South African Indian Congress at its Eighth Session held in Kimberly on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th January 1928 :—

Gentlemen,—Most gladly do I extend a hearty and cordial welcome to the delegates attending our eighth Annual Conference.

I consider it to be a matter of special congratulation that our Conference is being held in Kimberley, which is one of the oldest towns in the Union of South Africa. Kimberley and its diamonds are world renowned and to us it has a special interest because of the fact, that when its diamond fields were first opened, Indian enterprise and Indian labour added to its progress. We therefore did our little bit even here in the development of this wonderful little town. But what is of greater significance to us is the outstanding fact that in the whole of the Union, Kimberley easily takes the premier place in extending to its citizens—no matter of what caste, creed or colour they may be—justice, equality and fairplay. Kimberley has shown that both the European and Indian communities can live side by side—have social and business relations without loss of dignity in either party. This tolerant and broadminded spirit is displayed in Kimberley without any artificiality. It comes spontaneously from the hearts of the people. It is indeed a rare pleasure to find ourselves opening one of our most important Conferences surrounded by an atmosphere of freedom which at once draws out from each one of us that desire to do our best to feel we are alive and to proudly say I am a South African.

Our breasts swell with just pride when we realise what freedom means even though it be for a few days. We begin to recognise our manhood. No longer do we feel that we are looked upon as contemptible. Merit is recognised and appreciated here in Kimberley. Why cannot the same feeling prevail throughout the Union. I see no reason for the continuance of the past admittedly foolish race prejudice. I look forward hopefully to the day when we shall hold our Conferences in other parts of the Union and feel as happy as we do to-day. That wave of changed views has already begun to move in concentric circles within the Union. The presence of the late Sir George Paddison and the Sir Mahomed Habibullah deputations in this country created an admirably favourable impression. Many responsible men in this country had never expected that Indians could be found who could rise to such eminence or so distinguish themselves in matters political. Our countrymen from India and their European colleagues created a prestige for us here and it behoves us therefore to see to it that we spare

nothing in trying our very utmost to preserve the reputation they left for us. Their labours produced the Indo-Union Agreement.

Our last Conference was held in Johannesburg on the 12th and 13th March 1927. At that Conference you will remember how we committed ourselves of the acceptance of that Indo-Union Agreement. We, however, carefully explained that we did so merely to give it a fair trial notwithstanding that it had left undecided very many important phases of our political life. The Union Government had said in the choicest language that it recognised the upliftment of all communities within the Union. The spirit of compromise was abroad. Both communities had agreed to bury the past and begin a new life upon a basis that would give fair and measurable opportunities for general progress. We have already recorded our deep sense of gratitude to the Sir Mahomed Habibullah Deputation for bringing about this happy consummation and as the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri who was one of that deputation and is also here to-day honouring us with his presence, I specially on your behalf, extend a very hearty and cordial welcome to him, and the members of his staff. His presence here will make our deliberations of greater value and I trust he will be struck with the sincerity of our desire to assist him in his official duties as far as lies in our power.

The Agreement composed our minds. We thanked Almighty God for His great gift of peace and goodwill. However, just as we had conformed our minds to the enjoyment of a sweet atmosphere of political, commercial and social progress and upliftment we were rudely shaken. Tranquility had passed away. The Hon. Mr. Tielman Roos had launched his Liquor Bill. If this Bill passes into law, thousands of our countrymen will by operation of the law be dismissed from legitimate employment which they have followed for years. Untold misery and incalculable hardship will undoubtedly be caused to a class of people who have done nothing whatsoever to deserve this death-blow. There is not one single sound reason for the provisions affecting our community. They are totally indefensible and it has created the impression that the Union Government has already broken faith with the Indian Government. Dr. Malan the Minister of the Interior has called the Agreement a "Gentleman's Agreement" and it is difficult to believe that the Government of which he is a member will so barefacedly and flagrantly destroy the effect of the Agreement. We have of course lodged our protest and now await the future of the Bill as it progresses through Parliament. I do not wish to strike a discordant note nor must I say be taken as a threat, but I would be failing in my duty if I did not place on record that, if this Liquor Bill goes through with the objectionable clauses, then we claim the right to withdraw our acquiescence in the Agreement for we shall then have definite proof that the Union Government has itself regarded it as a scrap of paper of no importance whatsoever.

The Agent for the Government of India, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, after his appointment arrived in the Union on the 1st July 1927 and has since that day been carefully studying the prevailing conditions and the best means to give effect to the Agreement. This has been no simple matter. A tremendous amount of preliminary work was and still is necessary. Long standing prejudices, crystallised objections and hardened customs have had to be dealt with. Considerable amount of detail data has had to be collected and hundreds of persons interviewed in regard thereto. As a result of all this hard work we learn that the Agent has decided to deal with the question of education before all things. I think this is a correct decision because almost all the other portions of the Agreement will be more readily achieved if the citizen is an educated

man. We note with satisfaction the practical and definite steps the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri has already taken in this direction and as an indication of good faith, the Provincial Council of Natal has appointed an Enquiry Commission to go into the matter. Although the personnel of the Commission might have included one or two experts on education, we look forward to the Commission's recommendation for great changes in improving the conditions existing at the present time. In this connection we extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Kailas P. Kitchlu and Miss Gordon the two educational experts from India who have come to assist the Commission.

The Agreement was published on February 21st 1927 and unfortunately it is only now that a small and feeble section of the Indian community questions its utility. They had every opportunity of appearing before the Round Table Conference and urging their views but they preferred absolute silence. They however intentionally and conveniently forget that all these disadvantages had existed long before the Round Table Conference was held. It is not my purpose here to set out their arguments, analyse or answer them. This has already been done in the various newspapers from time to time and we shall continue to do so until our friends come round to our way of thinking.

We claim to represent the Indian community and we welcome healthy criticism by healthy minds as it is very desirable to point out to us possible pitfalls and indicate the different phases of public opinion. We intend to continue in the future as we have done in the past and if we are sincere in our work we have nothing to fear from any person or body of persons.

The Agreement has been very carefully explained so that all sections of our community will thoroughly understand it. When we accepted it we accepted it with certain reservations. Mr. Sastri for his part has been very clear in stating and emphasising the fact that as far as he is concerned his vision will be restricted to the four corners of the Agreement and that as far as he is able to see it does not provide for franchise. Whatever Mr. Sastri may mean, speaking as the Agent for the Government of India, we for our part wish to make it clear we have not nor do we give up our ambition to be granted the franchise so soon as the European public opinion feel it proper to do so. We certainly intend to do everything which lies in our power to attain that western standard of civilisation—whatever that may mean—so much spoken of and relied upon but having attained that then it would be grossly unfair to deprive us of what is regarded as the normal privileges of a good and useful citizen. The whole object of the Agreement is to uplift our community and in that upliftment we must share the burdens and privileges of the country of our birth and adoption. It may not come now. It may take years but it must not be said by the future generations that we as a Congress agreed to abandon or forfeit that which is and was our just due. We object to taxation without representation and we also refute the charge that Indians escape taxation. It was only recently that in Natal it was proved before the Taxation Enquiry Committee appointed by the Provincial Council of Natal, that Indians pay more in taxes than any other community. Taxation should be imposed upon those who could bear it because of their wealth and prosperity and earning capacity and not upon a community merely because of its numerical strength. When qualified to speak we claim also to be heard, and we have no fear that justice will be done to us for by that time public opinion will have been sufficiently advanced to relax the present anomalous position.

However, we as Congress, are prepared to support the Agreement only so long as we are satisfied that the parties thereto keep not only to the letter but to

the spirit of the compromise. We are also willing to go further and render all the real and practical assistance to make the Agreement the success it ought to be. Any variation or attempt to whittle down what we regard as legitimately accruing to us will be looked upon as a breach of the Agreement entitling us to recall our present acquiescence.

There are many things promised us in the Agreement and we would consider it an expression of bona fides if some of the clauses were now given effect to. There is for instance no reason to still delay the investigation of the housing and sanitary conditions in and around Durban and the appointment of the Advisory Committee of representative Indians in connection therewith. This investigation is a pressing and important one. It will be the means of removing the stigma that Indians live in dirt and squalor. It will also dispell the allegations that Indians are averse to Health Boards. The resignation of the Mayville Health Board is put to the failure of Indians to pay the rates. It is not because of their unwilling to be clean but of the unsympathetic and harsh treatment and the extortion in rates that they object to. This is borne out by the fact that while the Mayville Health Board reports having resigned because of the Indians who have not paid their rates, the Malvern Health Board reports that "the Indians had been very responsive this year." There is no need to delay revision of the Licensing laws especially after such cases as the Estcourt case where Mrs. Bhyala an Indian woman with five children lost her licence after being in possession of same for eight years simply because she failed to pay a water tax specially imposed upon Mohammedans, and more recently that of Kharwa of Ladysmith, where an existing licence of thirty-five years standing was refused transfer to another Indian without any reasons being assigned. Innumerable cases of hardship are and have been perpetrated in the Transvaal and the Cape Provinces. We must press for something tangible to be done by both the Union and Indian Governments.

In furtherance of the terms of the Agreement the Union Government has in July 1927 passed the Immigration and Indian Relief (Further Provision) Act. The underlying object of the law was to secure one sanctity of family life here. We cannot deny that there was a tendency for some of our Indians to reside here for years and only occasionally go to India and bring only their minor sons into the Union leaving the wife in India. The system was a pernicious one and it is as well that we ourselves acquiesce to put the matter right. When the Bill was published there were many queries raised by our Congress as regards the intention and interpretation of many of its clauses. There were also many suggestions made by us which proved to be useful. I am glad to be able to record that as a result of our efforts all the questions we raised were satisfactorily answered and the suggestions we made were gracefully accepted. All this was only possible because of the unparalleled personal sacrifices made by our Secretary Mr. A. I. Kajee. He has devoted his time, energy and money to our work. I take this opportunity of expressing to him our very grateful and abiding thanks for his services so unselfishly rendered to our cause.

Some of those who have been criticising the Agreement have openly declared that the arrangements to provide suitable accommodation at the South African Native College at Fort Hare is lowering the dignity of the Indians. I am sure that these critics have done so without any great thought or deep reflection.

The most cursory investigation will prove that very few pupils are ready for higher branches of education such as is imparted in a college. Therefore a big college or for that matter any college here could not be of immediate use to us. For the few

lads who are ready and desire higher education Fort Hare would be an ideal place. Indians of respectable parentage in the Union have already made use of it and many of them have done well. Some of them have taken their degrees there and others having taken their part courses there have proceeded to England to complete their study. I know and you also know most of these lads and neither these lads nor their people have suffered any loss of dignity. On the contrary the lads who have gone through a course of training at Fort Hare speak in the highest terms of the facilities and tuition given there. They have a very real and feeling regard for the institution and I know they resent anything being said against this educational centre. Those who write or speak against this institution do so out of ignorance. Apart from all this, our community needs education, and the true seeker of knowledge must never criticise or demean the sources and avenues of his education.

The Agreement has wisely provided to ascertain the possibility of improving Fort Hare for Indian education. In the meantime we trust the Indian Agent's scheme to erect a substantial building for the training of Indian Teachers and a High School in Natal will become an unqualified success. When these teachers are trained they will prepare scholars who will be ready for the College work and by that time I have no doubt we might as a matter of convenience have a College of our own nearer than that of Fort Hare. It is however the principle upon which the objectors rely and we as a Congress unhesitatingly say that on matters of education we refuse to subscribe to any policy which would stultify our progress. It is suggested in some quarters that by giving Indians technical education there would be no scope for their advancement as all avenues of employment are closed to them and that they better be put on the land. Although we disagree with this idea, even the occupation of land by us is closed by the Government as all Crown lands have a restrictive condition as regards Asiatics owning or occupying the same.

The question of mixing with Bantu races and giving or receiving their assistance is an important one. It is a phase of our life which we shall have to discuss at our Conference. Circumstances have recently arisen which make it desirable for the matter to be carefully gone into and examined.

You know that the first non-European Conference was held in this very town on the 24th June 1927 and that our representatives attended and took a restricted part in the proceedings. The Executive of our Congress felt that before taking full participation in such a Conference it would be wise and desirable that the views and authority of this Congress in Conference be first ascertained.

We extend reciprocal sympathy to the Bantu races in their political difficulties but the question we shall have to ultimately consider and answer is whether our mutual interests will be best served by acting jointly or by acting separately or to join forces only when a common difficulty arises. The non-European in the Union comprise of other communities beside the Bantu and ourselves and the political status of each vary one from the other. These complications make the subject a difficult one.

There are some very delicate considerations to be weighed which will require careful thought and deliberation. You will be asked to enquire into this matter during Conference and I have no doubt you will bring to bear on the question all that care and forethought which has characterized your past decisions.

The Industrial and Labour conditions need to be thoroughly investigated. Whilst we are agreeable to a minimum and maximum wage for all workers, at the same time we require that equal facilities be granted to qualify for the maximum wage. The operation of the Industrial Conciliation Act become^d a force when we realise that Indians are not permitted

to become and serve as apprentices nor are qualified Indians permitted to become members of Industrial Unions. Our adversaries point out that owing to the indirect pressure brought about by these industrial laws that our countrymen are obliged to take advantage of the Assisted Emigration Scheme and leave the Country permanently. While we are unable to wholly support this view, we cannot allow the matter to rest where it is. We at least expect that the Government particularly the Railway Department and the Ministry of Labour will play the game and adhere to both the spirit and letter of the Capetown Agreement. I trust our Conference will pass strong resolutions expressing our opinions on this matter. The subject is a highly important one and affects thousands of our countrymen.

We are all aware of the unfortunate difficulty which some of the members of our community are going through by reason of Section 5 of the Immigration and Indian Relief (Further Provision) Act passed in terms of the Agreement. That Section empowers the Principal Immigration Officer to cancel a certificate of domicile or a registration certificate obtained fraudulently. It is admitted that there are a number of illegal entrants into the Union and the different Provincial Supreme Courts have given different decisions as regards such illegal entrants. The Transvaal decision was in favour of the illegal entrants and the position in the Union was not at all satisfactory from the Government point of view. It was extremely important therefore to cure the position and this could only be done by legislation. Section 5 therefore becomes a part of the Bill. On its publication our Transvaal members made an outcry and blamed the Congress for the insertion of this Section. This, of course, was both foolish and wrong. As a matter of fact, the Transvaal was represented and signed the Congress' statement criticising the Bill and no exception was taken by anyone in regard to this Section 5. All agreed that it had been properly inserted but that relief should be sought administratively. Notwithstanding the Minister's assurance both to our deputation and to Parliament to condone such illegal entrants on our assuring him that we will not in the future tolerate such illegal entrants and that we will co-operate with the Government in working the Agreement, the Transvaal British Indian Association took the matter up on the initiative of their representative who had been at the Cape not only objected to this Section becoming law but disagreed with other important points in the Agreement which have been approved of by Congress in Conference in which they also took part. Subsequently the Transvaal British Indian Association thought it proper to secede from the Congress on the grounds that we had not safeguarded their interests. The allegation is devoid of truth. We have explained and entreated the Transvaal members to realise the mischief which they are creating but they have still remained adamant. Before this Congress can give any assurance of any kind to the Minister, we must be satisfied that we shall have the practical co-operation of the constituent bodies of our Congress. The assurance is an important one, and its obligations are by no means light and therefore it needs your very earnest and careful consideration.

In our political life in this country we have now reached another turning point and I therefore appeal to my countrymen not to countenance any illegal act or suffer to be done anything in the name of our community which might in any way discredit our good faith in assuring the Government and the Agent for India in wrecking the Agreement.

In this connection I wish to mention how thankful we are to the Government and to Mr. A. Venn the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs for having postponed action under Section 5

and even recalling deportees after nearly six months of the passing of the Act in order to enable us to adjust our differences and give them an united assurance.

To-day I am glad to be able to say we have the co-operation of the Transvaal Indian community. We have this co-operation in the delegates who to-day represent the newly formed Transvaal Indian Congress which now functions in place of the Transvaal British Indian Association. I am sure we all feel greatly relieved that our Transvaal community has found a way out of their difficulty. I hope their new body will profit from the experiences of the past and that it will throw itself heart and soul into the work of the community remembering that all its decisions must leave the stamp of sober judgment and deep reflection.

My address to you would be incomplete if I did not refer to one person. At the last Conference in Johannesburg we had that redoubtable champion Rev. Andrews with us. We know that his prayers and his thoughts are with us to-day. He accomplished much for us before leaving the Union. He however made it clear that success could only be achieved if we put our shoulders to the wheel and worked unanimously. He is absent for the time being but he has left the Honourable Mr. Sastri to us.

Gentlemen, no one is more conscious than myself of the brevity and the many shortcomings of this address. How I wish our worthy President Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had been present here herself to deliver the presidential address. Her eloquent oratory delivered in her own sweet and inimitable style is still remembered by those of us who had the good fortune of having listened to her speeches. She has recently sent us a message and it is one I recommend to you all. She says: "I would urge you again to look on yourselves as true and responsible citizens of South Africa with equal rights and duties in that beautiful land which has for so many generations been your real Motherland." This is her message to us and if we understand her aright we must continue to strive to the utmost to so internally improve ourselves that we may be found fit and useful citizens in this sunny land of South Africa the country of our birth or adoption.

Resolutions passed at Conference

The following resolutions were passed at the eighth session of the South African Indian Congress, assembled in Conference at Kimberley on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th January 1928;—

1. That this Conference of the South African Indian Congress assembled at Kimberley feels deeply grieved to learn of the untimely death of Sir George Paddison C. I. E and instructs the Honorary General Secretaries to convey its heartfelt sympathy to Lady Paddison for the irreparable loss sustained by her.

2 That the eighth session of the South African Indian Congress in Conference assembled at Kimberley is grateful to His Excellency the Governor-General for his kind message and appreciates his assurance of interest in the welfare of the Indian community in the union. This Conference takes the opportunity of requesting His Excellency to convey to His Majesty the King the Community's deep expression of loyalty to his Person and Throne.

3 That this Conference accepts the secession of the Transvaal British Indian Association from the South African Indian Congress as such Association has ceased to represent the Indian community in the Transvaal.

4 This Conference accepts the application of the Transvaal Indian Congress for affiliation with the South African Indian Congress as a body representing the Indians of the Transvaal and as recommended by the Executive of the South African Indian Congress.

5. That the delegates present at this Conference who have come from Southern Rhodesia as representing the Indian community of Rhodesia be and are hereby accepted as fraternal delegates.

6. That this Conference of the South African Indian Congress assembled at Kimberley most emphatically protests against Clause 104 of the Liquor Bill now before Parliament which seeks to deprive of their honest livelihood, thousands of Indians who are now legitimately pursuing their vocations in Bars, Hotels, Breweries, Clubs, and other places where liquor is sold, manufactured or handled, and this Conference begs respectfully to point out to the Union Government that such deprivation is a breach, both in letter and spirit of the Agreement entered into between the Union and Indian Governments in Capetown, and therefore hereby requests that the Hon. Minister of Justice may be pleased to withdraw the said clause. This Conference further requests the Executive to interview the Minister with a view to the elimination of the obnoxious clause in the said Liquor Bill and to take such further action as the Executive may consider necessary.

7. That this eighth session of the South African Indian Congress in Conference assembled as representing the Indian community of South Africa, hereby assures the Union Government on its own behalf and also on behalf of its constituent bodies, viz: the Transvaal Indian Congress as representing the Indian community of the Transvaal, the Cape British Indian Council as representing the Indian community of the Cape Province and Natal Indian Congress as representing the Indian community of Natal, that it will stand by and will generally honour the Agreement arrived at between the Indian and Union Governments at Capetown, in the spirit in which it has been conceived and declares as it has always done that it will not tolerate any illicit entry of Indians into the Union.

8. That it be an instruction to the General Secretary to forward the above resolution to the Government with a covering letter signed by the Deputy-President and the General Secretaries and countersigned by the President and Secretaries of the constituent bodies.

9. That this eighth session of the South African Indian Congress in Conference assembled hereby nominates Messrs. P. K. Desai and S. M. Desai as representing the Transvaal Province, Messrs. A. Ismail and P. M. Dawson as representing the Cape Province and Messrs. A. I. Kajee and V. S. C. Pather as representing the Natal Province with the incoming Deputy-President as a sub-committee with powers to carry on negotiations with the Union Government and enter into a final and effective settlement relative to matters arising out of Section 10 of Act 22 of 1913 as amended by Section 5 of Act 37 of 1927.

10. That the Secretary be instructed to make further representations to the Government regarding the deposit of £10 for inter-provincial visits and to request that in terms of the letter of the Secretary for the Interior, instructions be given to Immigration Officer of the Union in regard to the waiving of the said deposit where the Immigration Officer is satisfied with the educational, commercial, professional or social standing of the applicant.

11. That this Conference of the South African Indian Congress assembled at Kimberley urges upon the Union Government to afford relief to those Indians who are lawfully resident in the Transkeian Territories and other Native Territories who desire to introduce into the Territories their lawful wives and minor children with a view to leading a happy family life in terms of the Reciprocity Resolution of the Imperial Conference which was adopted by the Union and Indian Governments as one of the principles of the Capetown Agreement.

12. This Conference authorises the Executive to make representations to the Hon. Minister of Interior in order to secure relief on matters arising out of the correspondence between the Executive and his Department in regard to Act No. 22 of 1913 as amended by Act No. 37 of 1927.

13. That having regard to the notices received by some of the exempted Indians in the Transvaal to the

effect that their wives and children will not be allowed to enter the Transvaal, this Congress is of opinion that the attitude of the Immigration Department is against the letter and spirit of the 1914 Settlement and requests the Department to preserve the existing rights of the exempted Indians.

14. That in regard to Chapter II of Act 37 of 1927, the Secretary be instructed to ascertain the fate of Indians who arrive in India under the Assisted Emigration Scheme and what interest is being taken in these Indians by the Indian Government.

15. That this Congress while fully appreciating the invaluable services rendered and being rendered by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., hereby appeals to him to prolong his stay for a further period in order that the Indian community may derive full advantages and benefits of his noble presence and expresses its continued confidence in him.

16. This Conference of the South African Indian Congress relating the harsh and unjust methods by which Indian applications for the issue of new licences or transfers or renewals of licences are dealt with, chiefly based on racial considerations, and taking note of the gross injustice done by officers administering the licensing laws in different parts of the Union, is of the firm opinion that the time has now arrived to implement that part of the Capetown Agreement relating to the revision of the existing licensing laws. This Conference, therefore, earnestly asks the Union Government to introduce legislation at an early date to give effect to the Agreement in this regard, and authorises the Executive to make urgent representations to the Union Government and to the Agent to the Government of India as to the pressing necessity for the revision of the licensing laws.

17. That this Conference of the South African Indian Congress assembled in Kimberley, while expressing its satisfaction at the appointment of an Education Enquiry Commission by the Provincial Council of Natal to enquire into Indian education regrets the non-inclusion of one or two educational experts on the personnel of the said Commission and requests that during its investigation on Indian education in Natal, the Commission will give consideration to the question of including vernacular education as an optional subject in the curriculum in Government or Government-Aided Indian Schools or in the alternative to extend the system of grants-in-aid to vernacular schools conducted on approved lines. This Conference further begs to point out that it is the desire of the Indian community that the Government be approached to enquire into the present educational system as affecting the Indian communities in the Cape and the Transvaal Provinces, and further requests the Union Government that the pressing requirements of the community in the direction of providing free and compulsory primary education, also technical, industrial and agricultural training of Indian youths will receive consideration.

18. That this Conference of the South African Indian Congress feels that it would be beneficial to the Indian community of Natal if the Congress would continue to promote an agricultural and industrial show in Natal and for this purpose instructs the Natal Indian Congress to make the necessary arrangements to carry out such a project during the present year.

19. That this Conference of the South African Indian Congress assembled at Kimberley views with alarm the harsh and unsympathetic administration of some of the Health Boards created by the Local Urban Areas Administration Ordinance No. 4 of 1926, Natal, towards the Indian community in the peri-Durban area, and in view of the provision for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the sanitary and health conditions of Indians in and around Durban existing in the Capetown Agreement, this Conference urges upon the Union Government, the necessity of expediting such appointment and that the question as to whether the administration of such Health Boards in the peri-Durban area and the rating and other conditions which form part of such administration are just and equitable, shall form part of the terms of reference of the said Commission.

This Conference further desires that Government give due consideration to the appointment of one or two Indians on the personnel of the said Commission.

20. That this Congress reiterates its protest against the differential treatment based on race under the Railway laws in the country and draws the attention of the Railway Administration to the following inconveniences :

- (a) The existing low Cape Coaches used on the main lines of the provinces which have insufficient ventilation, sleeping accommodation and comfort as compared with better class coaches reserved for European passengers.
- (b) The placing of reserved compartments on suburban lines in Natal at one time in front portion and other times at the rear portion of the train, thus causing confusion to Indian passengers in finding their seats.
- (c) The creation of separate places for the booking of tickets for Indian passengers thus discriminating between Europeans and non-Europeans.
- (d) The dearth of seating accommodation for Indian passengers while awaiting for trains.
- (e) Other matters that are brought to the notice of the Railway Authorities from time to time by the provincial organisations.

21. That this Conference of the South African Indian Congress urges the respective affiliated bodies to render full assistance to existing trade unions and to foster formation of new unions in order to secure the benefits of the Industrial Conciliation Act, Wages Act and Apprenticeship Act for our people. Further instructs the Executive to approach the Minister of Labour and bodies concerned with the Administration of industrial laws to discuss their effects to the Indian section of the community.

22. This Conference expresses general sympathy with the other Non-European peoples in South Africa and authorises the Executive to take such steps as it deem fit with regard to the Non-European Conference in the light of discussions in this Conference and after examining the Constitution of the Non-European Conference when it becomes available.

23. That this Conference instructs the Executive to critically examine the principles contained in the Coloured Persons' Rights Bill, the Representation of Natives in Parliament Bill, Union Native Council Bill, Native Land Act 1918 Amendment Bill or other Bills about to be introduced into the Union Parliament, and in the event of any matter arising out of any of the Bills are of interest to the Indian Community, steps shall be taken to represent the views of the Congress to the Union Government in such manner as may be deemed expedient.

24. That this Congress approves of the principles of South African Indians being represented on the scene of the Imperial Conference and the League of Nations Assemblies and Conferences and instructs the Executive to take such action in this regard as it in its discretion may deem expedient.

25. That this Congress reiterates its objection generally to the principles and incidence of the Indian Immigration laws on Indians and their descendants introduced to this country, and this Congress asks for the repeal of such laws so that Indians as British subjects may come under the ordinary laws of the country.

26. That this Congress reiterates that it is of the opinion that in view of an interpreter being expected to be qualified in several languages and to assist in the administration of justice and to live in ordinary comfort, the scale of salary fixed by the Government is inadequate and beggarly and strongly protests against the Government disregarding the recommendations of the Public Service Commission on this subject.

27. That this Congress reiterates that the present scale of witness fees paid in the Law Courts of the Union is unfair and degrading to Indians as Indians and should be based not on racial grounds but on the status of the witnesses.

28. That this Congress hereby expresses its full sympathy and support for the legitimate aspirations of the Indian community

in East Africa and the mandated Territories adjacent thereto, and assures the East African Indian Congress of its deep interest in their affairs and hereby invites the East African Indian Congress to send fraternal delegates to the next conference of the South African Indian Congress.

29. That this Conference of the South African Indian Congress assembled at Kimberley reiterates its objection to the racial discrimination shown by the Government in allocating separate places for the transaction of business by Indians in Post Offices and other public institutions in the various Provinces of the Union.

30. That this Congress urges the Government to issue permits for fire-arms to Indians who live in the country districts for the purpose of self-defence.

31. That this Congress adopts the use of English, Afrikaans and Hindi as the official languages in all proceedings of the Congress.

32. That this Conference desires that the Executive enquire into the question of bridges built over rivers by the Government, Private individuals or companies, which are reserved to certain sections of the community to the exclusion of the other sections of the community.

33. That this eighth session of the South African Indian Congress assembled at Kimberley records its profound sense of affection gratitude and love to Mahatma Gandhi.

34. That the South African Indian Congress now in session representing the South African Indian community is grateful to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu its President, Sir Phiroze C. Sethna and other distinguished friends and leaders in India for the invaluable services rendered by them from time to time for and to the Indians in South Africa.

35. That this Conference of the South African Indian Congress expresses its heartfelt gratitude to the Rev. C. F. Andrews for his great self-sacrifices to the cause of the South African Indians and hereby records its full confidence in him.

36. That this Conference of the South African Indian Congress tenders its grateful thanks to the chairman and officials of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay for their timely assistance in rendering monetary help to the South African Indian Congress.

37. That this Congress expresses its heartfelt gratitude to the Mayor and Councillors and to that great Federation the De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., for their generous and kind assistance and also wishes to place on record its appreciation for the services rendered by friends of the Coloured and Native communities for making the Conference a success.

38. That this Congress desires to convey to Sir Earnest Oppenheimer and Advocate Morris Alexander and other members of the Union Parliament, gratitude for their disinterested services in the cause of the welfare of the Indians in the Union of South Africa.

39. That this Conference hereby records its grateful and sincere thanks to the Deputy-President, Joint Honorary Treasurers, Honorary Auditor and the Honorary General Secretary, for their invaluable services rendered to the South African Indian Congress.

40. That this eighth session of the South African Indian Congress assembled at Kimberley hereby tenders its heartfelt thanks to the officials and members of the Kimberley Indian Political Association, (particularly Messrs. P. M. Dawson, Ahmed Mahomed, T. V. R. Pillay and Rama Pillay) which acted as the Reception Committee to the Conference, for the splendid hospitality shewn to the visiting delegates.

41. That this Congress empowers the Executive to take all necessary measures to give effect to the principles in the foregoing resolutions in so far as such resolutions fall within its scope and generally to act in regard to the resolutions as provided in the Constitution of the South African Indian Congress.

"At Home" in honour of Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri.

On Wednesday afternoon the 4th instant an "At Home" was given by the Misses V. Sammy in honour of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C. at the Belgrave Hotel, Kimberley. The Hostesses extended invitations to the visiting Delegates attending the Eighth Session of the South African Indian Congress.

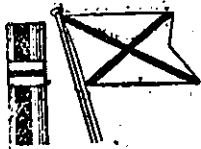
The "At Home" was to have been held on the grounds of the Hotel, but the inclemency of the weather prevented it being held on the grounds. The guests who were received by the Misses Sammy, were representative in character and comprised many leading Europeans of Kimberley.

Amongst those present were Lord Allenby, the Mayor Mr. Schmidt and Advocate J. W. Godfrey (Deputy President of the South African Indian Congress.)

Short speeches were made by the aforementioned speakers. Lord Allenby, who had an enthusiastic reception said, he believed the British Empire was a factor for universal brotherhood, and as an ardent Imperialist he welcomed an occasion such as that of being present at the function.

The catering arrangements were excellently carried out by Mr. W. E. Browne.

The function was interspersed with excellent music.



આટાંશ ઈન્ડિયા

સિટમ નેવાગેશન કુ.

વીસ દીવસમાં મુખર્ષ પહોંચાડનાર

સિટમરો

સ્ટી. "કારાપારા"

જનમુખ્યારી તા. ૧૬મીએ મુખર્ષ જવા ઉપરથી.
સ્ટી. "અડાલા" જનમુખ્યારી તા. ૩૦મીએ
મુખર્ષ જવા ઉપરથી.

ટીકટમાં ભાવો

સેકન્ડ ક્લાસ: પાર્ટ ૨૪-૦-૦

ફર્સ્ટ: પા. ૧૫-૦-૦

ટેક પા. ૮-૦-૦

મુસબમાની વીથી રૂ. ૪૦; સ્પેશીયલના રૂ. ૧૦૦
ફિફ્થ વીથી રૂ. ૩૫. સ્પેશીયલના રૂ. ૭૫

સુચના—ઉતારઓએ પોતાના મોટા ઠાગીના સનીવારે ૧૨
વાગ્યા અગાઉ કસ્ટમમાં પહોંચતા કરવા.

પકન્ડ અને ઇન્ટર માટે એક મહિના અગાઉથી બંદોબસ્ત કરવો.

૧૫૬ હોટા પેસીફિક પોતાની ટીકટ જમારી આશીસમાંથી
બેવી અને બંદાર માંવાળા ભાષઓએ જમારી સાથે પેન્ડે-
વહાર કરવાથી પબ્લુ સર્કેટી. સ્ટીમરને લેમકુ દરેક કામ-
જ જમારી જાતી દેખરેખ નીચે માપે છે.

વધુ ખુલાસા માટે લખો પા મળા:—

શ્રીમંત્રી હીમદ,

Tel. Add. ૩૭૦ પાઇન સ્ટ્રીટ, દરબન.

"Karamat Durban"

ઘટાડેલા ભાવ!

ઘટાડેલા ભાવ!!

ઠહાઈટ એન્ડ નેટીવ ટ્રેડને ખાસ લાભ

અમુક નાના તથા મોટા જગ્યામાં નેટીવ ટ્રેડના બરના; નાના મોટા કહના જુદા જુદા સુદર રંબના સાદા તથા પટા-વાળા બોક્સ; સરસ દેખાવના સાદા એને અમેરીકન રંગીન પાખાવાળા મજબુત ટેબલો, દરેક જુદા જુદા કહના; નાના મોટા કહના કીચીન ડ્રેસરો, અને દરેક જુદા જુદા સાઇઝના ટેબલનાં પાયા. છુટકે તથા જગ્યાખર્ચ મળશે.

ભાવ વારતે મળે અથવા લખો:—

L. MISTRY, એલ. મીસ્ટી.

Manufacturer of Native Trucks,
Tables, Kitchen Dresser & Wood Turners.

ટેકાલું નં. ૧ એ. ડોર્સ સ્ટ્રીટ,

મેસર્સ આઇ. સી. આઝાભાઇ એન્ડ કુ.ની સાથે,

મેસર્સ એલ. શીંગરેર એન્ડ કુ.ની બાલુમાં.

બોક્સ નં. ૨૫૨૬, ફોન. નં. ૨૬૬૮,

એહાનીસપર્થ.

શ્રી માયાવંત એસોસીએશન

શ્રી માયાવંત એસોસીએશનની વાર્ષિક બનરમ મીટીંગ ૨૬-
વાર તા. ૨૨-૧-૧૯૨૮ ને રોજ અપોરના બે વાગે વીક્ટોરીયા
સ્ટ્રીટ વાળા મંડળીના મહાનમાં મળશે. જે પ્રસંગે દરેક
જાતી બનધુઓને વેળાસર પધારવા વીનંતી છે

કામકાજ

વાર્ષિક રીપોર્ટ, આવક જવકનો હીસાબ તેમજ નવા
વરસને માટે જોશીસર તથા બપવરમાપાક; કમીટીના મેમ્બરોની
સુટરથી તથા પ્રેસ્યુટબુ વીગરે.

લી. સેવક,

નથુ ઠાલા

સેક્રટરી માયાવંત એસોસીએશન.

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