

Indian Opinion

No. 49—Vol. XXVIII.

Friday, December 5th, 1930.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
Price Four pence.

DR. MALAN'S SPEECH CREATES ALARM IN INDIA

AT the annual Congress of the Natal National Party held at Vryheid in October last Dr. D. F. Malan in dealing with the Asiatic question was reported to have said 'The best course was to get the Indians out of the country. With this in view an agreement had been entered into with the Indian Government subject to review in five years.'

This speech of Dr. Malan has created a grave alarm and many prominent newspapers in all parts of India have severely criticised his speech in leading articles. We reproduce some of those leading articles below:—

The Servant of India writes:—

South Africa And The British Commonwealth

Close on the heels of the resolutions of the South African Indian Congress asking for a fresh review of the Indian question in South Africa; if the Government of the Union declined to withdraw the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill, comes the report of the speech of Dr. D. F. Malan, the Minister of the Interior, at the Vryheid session of the South African Nationalist Congress, in which he too wished for a review of the Capetown Agreement. In the course of the speech he is reported to have said that the best thing was to get the Indians out of the Union. The report of the speech is much too scanty and fragmentary to justify any final comments on it. We prefer to wait for a fuller report. It should be remembered that Dr. Malan was talking to his Party Congress and some allowance has to be made for the exigencies of party politics. Ministers do not often mean all they say, nor say all they mean, even as at elections. It was not likely that Dr. Malan would wish to throw overboard an agreement which he did more than any other South African Minister to fashion; it is in a special sense his child; a feather in his cap. The Nationalist Party was legitimately proud that they found a solution to a problem which vexed some generations of South African politicians and which the South African Party of Gen. Smuts failed to solve. It is, however, true that rarely, if ever, the South African Ministers ventured to publicly expound and seek support of white South Africa to the uplift policy which is an integral part of the Capetown Agreement. They shrank from it, fearing unpopularity and left the task to the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa. The references of the Union Ministers to the Agreement were almost invariably limited to the 'assisted emigration' part of it. But in the past such references did not mean a repudiation of the upliftment section of the Agreement. There is no need to be alarmed therefore by the report of the speech of Dr. Malan. We still retain the hope that he will in practice do nothing to torpedo the Agreement under which the uplift of the permanently resident Indians was obligatory on the Union Government, while assisted emigration was voluntary in its operation. The fall in the volume of assisted emigration cannot possibly form an excuse for the repudiation of the obligation to uplift.

It is rather disappointing that, even after three years of the working of the Agreement, under which nearly 17,000 Indians left South Africa, the Union Ministers still find it impolitic to publicly espouse the cause of the uplift of the Indians who must form part of the permanent population of South Africa, and feel it necessary to emphasise only the doctrine that it was the best thing to get the Indians out of the country! More than 75 per cent. of the Indian population in South Africa have no other home than that country and it is unthinkable that they should be squeezed out of the Union. And yet Ministers who signed the Capetown Agreement find it necessary to repeat that pernicious doctrine. It was only recently that Mr. Piet Grobler made that astounding statement that shocked the world: the sovereignty of the white man! He not only claimed that whites, not western or modern civilization, should for all time be supreme in South Africa, but that the South African Native policy of exploiting the African Native should not be departed from in any other part of Africa, and publicly gave his moral support to the impossible claims of the white settlers in East Africa. The South African Native policy of the Nationalist Party was pithily summarised by Mr. Patrick Duncan as "Drink, disfranchisement and forced labour." Mr. Grobler repudiated the policy of the British Government in East Africa as contained in the recent White Papers. "We deny" he said, "that any European nation, England included, has the right to act anywhere in Africa in conflict with our ideals." In a speech which Dr. Malan himself made at Graafwater he is reported to have said that the reason why the Nationalist Party in South Africa abandoned their old opposition to women's franchise and supported the recent measure to enfranchise white women was to get the requisite two-thirds majority of the combined Houses of Parliament to carry through the Party's anti-Native policy! This sentiment gives cause for grave anxiety as to the attitude of the present Union Government regarding non-whites and among them, Indians domiciled in the Union.

The question is of more than parochial interest. It is a matter of vital importance to decide whether the British Commonwealth should move towards the realisation of the ideal of racial co-operation, justice and even generous accommodation or of racial arrogance, antipathy and conflict. The Dominion statesmen who are now met in London for the Imperial Conference should realise how greatly the stability of the Commonwealth is being undermined by the policy of South Africa. If that policy is to get the upper hand, it will not take long for the Commonwealth to disintegrate into hostile nations. Dominion statesmen should realise that they cannot escape responsibility for the racial conflict in South Africa, they can find no escape from it under cover of the autonomy of the Dominions. South Africa has been bold enough, impudent enough to follow unchallenged her wicked policy

[Continued on page 405]

THE CAPETOWN CONFERENCE

FOLLOWING the Emergency Conference held in Johannesburg in October last, the Executive of the South African Indian Congress has decided to hold the Annual Conference in Capetown on the 29th, 30th and 31st of this month. We understand that the Conference will meet in the City Hall, and the place chosen is no less fitting than the occasion demands.

According to the agenda of the Conference questions affecting us on the subjects of postal and railway services, education, fire-arms, Liquor Act, condonation, repatriation, licence, land, labour, housing and sanitation, educated entrants, immigration, including the recent situation that has arisen on the question of rights of domiciled Indians in the Union, and the Transvaal Asiatic Bill will be discussed. That the subjects of domicile and the Transvaal Bill will form the pivot of discussion by the Conference goes without saying. The Emergency Conference has already formulated its objection to these two burning questions of the day, and has communicated its resolutions thereon to the Union Government, the Government of India, the British Government, and to the Indian leaders both in India and England. The case made against the Bill and the domicile question is well reasoned and exposes the mental attitude of the Union Government in its repressive policy towards its Indian subjects, notwithstanding its declaration made in the Capetown Agreement to uplift its permanent Indian population. Both the Transvaal Bill and the attitude of the Government on the domicile question constitute not only gratuitous insult to the community but are intended to cause them irreparable injury and to assign to them a place of humiliation.

The Government of India whose chief duty in this country is to see that not only the letter but the spirit of the Capetown Agreement is maintained have not yet made known their attitude towards these two questions. The community has a right to know whether the Government of India have made up their mind on them. Especially in regard to the Bill, they have had ample time to study it. They sent Mr. Tyson as their representative to give evidence before the Select Committee, which enquired into the Indian question in the Transvaal. One must assume that on his return he made a report to his Government. The Agent,

who later returned to this country, one must further assume, has kept the Government of India informed of the widespread feeling of and the fear entertained by the community on the Bill. And yet the Government of India have made no announcement or given the least indication as to the line of action they propose to take. It is not proper that the Indian community here should be kept in suspense in a matter which they regard as a life and death struggle for them. While it may be conceded that diplomatic negotiations, if such are in progress, might take time, yet in view of the forthcoming Conference the time is fully ripe to expect a clear indication of the views of the Government of India. It will be remembered that Sir K. V. Reddi, addressing the Emergency Conference, said "The Bill is still under their (Government of India) consideration and no definite decisions have yet been reached. It is only after they arrive at such decisions that they can authorise me to make representations to the Union Government for their consideration and to explain to you the position of the Government of India or to consult your wishes with regard to that position." The decided views of the community on the Bill are already known to the Government of India, and whilst expressing our sense of gratitude to their watchfulness, we ask, with due respect, that not only the community should be consulted on any views which that Government may formulate before taking a decision, but some indication of their attitude towards the Bill should be given without delay.

As to the Conference itself, we should be failing in our duty if we did not warn the community of its importance and of the tremendous responsibility the community owes itself in seeing that not only the three Provinces are well represented, but a united and concerted action is taken to protect the interests of the community.

TRUE PERSPECTIVE

IN about a month from now, the Transvaal Indian community will have learned where it stands. Ostensibly, the Transvaal Asiatic Bill operates against the Transvaal community, only. Inferentially, the status of every Indian in the Union is affected. Only the very uninformed will be fooled by the notion that any one section of the Transvaal Indians can remain uninjured when their body-corporate is attached; only

the very dense will fail to see that the Indians of provinces other than the Transvaal must, albeit indirectly, suffer when the threatened assault upon the Transvaal community shall have been made. We would again emphasise that the real issue is not whether a few shopkeepers more or less shall be granted licences or a few companies more or less permitted to hold fixed property. These are mere incidentals; merely symptoms of the disease. The real, vital issue is the *status*, present and future, of the Indian lawfully settled in the Union, whether the Union be his domicile of origin or of choice. For us it is not a question of this Indian or that Indian, of one section of the Indian population or another, but a question of *the Indian*, as such. In short, are we, *as a community*, to be regarded and treated as civilised members of the South African population or as semi-barbarians?

Last week we ventured to remind our readers that as a community we carry a far graver burden of responsibility than mere concern for our individual or even sectional worldly interests; that the Fates have conferred upon us a Trusteeship involving the safeguarding of the honour and prestige of the Indian name. That this no mere figment of the imagination, but a sober and very real fact, needs little if any emphasis. What, however, is necessary is, that we keep the fact and its implications constantly in sight and in mind as *the* consideration that is to determine our future conduct towards not only legislation with which we are threatened, but racial humiliations already imposed. The Transvaal Asiatic Bill is but one more statutory indignity added to the long tale of racial insult recorded against us in the statute books of the Union.

Our Trusteeship will have been honourably fulfilled only when through our ceaseless efforts and our sacrifices the long endured taint shall be wholly and completely wiped out. If it be thought that this is a task too heavy and too difficult for us it should also be remembered that through those who embark upon works of righteousness, firm in faith, without fear for self, there moves a Power, infinitely greater than man's, "a Power that moves to Righteousness", a Power that may move through us if we will grasp the opportunity and the privilege of making ourselves Its channel. If we are prepared to respond to the call of Soul, to place our trust in its

all-conquering power and to follow Truth whithersoever it may demand we go, victory *must* be ours; a victory greater than we can presently understand.

[Continued From Front Page]

towards non-whites because the other Dominions, including England, hold the ring and look on while the whites in South Africa openly and unabashedly insult and tyrannise over the other races. South Africa asks the right to secede, the right to independence. We would wish that not only is the right admitted but that South Africa is taken at her word and expelled from the Commonwealth and thrown on her own. She may not long enjoy her independence, certainly not her impudence to insult other races. A story is told in South Africa that a Japanese cruiser dropped anchor in Durban and that the officers went ashore and attempted to enter a cafe. They were refused admission and turned out. They returned to their ship and reported the matter to the officer in command, who, thereupon, decided to leave the inhospitable country. But before he did so, he sent a letter to the Mayor in which, after relating the insult offered to his officers, he asked the Mayor to thank his stars that the Union Jack floated over the municipal buildings! His meaning was obvious. If South Africa were independent, the Japanese would have had something to say to the South African whites for the insult offered to the Japanese officers. The inclusion of South Africa in the Commonwealth offered her the security which, by herself, she would not be able to preserve for any length of time. The consequences of obstinately pursuing the present policy in South Africa are very sinister. It will draw the non-European peoples of the world together in hostility to the whites in South Africa and the European nations of the world will have to choose between supporting non-whites and racial co-operation, and the whites and racial conflict. Either way it will do no good to South Africa. The Dominion statesmen gathered at the Imperial Conference will do well to reflect on the conduct of South Africa towards non-whites and make up their mind definitely whether they will allow her to pursue her policy unchecked and with their consent and approval.

The *Hindu* of Madras writes:

Dr. Malan, a prominent member of the South African Cabinet, who took a leading part in the Capetown Round Table Conference, has caused a consternation by a recent speech in which he is reported to have said that the policy of the Union Government was to clear Indians out of the country and that the Capetown Agreement should be revised as apparently it had not yielded the results expected from it by white people in that Continent. Indians in South Africa, who have already the Asiatic Bill to grapple with, are naturally indignant over Dr. Malan's sentiments which, if they have really been uttered, constitute, as a message from Natal published elsewhere says, "the grossest breach of faith and violation of the Cape Town Agreement." That settlement, it will be remembered, threw on the Government of India the responsibility for helping Indians, who emigrated to India, while it insisted that the Union Government should adopt measures of uplift in regard to the permanent Indian population. So far it is computed that over 17,500 Indians have taken advantage of the scheme of assisted emigration and this number is not certainly small and the question as to how far these people

have fared in India has only quite recently been the subject of investigation by a committee. The other point as to how far, on its part, the South African Government have carried out their part of the Agreement regarding ameliorating the conditions of Indians, is not very difficult to answer, far from promoting their welfare, the Cabinet are taking active steps to ruin hundreds of Asiatic traders and property-owners in the Transvaal. Dr. Malan talks of revising the Cape Town Agreement which is not due to be reviewed till two years hence. There is a good deal in the situation which must be cleared up and the message from Simla, which is apparently inspired, tells the public little which is comforting. Did Dr. Malan really utter those outrageous sentiments and what is the report of the Agent of India on the matter? How is the situation in regard to the Transvaal Bill? We hope that the Government of India will issue a clear and comprehensive statement on the subject at the earliest possible opportunity, before indirectly chiding Indians in South Africa for making alternative suggestions in case South Africa should be obstinate and perverse.

The *Bombay Chronicle* writes:—

Dr. Malan On War-Path

Unless the Government of India, who can be assured, of course, the whole-hearted backing of the people of this country, put down their foot strongly and warn the Hertzog Government of the urgency of checking the growing hostility in the Union of South Africa to the Indian community there, the plight of our countrymen not only in the Transvaal but in other portions of the Union will be much worse than ever before. Dr. Malan, member of the Interior in the Union Government, is on the war-path. In a recent speech he elaborated the theme, extremely agreeable to the Nationalists on whose support the Hertzog Administration depends, of expelling Indians from South Africa. The Cape Town Agreement is expected to run at least until 1932, but Dr. Malan proposed to regard it as a scrap of paper and urged the necessity of its immediate revision. We would like to ask in this connection how far Sir Kurma Reddi, the Indian Agent in South Africa, has endeavoured to stem the tide of the anti-Indian campaign, and how far he has been supported in his arduous task by the Government of India.

How virulent that campaign is can be gauged from the tone of certain recent speeches by Nationalist legislators and leaders of public opinion in the Union. Mr. Grobler, the leader of the Nationalist party in the Transvaal, said a few weeks ago in an address to a Pretoria gathering that "it was the policy of the Union Government to maintain the supremacy of the white man and to take every possible precaution to perpetuate a white civilisation in the Union." The sentiment was vociferously applauded by his audience and the whole volume of the anti-Indian legislation the Hertzog Government are ready to push through Parliament is in accordance with this sentiment. At the Farmers' Congress recently held in Pretoria one of the resolutions unanimously passed was: "This Congress of the Transvaal Agricultural Union calls attention to the fact that the comparatively small number of Indians repatriated are *not* of the merchant and trading classes which constitute the chief danger to our white civilisation" and curiously the Congress "urged Government to enforce the Agreement with the Indian Government under this heading." Dr. Malan has only elaborated in still more vigorous language the policy which the South African Nationalists desire to be immediately applied to Indians. The Cape Town Agreement is understood by them to

mean an agreed plan to hound the Indians out of the country and to consider that the clauses in the Agreement which relate to the "uplift" of the Indian community in their midst are mere eye-wash.

Now the question is—what have the Government of India been doing while this anti-Indian agitation was growing in volume in South Africa, while measures like the notorious Asiatic Land Tenure Bill were being put on the legislative forge, to be hammered into shape in a manner comfortable to the desire of those who imperatively demand that the Indian should stay in the country, if stay he must, as a serf on the soil, that he should be deprived of his civic rights, his trading rights, his occupational rights, that he should have, in fact, no title in South Africa at all to continue a self-respecting existence? We are told in a special message from Simla by the special correspondent of the *Times of India* that Sir Fazl-i-Hussain "is now concerned with questions affecting Indians overseas." He has shown his concern "by issuing instructions as to what was to be done" with the Malan speech and has left Simla on tour. This is indeed a curious way of showing "concern" and the public is entitled to find its suspicion strengthened that in this vital matter of standing up for Indian rights in South Africa the Government of India mean to pursue only a half-hearted attitude, a policy which has no back-bone and a callous indifference towards the gravity of the problem. The 'special correspondent', be it noted, takes up the cudgels—on behalf of Dr. Malan, attempts to explain away his speech by saying that he possibly did not mean what he said, and indulges in a charlish gibe against Indian legislators who espoused the cause of their countrymen overseas on the floor of the Assembly. If the official view of the grave situation which confronts our countrymen in South Africa consists only in belittling their acute plight the Government of India will have to thank themselves if the public regards their vacillation and indifference as a sign that their protests of "sympathy" with the lot of South African Indians are valueless and that they mean to leave them in the lurch.

The *Indian Daily Mail*, commenting on the speech, states:—

The message stated that Dr. Malan, Minister of the Interior, in a speech at the South African Nationalist Congress, said that the best thing was to get the Indians out of the country, and that it was with this view that the Cape Town Agreement had been in operation for five years. Dr. Malan added that the time was near for the revision of this question. We dealt with this message a few days ago. The publication of this message was followed soon after by another, emanating from Simla, to the effect that Sir Fazal-i-Hussain was somewhat perturbed by the news and that he had issued instructions to the department concerned to make inquiries before he went out on his intended tour. One would have thought that such evident concern and prompt action on the part of the honourable Member would have borne some sub-honour and self-respect of India. And to judge from other reports, Dr. Malan's speech is only a forerunner of immediate action to be taken or now being taken to carry out the threat. Under the circumstances the public have a right to demand to know whether the Government have tried to find out whether the reported speech of Dr. Malan is true or false and, if it be true, what action they are going to take. Evidently some one has blundered.

Flower Sellers To Be Banned

Proposed By-Law Passed By Council

The adoption of the proposed by-law regarding hawkers and pedlars was moved at last week's meeting of the Maritzburg City Council by Mr. P. H. Taylor, M.P.C.

Major R. H. Way suggested a slight alteration in the by-law so that hotels, boarding houses and offices within the prohibited areas might be visited by hawkers and pedlars proceeding from door to door.

Mr. A. E. Douglas declared that it was not right to take away from the flower sellers privileges which they had had for over 50 years.

Mr. A. T. Allison said that the by-law was only directed against squatters and that special provision was made to allow genuine house-to-house pedlars to carry on as usual.

The Deputy-Mayor, Mr. H. V. Marsh, spoke strongly in favour of letting the Indian flower-sellers earn their living in peace.

Mr. P. H. Taylor said he was prepared to accept Major Way's amendment if the word offices were cut out.

Mr. N. T. C. Harper supported this, and Major Way agreed.

The amended resolution was passed by a large majority. Messrs. Marsh and Douglas asking that their dissent should be recorded in the minutes.

A Klerksdorp Licence

Mr. Justice Barry, in the Supreme Court at Pretoria on Nov. 26, ordered the Klerksdorp Town Council to issue a trading certificate to A. R. A. Gani, an Indian, holding that the grounds of the Council's refusal to issue the certificate were not competent for a town council to decide.

Gani had applied for a certificate in respect of a business in Klerksdorp on stands registered in the name of the Elephant Trading Co., Ltd., who held the property in trust for Gani. The property had been held in trust since 1888 by Europeans for British Indians.

A condition was attached to the deed of transfer that the owner should not transfer or sub-let any portion of the land to any coloured person, or permit any coloured person, other than a bona fide servant, to reside on it. The Town Council refused the application and based its refusal on the said condition, on the ground that the applicant had not proved that he was a successor in title to a British Indian within the meaning of Section 1 of Act 37 of 1919.

One ground of appeal was that the local authority had no power to investigate when the right of occupation was in dispute. It had been previously decided that the Council was only entitled to decide on the suitability of the applicant, of the premises and the nature or character of the locality in relation to the business contemplated. It followed that respondent was not entitled to decide on the applicant's right of occupation.

The further point, that Gani should have brought proceedings by way of review instead of for a mandamus, could not be upheld.

The respondent was accordingly ordered to issue a certificate to Gani and to pay costs of the present application.—*The Star*.

Benoni Council And Asiatic Trading

Reference to the recent judgment given by Mr. Justice Krause in favour of Karolia, an Asiatic, who was refused a trading licence by the Benoni Town Council, was made at a meeting of the Council.

Mr. T. Newby (chairman of the Licensing Committee) said he was at a loss to understand why the responsibility for issuing licences should be placed on the municipality. The ordinance governing the licences was rather complicated. If it were to be interpreted on legal grounds the magistrate should be the person to issue the licences. If the interests of the community as a whole were to be considered, the meaning of two clauses under which licences could be refused might be variously interpreted. Now that a Supreme Court ruling had been given it would be easier if the Licensing Committee decided to grant all licences automatically, unless definite complaints were made.

"Every Application Should Be Opposed"

Major G. Rennie said the Asiatic trader had a monopoly in the location, and in consequence the Council maintained that they should not trade elsewhere in the municipality. It would be a bad day when Asiatics were allowed to trade indiscriminately in the town. It would be inadvisable to grant licences automatically. Every application should be opposed.

Mr. Newby said the application in question had been treated by the Council strictly on its merits. The Ordinance was difficult to interpret and frequently resulted in litigation.—*Rand Daily Mail*.

Annual General Meeting Of The Cape British Indian Council

The annual general meeting of the Cape British Indian Council was held on the 16th of November at Capetown, presided over by Mr. Hajee Hassan Mia.

The president said that the present officials had resigned and new election should now take place. He paid tributes to the work of the retired officials and said that they had all stood together when the opposition party was very active. Messrs. Adam Abdulla, Yusuf Mahomed Hava, Hadjee Khan Gool, Abdul Hamid Ahmed Malek, Adam Bakshi, E. I. Patel and Mr. Williams spoke on the good work of the Council.

The following new officials were elected:—

Mr. Hadjee Khan Gool, President; Mr. A. Ismail, General Secretary; Mr. M. I. Khan, Assist. Secretary; Messrs. Essa Ali and Hakim, Joint Treasurers; Messrs. Ahmed Malek, Abdul Hamid, Dulabh Nathoo, Jwala-sing, H. Hamdule, E. I. Patel, Devdas, Reddi and Adam Abdulla were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. Yusuf Hava was elected as chairman of the executive committee. Messrs. Hadjee Hassan and Adam Ebrahim Bakshi were elected as advisers of the Council and Messrs. Nageya and Dawood Harjog were elected as Organising Secretaries.

Mr. A. Ismail thanked the meeting for electing him as Secretary. He said his intention was to retire from politics but owing to pressure from so many friends he had to change his mind. He said, "We have laboured together to ameliorate the condition of our countrymen in the Union. It is our duty to take part in the sufferings of our countrymen in each province. We must stick together. The clouds are gathering in the Transvaal. If the movement of passive resistance is



started there against the Asiatic Tenure Bill I will be the first one to go there and join it."

The name of the Council is now changed. It will be known as the Cape Indian Congress. A strong reception committee is formed for the coming Conference of the South African Indian Congress which meets on the 29th, 30th and 31st December 1930.

News In Brief

Dr. W. Godfrey writes us from Edinburgh as follows:—

DEATH—Ramparshad Dhuki of Overport, Durban, son of the late Ram Dhani Dhuki of Durban and Johannesburg (Newclare).

The late Ramparshad Dhuki was a final year medical student of The Royal College of Surgeons (Edin. & Glasgow). He died on the 7th November at Posto Belco near Edinburgh of consumption and was buried at Morningside Cemetery (Edinburgh). He was attended to by Dr. W. Godfrey of Johannesburg who is at present in Edinburgh.

On Sunday, November 23rd, a lantern lecture was given in the Tamil School of the Depot Road barrack, the hall being taxed to its utmost capacity by Indians living in these barracks. The lecture had been organised by the Public Health Department of the Durban Municipality to interest Indians in sanitation and health. Dr. F. G. Cawston, who gave the address, was introduced by Dr. Councillor Arbuckle. Councillor Murray manipulated the lantern and Mr. Lawrence of the Social Service Committee interpreted the lecture into Tamil.

Several lantern views were displayed, illustrating God's glorious creation in all the beauty of mountain and river scenery. The part played by insects in the spread of tropical diseases was fully explained by illustrations of infected stagnant pools containing the water-lily on which pond-snails breed and the shady plants which afford shelter for mosquitoes. Attention was drawn to the parasites which attack domestic cattle, and the dangers associated with neglecting to bury manure or other rubbish was well emphasised.

An earnest appeal was made for the co-operation of all to help in the warfare against disease and other diseases which spoil life, such as gambling, drink and impurity. Some scenes from Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress helped to show that success involved a constant hard determination, and some coloured pictures from the Life of Christ pressed home the truth that the best results are obtained, sometimes in the most unlikely environment, by a life of real self-sacrifice in the service of others.

The evening closed with the usual vote of thanks.

At the 26th annual meeting of the Hindu Young Men's Association, Pietermaritzburg, the following were elected officials:—

Patron: Prof. Bhai Parmanand, Hon. Life Vice-Presidents: Messrs. T. Naidoo and R. R. Pillay, President: Mr. V. N. Padachi, Vice-Presidents: Messrs. P. R. Pillay, M. N. Naidoo and P. M. Govender, Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers: Messrs. R. M. Moorgas and K. S. Moodley, Auditor: Mr. P. Maknjee, Manager: Mr. Kailasa Moodley, Delegate: Mr. R. R. Pillay, Committee: Messrs. C. V. Moodley, V. M. Oettiar, R. Ramaswami Pillay, R. Namasivaya Padayachee, S. R. Naidoo, G. Atheemoola Padayachee, V. S. Lingum; Tamil School Committee: Messrs. S. R. Naidoo, V. N. Padachi, and C. V. Moodley; Sunday School Committee: Messrs. K. S. Moodley, M. C. Naidoo and Gurnswami Maistry.

Estcourt Notes And News

[BY JAMES AUGUSTINE]

The Estcourt C.C. played against Dundee at Ladysmith on Sunday. The weather was somewhat unsettled, but play continued. Estcourt in their first inning scored 76 runs. Joseph Augustine who batted for an hour and three quarters score one run only. Dundee Stellas were all out for 77, thus leading by one run. Mr. G. V. Naidoo who was in a wonderful form scored 33. This gentleman is one of the finest batsmen Dundee has, despite his age. Second innings were incomplete owing to pressure of time. Dundee Stellas winning by one run.

Mr. Manuel Samuel spent the week-end at Estcourt.

Transvaal Indian Congress

A mass meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress will be held at the Patidar Hall, corner of Bee and Terrace Street, Newtown on Sunday the 14th December at 3 p.m. All Indians are cordially invited to attend, Business important.

S. B. Modh,

Hon. Secretary

T. I. Congress.

Johannesburg,
2-12-30

South African Indian Congress

ELEVENTH SESSION OF CONFERENCE

AGENDA of business to be discussed at the 11th session of the Conference to be held in Capetown on the 29th, 30th and 31st December 1930:—

1. Finance
2. Immigration
3. Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill
4. Condonation
5. Repatriation
6. Education
7. Licences
8. Railways
9. Labour
10. Firearms
11. Trust Deed for South African Indian Congress
12. Housing and Sanitation
13. Educated Entrants
14. Postal Services
15. Old Age Pension
16. Other Motions
17. Election
18. General.

S. R. NAIDOO & E. M. MALL,

Joint Hon. Gen. Secretaries,
South African Indian Congress.

P.O. Box 272,
Pietermaritzburg.