

Indian Opinion

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REPORT OF DURBAN BOROUGH BOUNDARIES COMMISSION

THE report of the above Commission has been published in the *Natal Provincial Gazette* of 18th December. From this report we give below the main recommendations the Commission made with regard to incorporation. The Commission has also dealt with the question of Indian Housing and other matters that were raised by the representatives of the Natal Indian Congress who appeared as witnesses:—

Incorporation

29. There is no present necessity for the inclusion within the Borough boundaries of either the portion of South Coast Junction area which forms part of the Coedmore Estate, or the portion of the same area which lies beyond the Umlaas River. It is recommended that the latter stretch of land should be added either to the Isipingo Township or to the Umbongotwini Health Board area. (Paragraph 293.)
30. It is recommended that Pinetown should remain under the Health Board system of administration for the present. (Paragraph 264.)
31. It is recommended that for the present the Westville district of Mayville and Sydenham should not be included within the Borough boundaries, but that it should be added to the Pinetown Health Board area. (Paragraph 265.)
32. There is no sufficient ground for the omission from the area to be incorporated of either the Bluff ridges or the Clairmont Township district in the South Coast Junction area. (Paragraphs 268-270.)
33. There is no justification for the creation of a Borough of Umhlatuzana as an alternative to incorporation, nor for its omission from the area to be incorporated. (Paragraphs 271-275.)
34. The inclusion of Malvern in Durban must come ultimately; there is a considerable balance of advantage in favour of its coming now. (Paragraphs 276-282.)
35. It is recommended that there be included within the Borough of Durban—
 - (a) the Health Board areas of South Coast Junction, Umhlatuzana, Malvern, Mayville, Sydenham, and Greenwood Park, with the omission of the Westville district and the Coedmore and trans-Umlaas portion of South Coast Junction;
 - (b) the two stretches of country on either side of the Umgeni River adjacent to the present boundaries of Sydenham and Greenwood Park, known respectively as the Palmiet and Sea Cow Lake districts. (Paragraphs 266, 267, 283.)
36. It is recommended—
 - (a) that in respect of the first three years after incorporation there should be elected one Councillor by the Parliamentary voters in each of the six Health Board areas, a seventh additional Councillor by the Parliamentary voters in Greenwood Park, Sydenham, and Mayville taken together,

and an eighth by the Parliamentary voters in South Coast Junction, Umhlatuzana, and Malvern taken together;

- (b) that thereafter the ordinary ward system shall apply to the whole of the enlarged Borough, on the basis of three Councillors for each of eight wards. (Paragraphs 284-293.)

Housing

103. The Commission found conditions prevailing in certain portions of the peri-Durban area in regard to housing, more especially non-European housing, which it can only describe as deplorable in the extreme. For the most part, though not entirely, these conditions originated as a result of the inadequacy of the housing provision within the Borough. That and the high cost of land had, as we have seen, the effect of driving men to migrate across the boundary, and a considerable Indian population established itself as close to their occupations and markets in Durban as they could. In this area there was, of course, until comparatively recently no municipal control or supervision. So has grown up Durban's "black belt," hemming it in on nearly every side, and sometimes within a stone's throw of some of its best residential areas. In the main the population of this belt is still Indian; but in comparatively recent years the over-spill of Durban's Native population has streamed into it, for the most part as tenants and lodgers, often under very unsatisfactory conditions, of Indian property-owners; and still more recently Europeans of the poorer classes, unskilled labourers brought into Durban and the like, have followed suit.

104. In the main these conditions grew up before the Health Boards were constituted. The Boards to-day have the powers, and are using them, to prevent the creation of any further areas of this kind. The provision that there shall not be more than one dwelling on a quarter-acre plot is in every way a salutary one, but it is prospective, not retrospective, and a great deal of the mischief has already been done. In respect of the removal of that mischief, the Boards have touched only the fringes.

105. It may be well to point out that these conditions do not prevail everywhere in the peri-Durban region. In some Health Board areas they prevail hardly at all. In Malvern, Pinetown and Umhlatuzana there exist unsatisfactory housing conditions, but hardly anything in the way of a "black belt." In the case of the other areas the "black belt" is limited in extent; but it is large enough in each of them, and the conditions are serious enough to constitute a grave menace.

147. Perhaps the most pressing problem with which Durban has to deal to-day is that of non-European housing. Durban has, in the words of its Mayor (Councillor the Rev. A. Lamont), "become, like ancient Jericho, too straight for its inhabitants, and the question of housing, particularly with regard

(Continued on page 430.)

LEGITIMATE DEMANDS

SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN, the Education Member of the Indian Government has disposed of any doubts we might still have entertained about our case being thoroughly understood by the people and government of the Motherland. This fact alone would justify the existence of the South African and Transvaal Congresses, were justification called for. The report of Sir Fazli's statement makes it clear that not only have the details of our disabilities both existent and threatened been thoroughly well presented, but that the very kernel of the question, viz, the matter of our self-respect as Indians, and our proper racial pride is fully understood and appreciated.

Speaking for his Government, Sir Fazli assured that "we will do all in our power to press for the recognition of their (i.e. our) legitimate demands."

Now, if there is one demand more than any other to which the term "legitimate" can legitimately be applied it is the demand of any section of a community that its proper pride and self-respect shall be preserved to it. Of us, it has been said that we are feared not for our vices but for our virtues. For our own part we make no claim to any such superiority. We do not profess to be better than our neighbours, but we do claim to be no worse. We share the view of the some-time popular Max O'Rell that as between peoples it is less a matter of superior and inferior than of differences, most of which are merely superficial.

The statutory bar-sinister of inferiority that has been thrust upon us has never been and never will be acquiesced in by us, and no forbearance that merely affects our worldly goods will deter us from pursuing the struggle for restitution of the status to which we are legitimately entitled, as civilised subjects of the Empire, as inheritors of a great name and great traditions. We still stand branded as undesirables in the eyes of the law, of the law in the making of which we were allowed no voice or choice. That stigma remains whether we are segregated or not; whether or not we get our trading licences; whatever may be the fate of our persons or our property.

The legitimate demands for recognition of which Sir Fazli has pledged his Government to press, includes, then, as the most important item of all the removal of this

statutory stigma, a stigma that is ours directly; but is also impliedly a stigma upon all Indians and India.

REV. C. F. ANDREWS

REV. C. F. ANDREWS will once more arrive in this country on the 29th inst., to help the cause of our countrymen in the Transvaal Province. The whole life of this humble servant of Jesus Christ is spent in rendering help to the poor and oppressed people. This noblest son of England has been washing the sins of his country in India from years. To keep three hundred million sons and daughters of Mother India in complete subjugation, to exploit them mercilessly and to deny them their birth-right of freedom is not a small sin England has committed and continues to commit in India. Mr. Andrews has refused to be a partner in such a sin of his country and has supported our countrymen and women who are so nobly and courageously fighting the glorious battle of Independence. To lead a true life of a Christian in this modern world to-day is to walk on the edge of a sword. It is very difficult to find such true Christians as Mr. Andrews is in the modern materialised age. It is the habit of our people in this country that, if any one who tries to serve us and unfortunately if he were to fail in securing for us our rights from the rulers of this country, we always come forward to blame him who serves us disinterestedly. We always forget this, that it is our own duty to fight for our elementary rights as citizens in this country. If others were to do this on our behalf it must be degrading to our national self-respect. It is the sign of impotency. If we have courage enough, if we care at all for our national self-respect, if we have pride enough in us as descendants of a great, ancient and civilized nation, we must refuse to be treated as helots within this commonwealth of the British Empire and fight like brave men and women to be treated with self-respect and honour. If we do this here as our countrymen and women are doing at present in the Motherland, there may be many Andrews who would come here without our invitation to assist us in our righteous cause. If we are not brave enough to fight for our rights, if we are not prepared to sacrifice and suffer and look to others to fight our own battle and then at the end blame such friends who have done something for us, we must admit

that we are a lost people. We can very well understand if men like Mr. Andrews and others fail in this country. Greater men than Mr. Andrews have often failed with the Government in this country. As a matter of fact our duty is to stand on our own legs and do our bit. If we realise this and perform our duty not one but many Andrews will have to come to our assistance. We pray to God to give such strength to our countrymen in this land. Mr. Andrews will be landing in Capetown on the 29th December. On this day His Worship the Mayor of Capetown Rev. J. S. Lewis will officially open the Conference of the South African Indian Congress. We heartily welcome Mr. Andrews in this country on behalf of the South African Indian community.

OUR WOMEN AND POLITICS

THE Transvaal Indian Women Association held its meeting in the Trades Hall in Johannesburg to honour Sir K. V. Reddi the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa. It is reported that addressing himself to the Indian women Sir Kurma advised them not to interest themselves in politics. He said, 'Their menfolk were quite capable of doing that. Their duty was to look after their homes and their children and to tend the ill and the needy.' We respectfully disagree with this view expressed by Sir Kurma. Why should not our women take part in politics? Should our women have less pain than our men of a foreign yoke that is laid on the neck of our nation, which is suppressed and oppressed? In this South African commonwealth of the British Empire we Indians have no voice in the administration of the country although we have to carry out many duties of the State. We are in this country treated as slaves. Should our women have less pain than men for our such a condition? Our religion has taught us that women are our partners. They have to share equally in our pleasures and pains, in our joys and sorrows in life. Not only that, our Sastras have taught us that they are the half part of our own body and that is why they are called 'Arthanganas.' Whatever pains or pleasures we men derive in politics in this country, are not our women to equally share them with us? Our women have full liberty to take part

in politics as we men have. When the great Passive Resistance struggle was carried on in this country under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi the members of the Transvaal Indian Women Association played a noble part in it. There was a great strike at the latter stage of the struggle. It was the work of our courageous womenfolk. The call to our men for the repeal of the Three Pound Tax came from them. They appealed to their menfolk to down tools and fight for the repeal of the tax. When an appeal comes from the womenfolk, it always has the desired effect on men. The menfolk realised what their national self-respect was when the womenfolk suffered and sacrificed. And what is now happening in India in the great fight for Independence? Nearly sixty thousands of men, women and children are behind the prison bars. In their absence the women are leading the struggle. Were we to say to Mrs. Naidoo, Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Kamaladevi, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and hundreds of others that their work is to remain in their homes and look after their children and to tend the ill and the needy, will they not take it as an insult to them? In this country and especially in the Transvaal Province the dark clouds are gathering over men's heads. They stand to lose everything if the proposed Asiatic Tenure Bill is passed. If the Transvaal Indians be brave enough to fight for their rights and the rights of their future generation by starting passive resistance movement, will our womenfolk sit silently in their homes and watch the sufferings of their kith and kin? They will also come out of their homes like their menfolk. That must be their duty.

LECTURE

AT THE

PARSEE RUSTOMJEE HALL

140 QUEEN STREET, DURBAN.

"Man Through The Ages"

By Mr. P. K. KORU, M.A., L.T.,

on Tuesday, 30th December, 1930, at 8 p. m.

All are invited kindly to attend.

B. M. PATEL,

Hon. Secretary

M.E. Gandhi Library & Parsees Rustomjee Hall Committee.

(Continued From Front Page)

to Natives, has also become a clamant question." Indians and Natives whose work is in the Borough live to-day, both inside the Borough and outside of it, in deplorable conditions. The Council admits its responsibility; it recognises also that the application of the provisions of the Natives Urban Areas Act in the peri-Durban areas would make it responsible for the housing of several thousands of Natives who now live outside of its boundaries. It feels, however, that the constriction of its boundaries is a serious disability in the carrying out of its policies.

148. With regard to Indian housing, it is admitted that the present provision within the Borough is not satisfactory. While the Corporation has done a great deal for the better housing of Europeans in its area, it has, apart from provision for its own Indian employees, done practically nothing in this respect for its Indian population. It recognises, however, the necessity of action being taken, and to this end it has had under discussion a scheme for the establishment of an Indian village on property acquired by it at Cato Manor, in the Mayville area.

149. On this point, however, a serious difference of opinion has arisen. A portion, at least, of the Indian community is opposed to the Cato Manor scheme on the ground that it involves segregation, and, apart from other considerations, they contend that a segregated community of voteless people will tend to become a neglected community. The Corporation, however, holds the view that it has no land within the present constricted area of the Borough which it can set aside for this purpose, and so the matter is at a deadlock.

150. Into the issue between the Corporation and the Indian community the Commission does not consider it necessary to go. It must, however, mention the fact that the Central Housing Board, as the result of a special enquiry into the sanitary and housing conditions of Indians in and around Durban conducted in October, 1928, the outcome of one of the conclusions of the Round Table Conference, stated in its report that there are certain vacant pieces of ground contiguous to Indian-owned property in Wards 4 and 6 which could suitably be used for building purposes (a statement which, the Commission ascertained, is not accepted by the Durban Corporation), and further recorded the view that the Council should consider the erection of houses for Indians on the higher portion of the Eastern Vlei land near the Umgeni River. It is probable, however, that, even if these recommendations were given effect to, it would still be necessary for Durban at an early date to make provision for Indian housing outside its present boundaries by way of an Indian village or otherwise.

151. One of the recommendations of the Housing Board was that, "of the sum of £50,000 which is earmarked under the Housing Act for Indian housing, an amount of £25,000 be made available to the Durban Council for erecting under a scheme to be carried out on a suitable site at the Eastern Vlei two and three-roomed cottages for letting or sale on easy terms to Indians." Of this proposal the Council has, however, taken no steps to avail itself.

152. The problem of housing Indians at present living within the Borough is one which it is impossible to dissociate from the housing of Indians at present living outside of the Borough. The consideration was made very clear to the Housing Board. So then, while it recommended that the balance of the £50,000 referred to in the preceding paragraph should be placed at the disposal of the Council and the Boards for the purpose of granting housing loans to Indians under Section 6 of the Housing Act for the erection of cottages for personal occupation, it stated clearly its conclusion that the main solution of the problem of Indian housing lay in

the extension of the Durban Borough boundaries, the case for which it described as "overwhelming." It should perhaps be mentioned that of this second amount of £25,000 also no use has been made.

Representations Made on Behalf of The Indian Community

389. The Commission received evidence from representatives of the Natal Indian Congress and several other Indian bodies. Its proceedings, it was clear, aroused considerable interest among the Indian community, and it gratefully acknowledges the assistance rendered to it by the witnesses who appeared before it as a result.

390. In so far as the points raised by those witnesses bore specifically on the issue of incorporation, the Commission has sought to assign thereto due weight in arriving at the decisions so far recorded in this Report, and in this connection it may be said that in general Indian evidence was in favour of the principle of incorporation; there were, however, two questions raised of a general character which must now be referred to.

391. The first of these questions was in regard to Indian representation. It was pointed out in evidence that Indians had been eligible for the municipal franchise of Durban until the passing of the Boroughs Ordinance of 1924, which precluded further registration of Indian voters, and that under the Local Administration and Health Boards Ordinance of 1926 they were definitely excluded from the franchise in respect of the Boards created under that Ordinance. The Indian population of the Borough is close on thirty per cent. of the European population of the Borough. In the peri-Durban area it is more than twice the European population, and, in fact, exceeds the European and Native populations taken together.

392. It was strongly urged that the exclusion from a voice in local affairs of so large a community with such considerable interests in the form of landed properties and trade represents a serious hardship, and that there was a real danger of the interests of a voteless section of the population not receiving their due consideration. It was pointed out that one of the effects of incorporation would be to increase considerably the proportion of Indian Borough residents, and the Commission was asked to recommend as part of any scheme of incorporation that Section 13 of the Boroughs Ordinance should be amended so as to enable Indians to be enrolled as voters. It was further suggested that in the case of Indians a discriminating test might be imposed—i.e., the passing of Standard VI. or a property qualification. An alternative proposal mentioned was that of the nomination of one or two members of the Borough Council by the Administrator to represent Indian interests.

393. The other issue raised was that of licensing. It was pointed out that the issue of licences in the peri-Durban area was controlled by the Rural Licensing Boards of Pinetown and Victoria County, presided over by the Magistrate in each case, an appeal to the Rural Licensing Board of Appeal being allowed in certain circumstances, while in the Durban area discretionary powers are vested in the Licensing Officer, subject to an appeal to the Borough Council, but not to the Supreme Court, save in respect of renewals. It was stated that, while the former system had given the Indian community every satisfaction, the latter had not, and it was therefore urged that the system presently obtaining in the areas to be incorporated be maintained by the creation of Licensing Boards, or, alternatively, that in all cases an appeal to the Supreme Court should be allowed. It was admitted, however, that the adoption of the first of these proposals would mean that there would be two different systems of licensing side by side in the same Borough, and that the

anomaly thus constituted would not be easy to justify. It was urged, however, that if the present Borough system of licensing were to be applied, without amendment, to the areas to be incorporated, Indians in those areas would in fact be prejudiced.

394. With reference to these two issues, the Commission was informed that the Council considered that the question of the extension of the municipal franchise was outside the scope of the enquiry "as far as the Borough is concerned"; the question of licensing it regarded as "a question of the ordinary law," and would wish to see the present Borough system maintained throughout the enlarged area.

395. It must, of course, be agreed that in both cases the issues raised affect the general law prevailing throughout the Natal Province. In view, however, of the breadth of its terms of reference, the Commission does not consider that it would on that account be debarred from making recommendations in regard thereto. At the same time, it feels that there are very wide issues of policy involved—issues far wider, indeed, than the limits of the Province of Natal—and, constituted as it has been for the specific purpose of considering the problems of the local administration of the peri-Durban area, it does not feel that it could either effectively, or indeed appropriately, express its views upon those issues. They are issues which it will no doubt be necessary to face; but, though incidental to the question of incorporation, they are not, in the Commission's view, essential aspects of it; it does not therefore propose to make any recommendations on these points in this Report.

"Silent Forces At Work"

Sir Kurma Reddi's Views

Sir Kurma Reddi, Agent-General for India, foresees a bright future for Indians in South Africa, although, at present, they might have cause for complaint.

Sir Kurma expressed these sentiments at the reception given in his honour by the Transvaal Indian Women's Association, at the Trades Hall. Before he spoke, the Dean of Johannesburg (the Very Rev. W. A. Palmer) proposed the toast of "South Africa."

The Dean spoke of the "noble call" for co-operation which had recently been sounded by General Hertzog, the Prime Minister. It was a call of God, he said.

"We really must see whether we cannot bring peace to the country," continued the Dean. "The only fault I can find with the call is that it was made only to the two great white races of South Africa. The Union is made up of several races, and it will never be truly at peace until there is harmony between all of those races. To-day we need imagination—the power to put ourselves in the other man's place. We need, too, power to make sacrifices.

"This is the land of good hope," concluded the Dean, "and I feel the star of good hope is now shining brighter than ever."

Agent-General's Address

It was natural for the Indians to feel that they were not on an equal footing with the dominant races in the land, but the day would soon come when Indians would have no cause for complaint, said Sir Kurma Reddi. There were forces silently at work, the full influence of which had yet to be felt. Here in South Africa lived the descendants of a race which had played a great part in the civilisation of cultural growth of mankind—descendants who

did not yet perhaps appreciate the full significance of their inheritance. That was the one great force. The other three might be summed up as the church, the judiciary and the universities.

In all countries where civilisation was backward the church had always striven to make people realise in what respects they were backward. That was the attitude of the church in South Africa to-day.

The Union judiciary had always maintained the highest traditions of justice. "Whatever complaints Indians may have against the administrative officers in the land," declared the speaker, "they have always found the judges to uphold the noblest standards of justice and equity." (Hear, hear.)

The universities were every year turning out hundreds of young men who examined the problems of their land with a broad mind. Whatever prejudices the older generation may have had, the speaker was of the opinion that hope lay in the younger generation.

Cannot Be Done In A Day

"Now that these young men are being taught so much better than their forebears, you may take it that they will treat you more liberally.

"Things may be happening to you to-day which may not be wholly agreeable to you, but do not despair. You cannot surmount these difficulties in a day. You must educate public opinion, and in time the forces I have spoken of will come to your aid."

The Indians in South Africa numbered only 200,000 against the 2,000,000 or so Europeans in the country; without the help of the latter, therefore, the Indians could not hope to achieve anything. "You must bear in mind that you are an economic factor in the country," proceeded the speaker. "I have yet to come across an Indian who does not work, and a man who works cannot be a burden on the country. Those who are serving an economically useful purpose can never be a source of anxiety to the State." (Hear, hear.)

Addressing himself to the Indian women present, Sir Kurma advised them not to interest themselves in politics. Their menfolk were quite capable of doing that. Their duty was to look after their homes and their children, and to tend the ill and the needy.

Other speakers during the evening were the Mayor (Mr. F. W. Nelson), the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Mrs. M. Vogel (president of the Association), and Mr. D. M. Nursoo.—*Rand Daily Mail*.

The Transvaal Indian Congress

Under the auspices of the T. I. C. a mass meeting was held in Johannesburg to elect delegates for the Cape Town Conference. The President Mr. Jooseb Ebrahim Gardi delivered the following address:—

My Fellow-countrymen,—To-day will be the last time that I shall have the privilege of addressing you this afternoon before we know of our fate regarding the Asiatic Tenure Bill, as you are all aware that the Minister in charge will introduce this measure early next session in Parliament, which will be in February.

Our fate is in the lap of Gods, and no one will be brave enough in these days of anxiety and despair as to say what will be our future.

The South African Indian Congress to which your body is affiliated has not deterred in its efforts to find a solution to the whole question. Attempts have been made by them in interviewing

the Minister, to place before him the viewpoint of our people. I am sorry all our efforts in the direction of conciliation have been futile. The Minister is adamant and he has made no secret that there can be no modification whatever to the proposed Bill. The Indian must be sacrificed to appease the desires of the anti-Asiatic element in South Africa which knows no reason or justice in dealing with the non-European population. While there exists the right for individual members of Parliament to bring in amendment to the Bill in the interest of justice and fairplay, yet I make bold to say that we will hardly find a friend, in the Assembly, who will have the courage to do that which is right for the Indian community. So, my countrymen, the position is this that we will have to fight alone, if we are to maintain the elementary rights and privileges which we enjoy to-day, which are not much when we take into account the privileges that are enjoyed by persons belonging to other countries than the British Empire. Whatever status South Africa may have to-day, and whatever independence she may enjoy yet South Africa cannot deny the truth that she is a member of the Commonwealth of the British Empire, to which our Motherland belongs at the present moment and because we claim citizenship in this Commonwealth of Nations, and with that claim comes our inherent right to be treated in a like manner as the white citizens.

There may be some here who may think that all is well because the municipalities have issued licences to the Indians but let me remind those who live in fools paradise, that such issue of licences was not done because of the generosity of the municipalities but it was entirely due to a recent Supreme Court judgment which reluctantly compelled the issue of these licences.

In October the Emergency Conference of the South African Indian Congress passed a resolution, and our views were submitted to the Indian Government through the Agent's office, and uptill now we do not know what the Indian Government is doing on our behalf. We know, negotiations are taking place between the Indian Government and the Union Government, but it is strange to state the community which will be affected by this measure is not consulted nor asked for its official point of view by the Indian Government.

One thing is certain, no matter whatever arrangements are arrived at between the Indian and the Union Governments we shall not be a party to it, if in the least it robs us of the existing rights that we enjoy, and if it accepts the degrading principles. There can be no compromise in the matter of segregation, there can be no bartering of our rights and interests, there can be no forfeiting of the potential rights and privileges of the future generation of the Indian community. We shall be traitors if we accept the protection of existing trading rights and then deny to our sons and daughters the very rights that we enjoy to-day. Woe be that day, when the Indian community in South Africa degrades itself to see the birth rights of the Indian children for a mess of pottage.

Not only have we to face the difficulties of trading and occupation but we have to face another obstacle in the way of progress by the question of Domicile. Since the case of Rashid Ahmed the question of domicile has taken a different complexion. Hitherto a man who came to South Africa after long absence was allowed to bring in his wife and children at any time he desired, but now after this case, great hardship is placed. He could not stay away longer

than three years from South Africa, and he could not bring in his wife and children until he had successively resided in the Union for three years. The old privilege of remaining outside the Union for more than three years he is deprived of, and not only that, he is now prohibited from bringing his wife and children until he has resided here for three years. It may be legal, it may be a means of reducing the Indian population, but it cannot be moral nor can it be just and equitable for a Government which demands the Indian community to lead a happy family life in this land, and in the very next breath does everything it can to prevent the Indian community from fulfilling the obligations of married life.

I have tried to place before you the critical position of the Indian community. It may be considered in certain circles to be exaggerated and the result of mental desperation, and therefore not to be taken seriously.

I warn my countrymen that if they show any apathy in this matter they will find that whatever they possess through their hard earned wealth will be all snatched away before they awake from their sleep. We have no desire to threaten the Government nor have we any desire to create a feeling of hostility in this land, but we can assure the authorities that just as our mothers, our sisters and brothers are suffering for the sake of freedom in our Motherland, we too in this land will not be a whit behind, if the day ever dawns for us to make any sacrifice for the preservation of those things which are near and dear to us. We shall not allow the stigma of inferiority to be placed upon the Indian nation by accepting the principles that are contained in the Asiatic Tenure Bill. So in the eve of our Conference in Capetown I appeal to you to show a united front, thereby strengthening the hands of your representatives whom you will elect to-day to represent you at the Conference.

The greatest weapon in fighting our ganes is the golden bullets. Without money the Congress is unable to achieve anything. Now is the time to give money freely so that no opportunity is lost in gaining the best advice and resisting the passing of this measure not only with our utmost moral strength but with our financial strength as well.

Rev. Andrews is on the high seas, an harbinger of peace. May God give him all power and wisdom to inculcate in the hearts of our opponents that Divine Love through which the human heart can be changed. Therefore I appeal to you once again for your help financially for the Congress and for Mr. Andrews to carry out their work.

I will be failing in my duty if I were not to record the great services rendered to the Indian community by Mr. I. B. Patel, treasurer of your Congress, who will be leaving for Japan next Tuesday. He has been a tower of strength during these dark days and by his persistency in the cause of our community's interest he has won the united approbation of all sections. His loyalty has commended itself to our admiration, and we wish him bon voyage and success in his mission and earnestly hope that he will be with us soon.

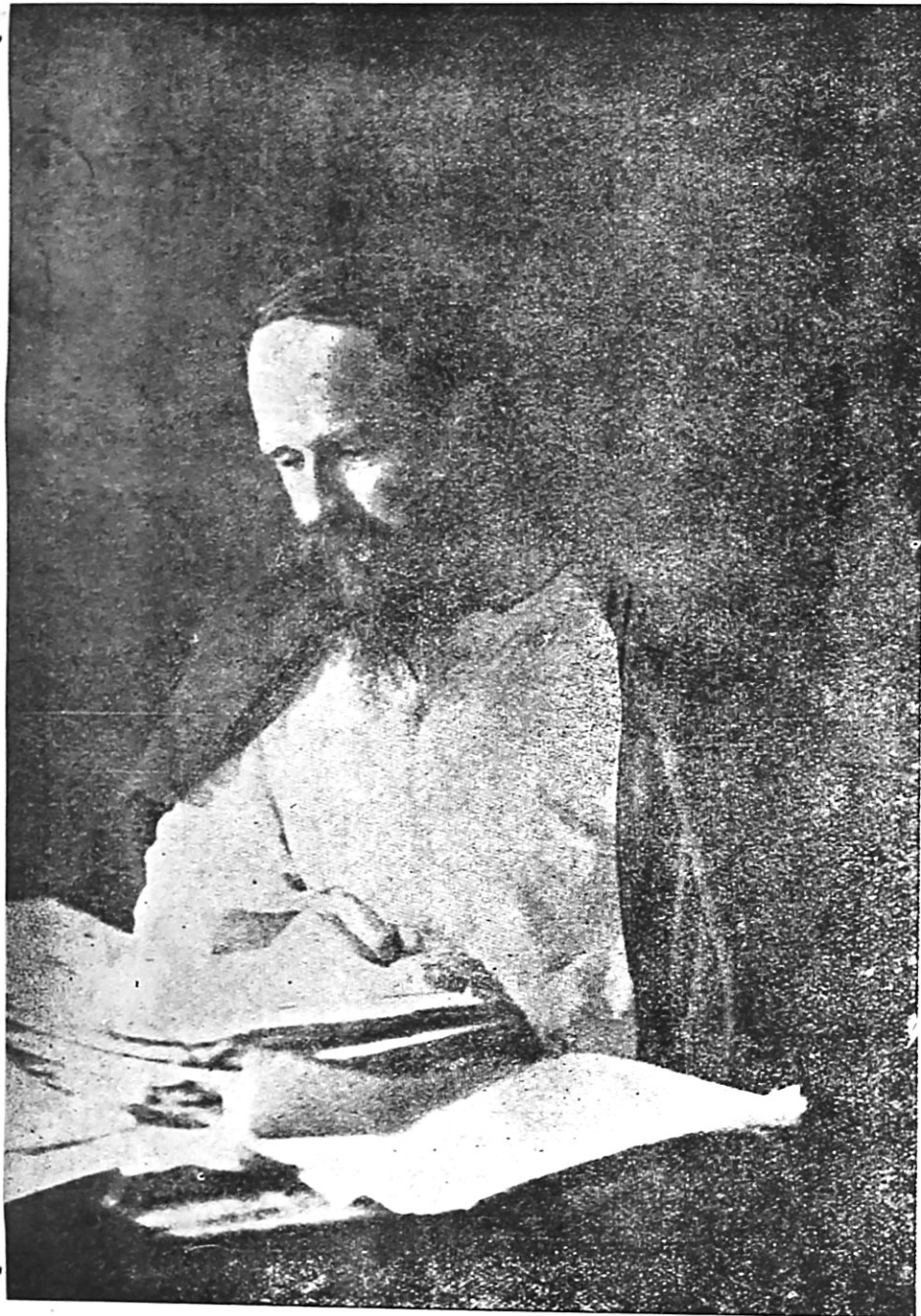
Mr. S. M. Desai then moved the following resolution which was supported by other speakers and carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting records its deep appreciation and gratitude to Mr. I. B. Patel for the untiring work he did on behalf of the Indian community and wishes him Bon Voyage and a speedy return.



Supplement to "INDIAN OPINION"
26th December, 1930.

A Friend of the Poor and Oppressed



Rev. C. F. Andrews who will arrive in Capetown on the 29th instant from England to help the Transvaal Indians.

Pretoria Asiatic Bazaar Regulations

(Under Section 10 of the Municipal Amending Ordinance No. 17 of 1905 (Transvaal) and Section 10 of the Municipal Amending Ordinance No. 26 of 1906 (Transvaal))

(Continued from last week)

BUILDING PERMITS

17. No building, fence or other structure or erection or any alterations therein or additions thereto shall be erected, made or effected on any lot in a Bazaar except by the holder of a Building Permit first obtained by a holder of a Site Permit, Residential Permit or of a lease or tenancy of a lot or lots set apart under Regulations 16 of these Regulations from the Superintendent and all buildings, fences or other structures or erections situate in a Bazaar not erected, made or effected under a Building Permit may be seized and forthwith removed and sold or destroyed by the Superintendent. Every aforesaid Building Permit shall specify the position on and number of the lot upon which the building, fence or other structure or erection or alteration or addition to be erected, made or effected thereunder is to occupy and the issue of any aforesaid Building Permit shall not exempt the holder thereof from failing to comply with the building by-laws of the Council applicable thereto. Every person to whom a Building Permit has been granted shall notify the Superintendent of the completion of any new building, structure or erection or alteration or addition erected, made or effected thereunder and no such building, erection or addition shall be used until the same has been inspected and approved by the Superintendent and the Council's Medical Officer of Health.

PARTICULARS OF PERMITS

18. Every Site and Residential Permit shall be endorsed by the Superintendent with the maximum number of persons who may inhabit the buildings on the lot therein referred to and any holder of such a permit who shall allow more than the specified number of persons to reside in such buildings shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations.

DURATION AND TERMINATION OF PERMITS

19. Every Site Permit, Residential Permit and Lodgers Permit shall be signed by the Superintendent or an official authorised by him and shall bear the date of its issue, the name of the holder thereof and the number of the lot in respect of which it has been issued and shall terminate on the 31st day of December next following the date of its issue and may thereafter be renewed annually by the holder thereof subject to the right of the Council at any time to refuse any such renewal on giving the holder of such permit three months previous written notice of its intention to refuse such renewal. Every aforesaid Permit may at any time be terminated by the holder thereof giving the Superintendent one month's previous notice in writing to that effect.

TRANSFER OF PERMITS AND SUB-LETTING

20. No Site Permit or Residential Permit or lease or other tenancy of a lot or lots set aside under Regulation 16 of these Regulations shall be transferred and no lot, dwelling or building shall be

sub-let except with the written permission of the Superintendent and to a person approved of by him and in the case of sub-letting for such limited period only as shall be specified by him.

RIGHTS CONVEYED BY PERMITS

21. Every Site Permit and Residential Permit and lease or other tenancy of a lot or lots set aside under Regulation 16 of these Regulations granted as hereinbefore provided for shall convey a right of occupation of the lot and premises named therein only for the period of the currency of such permit lease or tenancy or of any renewal thereof and upon the termination of such permit lease or tenancy by effluxion of time or otherwise the said lot and premises shall be vacated and all buildings or erections belonging to the occupier and then remaining on the said lot shall, unless removed by such occupier within a period of one month from the said termination of such permit, lease or tenancy or sold by such occupier within the said period to a person approved of by the Superintendent in writing as fit and proper and who shall apply for and obtain within the said period a new permit lease or tenancy revert to and become the property of the Council without such occupier being entitled to any compensation whatsoever for the same; provided always that the right of any occupier to remove or sell any buildings or erections as aforesaid shall be subject to the Council's lien for rent and other charges whatsoever which may be owing to the Council; and provided further that should the Council on the termination as aforesaid of any aforesaid permit lease or other tenancy desire to expropriate any buildings or erections on any lot which have not been removed by the occupier before the termination of the permit lease or other tenancy held by him then and in such case and upon the Council giving the said occupier written notice of its intention so to do such buildings and erections shall become the property of the Council subject to the Council compensating the said occupier for the same by paying him the value of such buildings or erections which value shall be the market value at the time when the compensation is payable of the materials of which the buildings or erections consist plus an allowance of thirty per cent on such value for the cost of erection and less such sum as having regard to their then condition is required to be expended in order to put such buildings or erections in good repair.

COMPENSATION MAY BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION

22. If on the expropriation by the Council of any buildings or erections as provided for in the preceding Regulation 21 of these Regulations the owner thereof refuses to accept the Council's valuation of such buildings or erections for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation to be paid to him as above mentioned then the matter shall be referred to the Registrar of Asiatics or to an Arbitrator appointed by such Registrar for settlement of such dispute and the decision of such Registrar or Arbitrator shall be final. The costs of the reference of any dispute to the Registrar or Arbitrator under this Regulation shall be within the discretion and award of the Registrar or Arbitrator.

HARBOURING OF PERSONS WITHOUT PERMITS

23. Every occupier shall without being requested to do so forthwith give notice to the Superintendent of the name and occupation of any person who may come to reside with him and any person harbouring in a Bazaar or allowing to reside therein any other

person not in possession of a permit entitling him to reside in a Bazaar shall be guilty of an offence.

PERSONS WITHOUT PERMITS TO LEAVE BAZAAR

24. Any person found residing, trading or carrying on business within a Bazaar may be required by the Superintendent to satisfy him that he is lawfully residing, trading or carrying on business in such Bazaar and has a then current permit lease or other tenancy entitling him to so reside, trade or carry on business and any person failing to satisfy the Superintendent as aforesaid may be ordered by the Superintendent to cease his residence, trading or carrying on business in such Bazaar and any person failing to comply with such order shall be guilty of an offence.

(To be Continued)

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South African Indian Congress

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.

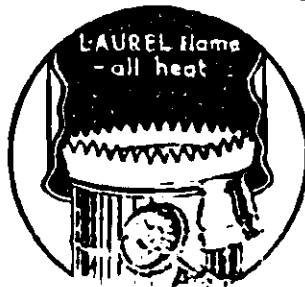
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