Indians have settled in only three provinces of the Union - Cape, Natal and Transvaal. There are not only no Indians living in the Free State, but if one wishes to travel through it he must have a special permit. 80% of the Indians living in the Union are in Natal.

In 1947 the South African Indian Congress split into two organizations - the S.A. Indian Congress and the S.A. Indian Organization. This came about over the Law passed in 1946 entitled the Asiatic Land Tenure and Representation Act. There was much racial discrimination and the Act was intended to restrict areas in which Indians could live and own property. A Land Tenure Board was to be set up which would have jurisdiction over the sale of property to Indians. The Board was to be composed of three Europeans and two Indians. The Representation section of the act gave Indians the right to elect three white members to the Assembly. The Indians on the Board would not elect people to represent them in the Assembly or to the Provincial Council. Disagreement in the S.A. Indian Congress arose also over that question. The S.A. Indian Organization was in favor of the Act, and the Congress was against it. The more prosperous Indians, merchants and shopkeepers, were quite naturally in favor of the bill. This split still obtains. Another line of division was the religious question. The Congress members are Hindus, the Organization people Moslems. Congress is much larger than the Organization. The Congress called off the Act when Malan came into power. Abolished representation clauses, returned land tenancy provision, and passed the Group Areas Act. This has brought the Congress closer to ANC. After Malan was elected the Indians realized what the Africans had been saying all along was true and that they could not fight the government alone. A successful campaign required the efforts of all non-whites. The Indians were in a better position than the Africans to fight the government because they have trading rights which the Africans don't have. That is a cause of ill feeling, as the Indians had opposed the granting of those same rights to the Africans. Considerable feeling between the Indians and Africans. The Africans looked on Indians as just another exploiter of them. The Indian Organization takes the view that the Congress is too leftist. It says Dadoo, the Congress' head, is a communist. This is partly understandable because leadership of the Congress is younger men and the Organization's leadership is composed of the older, well-established businessmen. Dadoo was a communist but it is most certain that all of the leaders were not. They are more forthright, are better organized and don't mince matters.

H. Naicker was communist. Meers was communist. The communist party in South Africa was dissolved 24 June 1950 because the anti-communist ban went into effect on 26 June 50. These men were called on to resign. They were stopped from moving about and stopped from addressing meetings. Dadoo was arrested for continuing with the campaign. They defied the ban against them and continued.

Indian Congress finally came to the conclusion that the Africans were right. Indians thought they would assume leadership but Africans feel they must take the lead. ANC invited executive members of the Indian Congress and the African organizations and Indian Organ for a meeting in Johannesburg
in May 1951. This meeting lasted throughout the entire weekend and the whole question was discussed. It was held with the understanding that this committee could not make decisions that would be binding on any one of the member organizations. Each representative would take recommendations back to his respective organization for decision. At the conclusion of the meeting all agreed that ANC should take the initiative in the joint campaign. Some Indians didn't like this idea and had hoped that a joint executive body would be formed but ANC will never agree to this. At the annual conference December 51 the decision to carry out a civil disobedience campaign was made. Representatives of the Indian Congress and the Colored organizations were not present. The resolution was sent to them inviting them to cooperate. Indian Congress had a conference in January and agreed to cooperate on ANC's terms. It still stands that the joint committee can only make recommendations and not rules or regulations. Some Indians think the Africans want to dominate the whole campaign. Africans say they have the majority of persons to take care of, that all of their people are within the country and that the Indians and Colored must realize that the movement will suffer loss of prestige and consequent great damage if the government could brand it as being led by Indians or Communists.

New Delhi broadcasts give all details on latest South African news, and are, therefore, giving the government its reason for saying that the movement is, Indian sponsored. If Africans thought they were being led by Indians, they would not join or volunteer for the ANC. The Indians would like to capture the leadership but the Africans won't allow this. Indian efforts to run it will not succeed. Inspite of this feeling between the two, the movement has not lost its significance.

The Coloreds have not responded to the campaign, especially in the Cape Province because they have more rights than the Africans. They feel if they joined the cause they would lose those rights. They believe more would be gained by concentrating on a legal fight in the Supreme Court but sooner or later they will realize that the fight is a political one and not a judicial one, if they have not already done so by Malan's fight to have the Parliament the last word in all matters. Coloreds still have voting rights, but it is the intention of the government to remove the Coloreds from the voting list. The government didn't observe the 2/3 rule as in the case of Africans. Unless the government observes the 2/3 rule the Coloreds can't be taken off the list. Coloreds in other provinces have never had franchise and are therefore more inclined to join the Africans. The non-whites are not now united, but cooperation between non-whites and whites is the hope of Africans.

In U of S.A. education is better and wages higher than in any part of Africa. Any whites against apartheid run the risk of being called Communists. Ought to work for cooperation.
ANC's policy is cooperation. The Congress is not against white people. Whites have been of great benefit to the Africans and have done a lot for the country in the way of industrial and educational advancement. ANC does not want separation and does not encourage thinking in racial terms. Rather it believes a division among people should be along lines of policy and not along racial lines. Before 1936 there was less racial issue in South Africa than in other parts of the country.