

Rand Mail

Fears of Bapedi—our rights will be taken away

AFRICANS ARE 'NOT AGAINST THE ACT'

STAFF REPORTER

BAPEDI TRIBESMEN in Sekhukhuniland claim that their opposition to the Bantu Authorities Act is based on fears that the Act will result in drastic cuts to their livestock and will eventually whittle away their basic rights.

From reports to the "Rand Daily Mail," these appear to be the main points behind the Bapedi tribe's disapproval of laws which last year sparked off bitter unrest throughout this Northern Transvaal reserve.

Since the recent return of the Government-banished Paramount Chief and four of his counsellors, senior Bantu Administration and Development Department officials have banned newspaper reporters from entering the area.

Improved services

But African peasants in Sekhukhuniland say that if they agree to the Act, the economics of their traditional daily lives would be radically altered. These simple folk—who number 350,000—believe that the Government's main intention in the reserve is to prevent widespread soil erosion.

In achieving this aim, livestock would have to be de-populated and the indiscriminate cutting of trees would be restricted.

In the minds of backward rural folk such measures apparently tend to cause hostility. It also makes them wonder why their way of life should be altered after hundreds of years of comparatively easy living off the veld.

And when Government officials tell them bluntly that the Bantu Authorities Act would in the long run bring improved transport services to their kraals and provide them with telephones and boreholes, they think they will lose direct ownership of their tribal land.

'Never, never . . .'

A few of the more educated Baedi realise that the Act would help develop Sekhukhuniland's resources. But they base their opposition to the Act on what they term to be "a threat to basic freedoms."

Whether this is true or not, observers believe that this outlook reveals neglect on the part of the Government to explain plans to

the African masses as simply as possibly and with a minimum of antagonism.

One of the Bapedi tribe's strongest critics of Bantu policies in Sekhukhuniland is believed to be sub-chief Godfrey—the only banished tribal leader who has chosen to remain in exile in Natal.

He has told his confidants that he will not return to his royal home until his deportation is reviewed.

Godfrey, now working as a surgery assistant, said in a recent letter to Sekhukhuniland that he would never agree to re-enter the reserve under the Government's temporary permit system.

One of the biggest mysteries in the reserve is that surrounding the disappearance of a pretender to the Bapedi throne.

This man—one of the Paramount Chief's half-brothers—openly supported the Government when Paramount Chief Morwamoche was "deported" last year.

Denials

After two of the pretender's shops in the reserve were boycotted and his life was threatened, he went into hiding. At one stage before his disappearance, printed pamphlets bearing his name as the "future king of Sekhukhuniland" were widely distributed.

It is understood that when Government spokesmen approached the Paramount Chief and his advisers at a meeting last month, all the Bapedi leaders denied allegations that someone within their ranks was working against the interests of the tribal coffers.

They said, however, that a few Government sympathisers among the Bapedi were trying to alienate the Paramount Chief from the loyalty of his people.

Staff Reporter

THE Bapedi Africans of Sekhukhuniland are not opposed to the Bantu Authorities Act, but they are opposed to it as it is represented to them by their fellow tribesmen from Johannesburg, Mr. C. W. Prinsloo, chief information officer at the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a report in yesterday's "Rand Daily Mail."

The report, attributed to tribesmen returning to Johannesburg, said that an acting chief had been threatened by thousands of followers that he would be deposed if he signed his agreement to the Act.

'STRANGE'

"It is strange that Sekhukhuni Natives who live and work in Johannesburg are reported to be deeply interested in tribal affairs.

"We are usually made to believe that they are detribalised and not interested in chiefs or tribal matters," said Mr. Prinsloo.

The tribesmen had been told that the acceptance of the Act would automatically impose the acceptance of soil conservation measures.

"On the contrary, the acceptance of this Act means that the tribe is placed in control of conservation measures and that the department becomes their guide," said Mr. Prinsloo.

FORCED TO COURT

The Sub-Chief Mashilo mentioned in the report was only the head of a kraal in the area of Chief Nchabeleng, and he was summoned by the chief to appear before the tribal court in the last quarter of 1958.

He did not heed the summons and tribal messengers were sent to fetch him.

The fact remained that at neither of the two meetings between departmental representatives and acting-Chief Morwamoche, on December 15 and January 5, was he or his councillors asked to adopt the Act.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1959

Mysticism instead of realities

IT will be with a sense of shock that practical people will read the report of Dr. Verwoerd's speech in the confidence debate yesterday. Nothing that he has previously said or done has revealed so startlingly how far he has gone in substituting for the realities of our situation the dream world of wishful imagining.

Dr. Verwoerd solemnly—and we do not doubt sincerely—asks the Native people of South Africa and the outside world to see the abolition of the Natives' Representatives in Parliament and the substitution of Bantu authorities as "the end of race discrimination."

He believes that the development of the reserves, which he now promises will end in the withdrawal of White control, is in the pattern of the rapid change in Africa, for he sees that the essential element of that change is the emergence of independent Black states. Mixed communities are anathema.

What the intelligent person will ask is how this fantasy can be sustained? Can anyone really believe that Native nationalism in South Africa will continue to be satisfied with a territorial division that gives Natives no rights in the developed areas of the economy?

The Government's own experts have been forced to concede that even if the reserves were developed to their maximum capacity they could accommodate only about half the Native population. Moral and economic considerations apart, it would physically be almost impossible to crowd in the remainder.

Dr. Verwoerd tries to square this circle by pretending that the millions of Natives who could not be squeezed into the reserves would be content to work in the so-called White areas as casual or migrant labour. That is the sort of dream that could turn into a nightmare and it is towards this terrifying prospect that the country is being led by a Government whose policy is based on mysticism instead of political realities.

An Afrikaner's Diary

Sheila 28/1/57 About Christianity and civilization

I HAVE JUST HAD A GLANCE at Dr. G. B. A. Gerdener's exhaustive book on the missionary activities of different denominations in South Africa. It is called "Recent Developments in the South African Mission Field."

Our Churches have made a contribution in this field of which they can be proud.

I am one of those who believe that Christianity can play an important role in our gallant struggle to find a solution to the vexing colour problem.

But I also believe that not even Christianity will save us if our sole purpose for spreading the Gospel is to save our skins.

In other words, Christianity should be completely divorced from political aspirations.

As soon as the non-Whites find out — and there are already ominous signs in this direction — that our Christianization efforts are only aimed at keeping the non-Whites within the White man's sphere of influence all the good work will be broken down.

Different things

OUR leaders especially should guard their words in this respect.

I remember Mr. Daan Nel, Minister of Bantu Development, saying at the end of last year that if it had not been for the Afrikaans churches there would be no White race in South Africa.

He added: "Christ is in fact the hope of South Africa."

My view is that we may Christianize all 9,000,000 Bantu of South Africa and still lose the country. In other words, the spreading of the Gospel is one thing; the political future of the White man another.

Primitive converts

THE big mistake made by many of our leaders and churchmen with the best intentions, is that they think Christianity and civilization are synonymous.

We should always remember in South Africa that less than 20 per cent. of humanity hold this view. In other words, civilization and Christianity are divisible.

Dr. Gerdener proves it in his book by the simple statement of fact that South African churches are daily converting to Christianity primitive Natives in outlying parts of our country.

Civilization

IF Christianity cannot be bolstered by civilization the hope that we may derive security from Christianity alone becomes slender.

It is a known fact that civilization all too often lags a generation or more behind missionary effort. To make Christianity really effective we must also go out of our way to civilize the non-Whites as fast as possible — something which does not seem to be official policy.

The very fact that the Bantu south of the Sahara have developed no great African religion yet, proves this point. They have no African civilization to sustain such a great faith.

D.D. Mait
D.D. Connolly

Simple, hillside people of Basutoland

How will they use home-rule?

A NEW blanket boys' moon is rising above the silent mountains and valleys of rugged Basutoland. But its bright face reflecting the dawn of virtual self-government could, in time, be eclipsed by the shadow of anti-White African nationalism.

Political immaturity among the Protectorate's 600,000 peasants is, in fact, the biggest danger hanging over the territory now that it has been promised internal independence.

These simple hillside men and women—many of whom still deal in dark rites and black magic—could quite easily be made the pawns of the few self-styled politicians in their midst.

As it is, their ignorance of the meaning of home rule leads them

By OSCAR
TAMSEN

staff correspondent
who recently
visited the
territory

to thinking that their more educated brothers could immediately walk into Maseru's government offices to take over the affairs of State.

Although the people of the British-controlled protectorate lean heavily on the Union for employment, they could use their manpower as an economic argument.

Suggestions have already been tentatively made by Rhodesian industrialists and business executives that, should Nyasaland ever break away from the Federation, Rhodesia might have to look to the more southern protectorates for its labour supplies.

These men are staking their development hopes on the new Kariba hydro-electric power scheme.

600,000 peasants
are politically
immature

scheme could be developed to bring prosperity to the Union's "dustbowls."

So impressed was the Administrator with the potential of the Ox-Bow area, that he immediately asked Cabinet Ministers in Pretoria to pursue the matter. It is understood, however, that they have pigeon-holed the scheme until the full implications of independence can be studied.

Drawing board proposals indicate that at least 40,000,000 gallons of water could be piped by gravitation across the Basutoland borders into the Union each day. A hydro-electric station in one of the Ox-Bow mountain passes could provide sufficient electric power to "light up" at least two provinces.

Consulting engineers called in for their advice on the project claim that Basutoland could, in this way provide the Union with new industrial and agricultural life-blood.

The biggest danger of all looming on the Protectorate's political horizon is that the wrong men may be voted to power.

Will the hereditary chiefs, for instance, be more solidly supported by their people than the local African Congress movement? And just to what extent are the natural rulers already attracted by Dr. Kwame

Nkrumah's pan-African politics?

The Basutos say that hardly any of them have opposed the self-governing principle of "Africa for the Africans." But while joyous at the prospect of breaking the Colonial Office shackles, they feel there could in time be a clash between members of the royal households and the more extreme Congress leaders.

My guess, however, is that the Congress will eventually rule the Maseru roost.

When this happens, much of the good work by European administrators, commercial men and missionaries in the past may be undone.

No place for them

The President-General of the Congress, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, claims to have 30,000 card-bearing supporters and openly states that White men, women and children should have no permanent place in Black Africa.

As Basutoland's first "full-time politician," he recently attended the All-Africa Peoples' Conference in Ghana.

When I interviewed him in his daub and wattle Congress office on the outskirts of Maseru, he told me in fluent English how he had, until two years' ago, worked as a teacher.

"Certain Europeans" had become aware of his political sympathies, however, and he was asked to leave.

This had set him on the path of "dedicating" his life to the struggle of Basutoland and the rest of Africa.

Better worker

They also know that the average Basuto is a far more diligent worker than most of his dark-skinned counterparts in the more northern territories.

They realise that long-distance air lifts—patterned on those used for the Union's mine labour—could be operated between Basutoland and the Federation. With such a scheme would also go the promise of higher pay (now coming into vogue in the Rhodesias) and the benefits of multi-racial partnership.

Another question that must also be asked is: Will young Basuto men be prepared in future to lower their personal status to work in the Union?

Some observers argue that, after being born in a country knowing no racial discrimination these job-seekers will prefer to avoid the pass laws and the other frustrations of apartheid.

At present, about 40,000 Basutos are employed each year helping to work South Africa's mines. To this must be added another 150,000 migrants, estimated by Basutoland census officials to be earning their living in this country.

Three months' ago, the Administrator of the Free State, Mr. J. J. Fouche, visited the Protectorate's Ox-Bow Lake district

In unofficial discussions with senior Government officials, it was suggested that a \$16,000,000

Verwoerd on republic

"I will regard bare majority as adequate"

House of Assembly, Wednesday.

HE REGARDED A BARE MAJORITY as adequate for introducing a republic, Dr. Verwoerd said yesterday, "provided that the Government of the day feels that it can bring about a republic that is sound and stable.

"The republic will bring peace in South Africa, not only amongst us but also in regard to the outside world," the Prime Minister said.

Sir de Villiers had warned the Government not to force a republic on a portion of the population and hope in that way to obtain national unity. This was typical of the lack of co-operation which the Nationalist Party had had to contend with in every constitutional step it had taken.

Steps to unity

Such steps had been taken and every time had brought greater unity, and then the United Party had tried to claim credit for it.

When a republic was established and the people were assured that their language and other rights were protected Opposition members would become supporters of the republic, just as they had become supporters of other measures in the past.

Confidence



DR. VERWOERD, the Prime Minister.

The United Party were not prepared to withdraw the republican clause in their constitution because they knew that to come into power they had to have the support of republicans.

Against the United Party's policy in regard to a republic that of the Nationalist Party was an honest one.

He had made it quite clear on previous occasions that when the right time came the electorate would be given an express opportunity to vote on a republic and that there would have to be a majority in favour of it.

Not bound

The United Party had tried to put all sorts of interpretations on this, laying down that it would have to be a two-thirds majority and other qualifications. He did not regard himself bound by these qualifications.

"In my opinion I regard a bare majority as adequate."

He was satisfied that many persons who would vote against a republic would do so as a result of propaganda falsely made against it.

There would be many of the United Party, he knew, who would support a republic. There were Afrikaans-speaking and English-speaking who supported it.

He was not prepared to give all the constitutional details of a republic asked for by the Opposition, not in a spirit of helpfulness, but to find points of difference.

What he could, however, clearly state was that the republic must be a democratic one in which both languages were respected on an equal basis, and in which the coloured question was dealt with on the basis of apartheid.—Sapa.

PREMIER ACCUSED OF ERROR OF JUDGMENT

Wrong about siting of industry, says Graaff

House of Assembly, Wednesday.

THE PRIME MINISTER made a grave error of judgment in telling the House, as he did last year, that the cost of an integrated industry in the urban areas was far higher than siting similar industries in the reserves, Sir de Villiers Graaff, Leader of the Opposition, said yesterday.

He had been roundly contradicted by the Wage Board report last December.

If reserves were to be developed, Natives from the reserves employed in those industries would have to spend their wages in the reserves. Markets and distribution services in the European areas would not develop to the extent they might have done under another system.

When these reserves achieved sovereign independence, as even the Prime Minister now seemed to concede must happen, the Union's industries would be dependent on a labour force resident in a foreign state.

VULNERABLE POSITION

"In other words, we shall be in the vulnerable position that our prosperity and our industrial activity will be at the mercy of the Native states of which the Prime Minister is now trying to lay the foundations."

Economic development on the borders of reserves, as envisaged by the Prime Minister, would not happen naturally.

South Africa's existing industrial complexes had developed where they were because of the location of material resources and the operation of normal economic stimuli.

There had already been some experience of the effects of interference with normal economic stimuli, and although the Prime Minister contended that he had not done anything which had had the slightest ill effect on industry, it was significant that the future of South Africa's labour was the main preoccupation of commercial and industrial conferences and trade journals.

This was not only because the Government immigration policy had left South Africa far behind in the acquisition of skilled personnel, but because business men who wished to plan for the future were left in a state of uncertainty about the availability of labour in certain areas.

There was no guarantee that the

continued leadership of the White race in South Africa would be ensured.

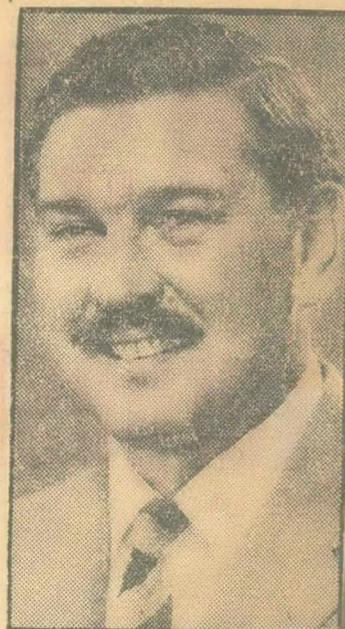
The pattern as it was known today involved the permanent presence of large numbers of Bantu in the urban or European areas.

"The way we administer these people, develop their potentialities and provide openings to their increasing abilities, will provide the answer to South Africa's future.

"We cannot shirk our responsibilities in regard to a process for which we Europeans are responsible and which has been to our mutual advantage.

"We cannot be guided in our future relations with them by a

No confidence



SIR DE VILLIERS GRAAFF, Leader of the Opposition.

policy which treats these people as tools to be used, discarded and interchanged at will."

The United Party rejected the Government's plans for the partitioning of the South African economy and its consequent threat to the stability of populations and occupations.

With these influences at work it was impossible to achieve the creation of the correct climate for investment.—Sapa.

Education, House.
Sheila
28/1/49
The Contemporary Press

The Commonwealth and colour problems

THERE ARE NOW ALREADY an equal number of white and non-white members of the Commonwealth. When Members of Parliament of Commonwealth countries (at the parliamentary conference on Commonwealth relations in New Zealand) consult, it need not cause any surprise that the current "world" attitude in regard to race matters will dominate.

Firstly the representatives of the non-white Commonwealth countries, will, of course, subscribe to no other point of view; and secondly quite half of the White delegates will support them because it is the fashion to humiliate the White man and to see the rise of the Black man as the dawn of a kind of millennium.

In such company the Union's policy of race separation will, obviously, find little mercy. It was stated that if territorial separation with separate White and non-White states had to come about in the Union, the White state would turn to Western Europe while the non-White states would easily form a political bloc quite opposed to Western Europe.

If this happened it would not be the Union's fault. The Union is a firm supporter and an ally of the West. The danger of political blocs against the West is obviously greater in those parts of Africa which are getting sovereign independence so hastily.

Colour in the Commonwealth is a disintegrating factor to the detriment of the West and despite facile condemnations it is still handled most efficiently in the Union by an organic and conciliatory policy which does not ignore colour differences but recognizes them squarely

From leading article in the "Transvaalcr."

NOW and then there are flashes of thought on our race problem which give one new hope for the future. This is when it seems as if, gradually, more common ground is found between the protagonists of the various trends of thinking.

Now we find that there is still someone like an Anglican spiritual leader (the Rev. C. C. Tugman) who recognizes that we are brought no nearer to a solution by denying the colour bar. And Mr. D. B. Moiten, chairman of the Institute of Race Relations, now pleads for the recognition of "the hard fact of group differences and for political rights to non-White communities in such a way that minorities will not be dominated.

From leading article in the "Volksblad."



THE danger of Communism is well known and does not require long discussion. In my view there is an even greater danger in our midst, namely the liberalism, leftism and multi-racial hatred which is slowly but surely bringing about the downfall of our national stability by imprinting antagonism in the Black man towards the White man. It is here where we have the proverbial snake in the grass, against which drastic action must be taken.

From a letter in the "Transvaalcr."

NATS. CAUSING EMOTION — GRAAFF

U.P. leader denounces plan to oust Natives' Representatives

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Tuesday.

THE Nationalist Government was attacked today for exploiting the emotions of one section of the White population to keep itself in power. The Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff — who opened the four-day no-confidence debate with a 90-minute speech, said this exploitation would lead to two White nations in South Africa.

Sir De Villiers moved: "That this House, in accordance with the opinion of the majority of people in South Africa, has no confidence in the Government."

His motion was framed in this way to stress once again that in spite of the numerically disproportionate state of the parties in the House, at least 700,000 voters — probably some thousands more — were opposed last year to the Government and had no confidence in its policies, and little in common with its ideological aims.

Communist way

One of the main reasons for the lack of confidence in the Government was the manner in which it had consistently battered upon the sentiments and emotions of a section of the public for political gain. "It seems to be their objective to make us into a nation governed by emotion to the exclusion of rational thought. This is, of course, one of the recognised techniques of indoctrination brought to a fine art in Communist States."

Starkly by itself

In the Speech from the Throne a measure had been announced which, standing starkly by itself, must raise further doubts about South Africa in the minds of her friends in the Western world — the abolition of representation of Africans by Whites in the House of Assembly, the Senate and the Provincial Council.

There would appear to be no mandate from the electorate for this action.

Dr. Verwoerd had said during the last session of Parliament that the question of Natives' Representatives would be reviewed when the Bantu authorities had developed so far that Africans would — through these authorities — have the necessary access to the Government. Reports in the Government's own Press seemed to indicate that even the National Party had been caught on the wrong foot.

Deprived of right

What was offered in lieu of this representation did not apparently have any regard to African public opinion. Not only were Africans being deprived of a right which had existed for more than 100 years, but without proper consultation with the electorate.

"We, as a party, stand by the 1936 settlement, although we are prepared to concede that after some 20 years of operation of the present system it should be examined by a joint select committee of both parties with a view to possible improvement."

The Opposition was satisfied that there should be no fundamental change without the approval of a substantial majority of the White electorate.

Urban areas

The Government's policy had been described as total separation.

Now the Government seemed to envisage a policy in which part of South Africa's industrial development would be encouraged artificially to establish itself on the borders of the African reserves to retain industrial activity in the White areas, and at the same time to have the benefit of African labour from African areas.

"This is clearly not total apartheid. It is economic integration shifted from the existing urban areas to new urban areas."

Wage board

Dr. Verwoerd made a grave error of judgment in telling the House — as he did last year — that the cost of an integrated industry in the urban areas was far higher than in similar industries in the reserves. He had been roundly contradicted by the Wage Board report of last December.

There had already been some experience of the effects of interference with normal economic stimulus.

This was not only because the Government's immigration policy had left South Africa far behind in getting skilled people, but because businessmen who wished to plan for the future were uncertain about the availability of labour in certain areas.

Filling the gaps

The United Party would aim at:

- Making the best use of labour resources, with due regard to White living standards.
- Provision for the emergence of a more responsible class of African with a stake in the future of Western civilisation.
- The removal of needlessly restrictive legislation which lowered respect for justice and order by filling gaps with statutory offenders.
- Expanding scope for the development and self-expression of Africans in their own areas in economic, social and political spheres.
- Establishing machinery at appropriate levels to implement the party's policy of consultation with responsible non-White leaders.

Volkswil v. voice of the people

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Tuesday.

THE voice of the people could never be the same as the voice of the electorate, said Dr. Verwoerd.

He criticised Sir De Villiers Graaff for talking of the "people" in his no-confidence motion.

The motion — every word of which must have been carefully scrutinised by the party caucus — said that the majority of the people had no confidence in the Government. Whom did he mean by the "people"?

Was he referring to the Coloureds, the Indians, the Bantu, on whom his party was relying for support?

Sir De Villiers: The electorate of course.

Dr. Verwoerd said only one

thing could be implied from this — Sir De Villiers was out to enlist the whole population — White and non-White — in his fight against the Government.

Sir De Villiers: While you know it is untrue?

Dr. Verwoerd: But it cannot be untrue. Does the Honourable Member want to tell me that he is unable to distinguish between electorate and people? Or does he want to apologise to this House for making a mistake? I would be perfectly willing to allow him that opportunity if he wishes to do it. For the voice of the people can never be the same as the voice of the electorate.

Mr. H. C. de Kock (U.P., Pretoria Blesk): What do you mean when you talk about the volkswil then? — S.A.P.A.

U.P. out to swamp Afrikaners, says Verwoerd

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Tuesday. — Dr. Verwoerd accused the United Party of wanting to allow immigrants — good and bad — to flow into South Africa to undermine the Afrikaner.

This policy could only harm the country, he said when he replied to Sir De Villiers Graaff. Dr. Verwoerd moved an amendment to Sir De Villiers's motion, saying "that this House expresses its fullest confidence in the Government."

The National Party believed in bringing in skilled workers who could be of benefit to the country. But it had been opposed to large-scale immigration, the primary consideration having been the colour problem.

NOW NEARER

The National Party had been right in not going ahead with large-scale immigration until it was assured that the newcomers would not influence and endanger its colour policy.

The stage was now nearer than ever for considering immigration on a large scale.

Sir De Villiers had accused the Government of obtaining the support of the electorate by harping on sentiment and emotion. It was true that the Government had asked the people for their support in certain matters which involved the best form of patriotism.

The United Party was trying to right healthy patriotism and the high ideals of the nation. It was also trying to belittle personalities who wanted to inspire the people to follow those ideals.

LEFT ALONE

Dr. Verwoerd dealt with Sir De Villiers's attack on the plan to get rid of African representation in Parliament. He said Sir De Villiers could not have had any indication from the great majority of non-White people that they supported him and his party.

"The Africans — the greatest section of the non-White community — had never expressed themselves on political matters. All they wanted was to be left alone to work out their own future."

That was not only so in South Africa, but was the general trend in other parts of Africa.

The 1936 Hertzog agreement had envisaged that rule would always be maintained by the White man.

Since 1936, however, there had been tremendous development among the Africans themselves — in the whole world — in the rights and freedoms of peoples.

FEW ALTERATIONS

In these circumstances, the situation in South Africa had to be considered properly. Sir De Villiers wanted the country to keep to the Hertzog agreement, with a few alterations here and there.

There were members of the United Party who had said that the 1936 agreement was a failure. Why should it be said that it was a betrayal of trust when the National Party took away representation of Africans in Parliament to put in its place a more positive system?

And was it not betrayal of trust when the United Party tried to alter the conditions of that settlement earlier when it wanted to give the Whites relatively smaller representation?

FULL RIGHTS

The United Party wanted to continue with what was still a system of partnership. It did not want to give the Africans their full rights immediately.

Even what was given to Basutoland was a system of partnership where certain rights were guaranteed to a small minority of Whites.

But the Africans had indicated that they did not want partnership — not in Ghana and also not in the Union. What they insisted on was full civil rights, and that

must inevitably lead to domination by them.

That would be the end of partnership.

This was what the Government was able to see for that reason it was advocating a system of separation.

Why could the Government not take steps to ensure that the Whites would retain power in their own territory while giving to the Africans progressively more power in their own territory as they developed?

He had even been prepared to go further and admit that White control in the African territories would eventually have to disappear.

WILL HAVE TO GO

Much progress had already been made with the development of Bantu authorities, and also their territorial authorities. As soon as these authorities have been developed to a certain stage, African representation in Parliament would have to disappear.

The Government would then have to remove from Parliament the last remains of the system of partnership which was embarked on in 1936 but which had proved to be unpracticable in the past 22 years.

Until these authorities had been developed fully there would have to be some measure of control by the White Government.

Even with the new system in Basutoland the United Kingdom High Commissioner and the Colonial Secretary had the right veto. — S.A.P.A.

THE THREE TARGET POINTS

THE three main grounds on which Sir De Villiers attacked the Government were:

- The manner in which the Government's preoccupation with the past has distorted its approach to South Africa's national and international problems. This has prevented these problems from being solved.
- The extent to which the Government's policies have resulted "in an erosion of the foundations of democracy in South Africa." These have harmed South Africa's friends in the West.
- The Government's interference with normal economic stimulus in pursuance of an African policy which has prevented the Union from making the best use of her resources. This would result in making the Union a "poor man's country." — S.A.P.A.

held the view that the greater number of people

The Star

Non-White franchise discussed

By the Political Reporter

The basis on which the franchise is to be granted to non-Whites, "is one of the thorniest problems which South Africa will still have to solve," says an article by Maritz van den Berg in "Liberal News," a publication of the Liberal Party.

"There are convincing arguments both for and against each of the two alternative systems: qualified and universal franchise.

"In favour of a limited electorate is the simple fact that the majority of the non-White population does not yet have the ability of distinguishing between the candidate with a practical policy which will eventually be to their advantage, and the irresponsible demagogue who promises them the moon.

GENERAL FRANCHISE

"In favour of general franchise there is, again, the strong argument that you do not take away the political ambition of people if you refuse them the vote."

Mr van den Berg suggests as a possible solution the granting of the franchise to all persons above a certain age and with certain educational qualifications — for instance Junior Certificate.

At the same time a system of compulsory education should be introduced for all races, he says, to ensure a reasonably enlightened electorate.

The envelope containing "Liberal News" carried a sticker saying ". . . . and forgive us our Group Areas Act."

The party has these stickers available for its members to use.

R. D. M. A. Oxford aflame at varsity apartheid

OWN CORRESPONDENT

OXFORD, Wednesday.—Amid mounting protests in the university about South Africa's planned university apartheid, Oxford undergraduates plan a demonstration outside the South African High Commissioner's offices in London.

Following the Oxford Union's meeting five days ago, one organisation after another has registered opposition and decided to act in some way.

At meetings of the undergraduate political clubs, anti-apartheid resolutions have been passed, and other societies have followed suit.

Balliol College to-day sent letters regretting the Government's decision to the South African High Commissioner and to Dr. Verwoerd.

Stormy meeting

Magdalen College has written to the vice-chancellors of Cape Town and Witwatersrand Universities and to the president of the National Union of South African students? Other colleges are doing the same.

Brasenose had a stormy meeting last night, with some opposition.

Emergency meetings have been called by five other colleges.

Balliol also launched an appeal for money to give as many Africans as possible a university education before segregation comes into force.

Magdalen has plans for a similar appeal.

The organisers of the anti-apartheid movement have given notice to the President of the Oxford Union that they intend bringing the attention of the Union to the subject at to-morrow's meeting.

150,000 protest

Throughout Britain, more than 150,000 students have criticised the Union Government's intention of enforcing university apartheid. Last week 1,000,000 American students condemned the idea.

In a cable sent to the National Union of South African Students yesterday, Mr. D. Grennan, president of the British National Union of Students, said: "My 125,000 members in more than 300 universities and colleges in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, protest in the strongest possible terms at the intention of your Government to reintroduce a separate University Education Bill.

The 27,500-strong Scottish National Union of Students cabled its "strong protest."

Pickets out

Eighty students from the universities of Cape Town, Rhodes and the Witwatersrand demonstrated with placards against university apartheid outside Parliament in Cape Town yesterday, in the first of a series of street protests to be held by students throughout the country this week, reports SAPA.

They stood in a long line next to the railings outside the front of Parliament and in front of Marks Building carrying placards which read: "Universities, not Tribal Colleges," "Merit, not Colour," and "Universiteit sonder Politiek."

In Maritzburg yesterday, Natal University students stood with placards in the central area.

Christians, awake against Group Areas—Pistorius

STAFF REPORTER
29/1/59

CHRISTIAN conscience in South Africa needed to be awakened against the Group Areas Act, irrespective of whether it embarrassed the Government, said Professor P. V. Pistorius in Pretoria yesterday.

This was his comment on criticism in "Die Kerkbode," aimed at Dr. Ben Marais, who said in the journal that the Group Areas plan as it affected Indians was indefensible and unacceptable.

It was reassuring that a middle-of-the-road conservative like Dr. Marais should have raised his voice against the injustice of the Group Areas Act, Professor Pistorius said.

THOUSANDS UNHAPPY

"There are thousands like him who feel as unhappy about the present and future effects of the act on the Indian community."

"Die Kerkbode's" reply to Dr. Marais followed a well-known pattern.

"It seems to be accepted in certain circles that the Government must not be embarrassed. This has been the attitude of the D.R.C. to representations made on the effects of the act."

"It may one day dawn on 'Die Kerkbode' that this policy of non-embarrassment can have the opposite effect."

NOT JUST LOCAL

"When a church journal closes its eyes in so flagrant a manner to injustice it could have the effect of making more people aware of it."

"The surprising claim in the journal's reply was that it was merely a local matter."

"In Pretoria alone 5,000 Indians will be deprived of their livelihood. On a nation-wide scale the effect will be far greater," he said.

R. D. Mark

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1959.

Africans' problem —they're too rich

Staff Reporter

SEVERAL African businessmen in Kwa Thema African Township at Springs, are worried about the investment of their surplus capital. "We can build ourselves fine houses and buy cars, but where do we go from there?" asked one yesterday.

Successful Africans have built themselves houses for £2,500 to £3,500 and have furnished them lavishly, but these are not considered good investments as there are no buyers for this type of property in the locations.

"We are being turned into frustrated capitalists because we have no outlet for our capital," said another. "Many of us are buying large endowment policies for ourselves and our families, but when they fall due we shall be no better off than before."

NO LAND

The Africans claim that they cannot purchase small plots or farms on which to retire. They claim too, that it is not advisable for them to buy farms in the Protectorates as they will then be classified as citizens of the Protectorates and have to leave the country in the same way as Africans whose contracts for work in the Union have expired.

"There is also no guarantee that we can leave these beautiful homes to our children. We have no freehold rights on our properties, therefore should the council decide that it no longer wants Kwa Thema where it is we will have to move and leave our houses behind. It's happening every day," said another businessman.

According to one well-known storekeeper in the township, the position is not yet critical because many "Africans are making their purchases in Springs." But when the African gets down to supporting the African, we will have a lot more money than we will know how to invest, he said.

Behind the Mozambique curtain

Where there are no liquor laws

ONLY a few hours' journey and a red line on the map separate South Africa from Mozambique. Yet, while geographically they may be next to each other, they are as far apart as the Earth and the Moon in their policies on the supply of liquor to Africans.

On this side of the Crocodile River, at this very moment, we are engaged in arguing and deciding that controversial problem: "Should Africans be given White man's wines and beers?" In Mozambique the African has been allowed some White man's liquor ever since the Portuguese settled there. As the problem is a very real one in South Africa

by BRIAN GROBBLER,

staff correspondent.

it might be time now to compare the situations on both sides of the "liquor curtain."

When your plane lands at Vilanculos, for example, the mid-day heat is humid and oppressive and everybody goes into the hotel bar for an iced beer. To a South African arriving there for the first time the sight is somewhat of a surprise. You stand at the counter and look over at African men and women sitting in their own bar drinking.

You notice that there is less noise

immediately

There are no drunks.
Theft is unknown.
There is no serious crime.

if the owner wants to serve you. There are no liquor laws. Compare it to the mass of drunks you see fighting for a last drink at 11.30 p.m. in Johannesburg bars.

I was never shown the slightest disrespect by an African in Mozambique. Compare it to the drunken Africans who almost knock you down in Von Wielligh Street as they stagger their way home from the city beer halls.

Theft is virtually unknown in Mozambique.

You can leave anything lying about anywhere and it never gets stolen. As one Portuguese friend put it: "Things never get lost here. They just can't be found for a while." Compare the position in Johannesburg, where not even a fool leaves goods in an unlocked car.

One never hears of murders, robberies and riots in Mozambique. They do not happen.

What a difference in our own country. One only has to spend

a few hours in the courts to realise that "backroom brews" are responsible for nearly all the drunken fights that end in stabbings and killings.

Time and again one hears of criminals fortifying themselves on strong concoctions before committing a crime. Most of our riots occur on Sunday afternoons after heavy drinking sessions.

There are the pessimists like the churches and temperance societies who say that if the African in South Africa is suddenly given liquor he will indulge in wild orgies.

On the other hand there are those who argue that Africans can already get as much liquor as they want but from people who are making fantastic profits selling illicit and watered down liquor at double the price.

With his liquor and perhaps a few other things the Mozambique African is a contented soul. The whole reason may even be that he has never had to look on with longing eyes while the White man guzzled down "taboo" drink.

One wonders which is worse

Having been to Mozambique and seen its Africans enjoying their liquor and knowing the position in South Africa, one wonders which is worse: contented Africans drinking, or discontented Africans dry.

Perhaps it would not be a bad idea for our government to follow even at this late stage the example of one of its good—and very wise—neighbours.

The Star

Race classification in reverse spotlights personal tragedy

STRANGE CASES OF WHITES WHO WANT TO BE COLOURED

THE IMMORALITY ACT has profoundly touched the lives of at least four people recently—has moved an apparently White woman to declare herself to be Coloured and a White man to ask that he be declared Coloured. In a court case in Port Elizabeth this week, a European was charged with a Coloured woman under the Act. He and the woman had just been released from prison after being convicted in terms of the Act.

The man, Benjamin Davis (42), said that he has been living with the Coloured woman.

He would not change his attitude in the matter after being freed and all he can do is to appeal to the mercy of the Court for the same offence.

The other case is that of an apparently White woman, Regina Elizabeth Brooks, who was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, together with a Native policeman, because they had been living together as man and wife. (An appeal was upheld.)

In the ordinary Immorality Act case it is usually a matter of a short liaison or "affair" — sometimes only one act — between White and non-White.

Fundamental

In these two cases the issue became fundamental.

The people concerned wanted to live together regardless of the consequences.

The case of Regina Brooks, aged 36, whose appearance in court some years ago hinged on whether she was a European or a non-European, has again come before the authorities in a different form.

She was classified as Coloured by the Population Register, on her

own evidence to this effect, writes the Pretoria representative of The Star.

Challenge

But publication of this fact in a periodical has drawn the attention of the registrar to the case.

The upshot may be that the Government will be faced with a direct challenge on the issue of personal freedom versus the Union's complex racial laws.

The world is sure to watch how it reacts to the challenge.

When Regina Brooks, then living in Orlando Township, appeared before a magistrate in Johannesburg in 1954 at the same time as a Native lance-sergeant, the Crown alleged they were living together as man and wife, she being a European and he a Native.

Wore "doek"

They were sentenced for contravention of the Immorality Act.

An appeal was lodged on various grounds, one of which was that the Crown had failed to prove that Regina Brooks was a European as defined in the Act.

Counsel for the appellants said that Regina Brooks wore a blanket and "doek." She was called be-

fore the judge and came in with a rug and a "doek" tied round her head.

Disturbed

In the end the judge, Mr. Justice de Wet (Mr. Justice Williamson concurring) found that the Crown had not established that Regina Brooks was a European within the meaning of the Act and the conviction and sentences were set aside.

Nothing further was heard of Regina Brooks, who continued to live as she wished, until the Government began to enforce race classification.

It is believed she was then living at Sophiatown and her existence there was bound to be disturbed by racial moves.

Puzzled

She applied for classification as a Coloured.

The official who dealt with her had apparently no reason for connecting her with the past legal controversy, and, although sus-

Now a Coloured



This is Regina Brooks, the young European who lived among Natives, married one and was later declared one. Now, divorced from her husband, she has been classified as a Coloured.

picious and puzzled by what he considered her obvious White appearance, he recommended classification according to her own evidence and she was classified Coloured.

Her personal troubles were presumably over and she was free to live among non-Europeans as was her preference, and to which, on her own word, she had been accus-

one star

Mboya tells Kenya:

No trouble—yet

From Our Correspondent

Nairobi Thursday

TOM MBOYA, the 29-year-old Kenya Native leader who dominated the recent Accra conference, told a court here yesterday that if he decided to launch a civil disobedience campaign in the colony he would let the police know all about it.

Mboya was giving evidence in a case where seven men are charged with failing to produce

their identity cards to the police. They pleaded not guilty and claimed they were arrested because they sang "Uhru"—Freedom—songs mentioning the names of Jomo Kenyatta, the convicted Mau Mau leader, and Mboya.

NO SECRET

Mboya said that his party—the Nairobi Convention People's Party—made no secret of the fact that it condemned the continuation of the Mau Mau emergency regulations.

"So far, the party has not yet followed up its condemnation with a call for disobedience."

Mboya paused as he emphasized "yet."

"If and when it does the police will know all about it—it will not be secret."

LIKE THE BIBLE

Mboya, who is due to give evidence in another case where a chief witness at Kenyatta's trial in 1952 is charged with swearing a false affidavit, was questioned about the word "fight" in one of the Kenyatta songs.

"It means 'struggle,'" he said, "like 'Fight the good fight' in the Bible."

No garlands for Nkrumah in neighbouring Nigeria

From Our Correspondent

Lagos, Thursday.

GHANA'S PRIME MINISTER, Dr. Nkrumah, has become used to garlands on state visits. But there have been no garlands for him on his present tour of Nigeria. No triumphal arches have marked his routes, no bunting has been strung along the roads.

On his first day Ghanaians in the crowd called out: "Freedom, freedom." Nigerians kept silent.

They were remembering that Nigerians had been deported from Ghana on what Nigerians believe were flimsy grounds.

CRITICISM

And there has been strong criticism in Nigeria at Ghana's "barbaric" methods of maintaining law and order—and the present Government in power.

But at a luncheon yesterday Dr. Nkrumah hit back at critics of his regime.

He said: "Those of you who

have followed Ghana's struggle for independence are undoubtedly aware of unsavoury and violent activities which occurred in certain parts of Ghana just before independence. There was no security to life and property.

VIOLENCE

"A group of people wanted to take the law into their own hands, believing that they could achieve their political objective not through constitutional means but through subversion and the use of violence.

"If we had not taken promptly strong and effective action there would have been a breakdown in

the administration of the country, and then the enemies of African freedom, unity and progress would have rejoiced at our failure.

UNPLEASANT DUTY

"The Government has had the unpleasant but necessary duty to deport, among others, certain persons from Nigeria.

"We look, however, upon deportations and preventive detentions as purely temporary measures designed to guarantee the stability of the State and preserve our hard-won independence."

Now a Ghana chief alleges plot to kill

ACCRA, Thursday.—The Asantehene of Ashanti, the most powerful chief in Ghana, told an emergency meeting of the Kumasi State Council yesterday that there had been a plot to assassinate him.

He said five of the local authority policemen who usually guarded his palace in Kumasi had been taken away for questioning.

The Asantehene, 60-year-old Sir Agyeman Prempeh II, said there were chiefs, throned and dethroned, and some literate elements behind the plot. Two sheep were slaughtered at the council meeting to indicate the seriousness of the alleged plot. — Sapa-
Reuter.

29/1/59
"No protection for
those who soil force"

POLICE HELD IN LOOTING PROBE

By a Staff Reporter

INVESTIGATIONS into the looting of burgled premises have led to the arrest of a number of policemen, said Col. J. C. Lemmer, Deputy-Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand, today. There have also been inquiries into the use of motor vehicles by members of the force.

Colonel Lemmer said that he had immediately suspended the men concerned.

The investigations at burgled premises started after a shop had been broken into. Policemen were stationed at the shop to guard it. Subsequently one of the men who first investigated the burglary said that some of the goods had disappeared later on.

This was investigated immediately and some of the suspect policemen were arrested the same day.

Three non-European policemen were also involved but, being subordinates, action against them was unlikely.

Colonel Lemmer added that the goods involved were worth about £25 to £30.

No protection

In Pretoria today the Acting Commissioner of Police, Brigadier M. Coetzee, gave an assurance to the public and a warning to those relatively few policemen who spoil the good name of the South African Police.

On the general position, he said: "A policeman who commits an offence has just about no hope of escaping. No protection will be given by us to any member who lowers the high standard expected from the South African police force."

Plan to speed technical exam results

The Department of Education, in a statement today, says the pass list for last year's national technical and commercial examinations is being issued in sections as results become available, instead of in one complete list, as in the past.

Altogether 96,678 candidates entered for the examinations, which is about 16 times more than the number entered for any other public examination in South Africa.

The examinations were written at 715 centres all over the Union, the Rhodesias, other northern territories and South-West Africa.

The new system of issuing pass lists in sections will make results available about four weeks earlier than previously.—Sapa.

one star
**Whites' table tennis
tour killed by
29/1/59
non-White board**

From Our Correspondent

Cape Town, Thursday.

A PROPOSED TOUR OF SOUTH AFRICA by a three-man Australian table tennis team in April and May has been called off by the South African Tennis Union because the union could not comply with conditions laid down for the tour by the South African Table Tennis Board—the non-European body which controls the sport in South Africa.

The board is recognized by and affiliated to the International Table Tennis Federation, while the union is not.

Because of this any tour to or from South Africa has to be sanctioned by the non-European body.

Confirming today that the tour had been cancelled, the chairman of the union, Mr. C. D. Ashley, said that it had been impossible to meet the conditions laid down by the board.

NO APARTHEID

"We applied to the board for permission to stage the tour and this was granted in October," said Mr. Ashley.

"However, the board laid down the following conditions:

"That there should be no racial discrimination at any of the matches. The board insisted that there should be no discrimination in seating arrangements and would not allow our suggestion that Europeans and non-Europeans be seated in separate blocks.

"That no matches be billed as 'tests,' 'internationals' and that

the team should not be referred to as 'South Africa.'

"That the S.A.T.T.B. should not be referred to as 'non-European.'

"That all publicity connected with the tour be submitted to the board in advance, to avoid 'inadvertent' mistakes.

"That the board be allowed to play two or three matches against the visitors.'

BREAKING LAW

"After we had pointed out to the board that conditions (1) and (5) were not in accordance with the laws of the country the board agreed to withdraw the second of these conditions but insisted on the first," said Mr. Ashley.

"We were informed by the Department of the Interior that we would be breaking the law if we abided by these conditions."

For Further Information

The Star
"If I were Premier":

by Mrs. Ballinger

From Our Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Thursday—Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, who has represented Natives in Parliament for 22 years and whose seat is now to be abolished, told me in an interview today how she would begin to deal with South Africa's racial situation—in the light of current African developments — if she were Prime Minister.

At the end of her speech in the Assembly yesterday she made an arresting remark.

She said: "I believe South Africa is the one multi-racial country in Africa where happy accommodation can be made with the African population." (See Page 18.)

Mrs. Ballinger said: "This is because of the strong position of the White population with its important material and psychological effects.

"Africans have been associated with us and our ways of life for a long time. Some of them have evolved as a well-educated, comfortably off and socially ambitious middle class which, like the Europeans here, does not want political upheaval but wishes to enjoy the fruits of its economic and social success.

THE WEAKNESS

"This class the Government continually disregard and flout. That is the weakness of all the Government's actions. Naturally this class cannot be made to endorse apartheid so long as apartheid is the poor relation policy' it so obviously is.

"To save the situation here we would have to work fast. The first need is to let the African population be heard — and give them to understand that they will be heeded according to the measure of their responsibility.

"As a means of doing this, and not necessarily of creating permanent administrative machinery, we should use the institutions we already have.

"We should convert the Bantu authorities into elected, or at least partly elected, bodies and let them speak freely.

"We should revive the advisory boards conference and we should revive, perhaps only temporarily, something like the Native Representative Council but on a larger scale, with the express intention of its discussing the political advance of the African people."

The Star

Republican issue

WHITES' ORIGINS SHOW SUPPORT, NAT. CLAIMS

From Our Correspondent

29/1/59

MR. STEYN (N.P., Kempton Park) revealed in the Cape Town, Thursday, Assembly yesterday that the Nationalists have analysed the White population of South Africa into "groups of origin" with "tendencies" and "orientations."

Speaking in the resumed no-confidence debate, Mr. Steyn said it was "arrogant" of members of the Opposition to suggest that those who wanted a republic should prove their case.

It was, he said, for the people who wished to retain the monarchical system of Government to prove their case, and gave as his reason the following figures:

He said there were about 1,000,000 English-speaking people in South Africa who had by birth and domestic environment acquired a "tendency" towards a monarchical system and towards the British monarchical system in particular.

Against these there were 1,600,000 Afrikaans-speaking people many of whom were members of the United Party (a strange and significant admission).

They had no inherent "monarchical tendency" and were "antipathetic or indifferent."

There were 100,000 people of Jewish faith or origin, and what

had the Jewish community to do with British Royalty and a monarchical system in general?

"They want to establish the Republic of Israel and have no prejudice in favour of this British monarchical system."

There were about 60,000 people of German origin who had "equally little predisposition in favour of the British monarchical system."

The Star
Nats. sneer
at Rubin

From Our Correspondent
CAPE TOWN, Thursday.

There were derogatory cries of "Israel is calling you" and "You of all people" when Senator Rubin told the Senate this afternoon that he valued the good name of South Africa.

Senator Rubin was speaking to a motion by the Leader of the United Party in the Senate, Senator Conradie, calling for the reconstitution of the present Senate.

Senator Rubin said there were feelings of "uneasiness and downright shame" even among members of the Nationalist Party about the present constitution of the Senate.

GOVERNMENT SENATORS:
Nonsense.

Senator Rubin said that to him this was a very serious matter because he felt that it did no credit to South Africa.

The Star
NEGRO CLAIMS HE FOUND

29/1/59
**Anti-apartheid
move within
Government**

**State officials think
Verwoerd out of touch**

From Our Correspondent

Bulawayo, Thursday.

AN ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT is at work among senior State officials in South Africa, according to Mr. William Gordon, Negro city editor of the "Atlanta Daily World," who passed through Bulawayo last night after a tour of the Union.

The American claimed that the officials behind the movement feel that the Verwoerd Cabinet are out of touch with reality.

**Bad to try
to develop
industry
in isolation**

"Any attempt to develop the industry of South Africa in isolation would be detrimental to the welfare of the country," said Mr. Arnold Heckle, the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, in Johannesburg today.

Mr. Heckle was commenting on the reported concern by the Transvaal Chamber of Industries that the Rand Easter Show was becoming an unfair "shop window" for the exhibition of foreign produce at the expense of local industry.

"Older established firms encourage more recent manufacturers in other countries to display their wares side by side with their own," Mr. Heckle said.

Commenting on the new United Kingdom Pavilion at the show, Mr. Heckle said that although it was being used for an exhibition of atomic power this year there was a great probability that in the future fashions for men and women would be displayed there.

He said he found scores of Nationalists becoming increasingly frustrated over the policy of apartheid.

"Nationalists told me that things were going wrong and that very soon something would have to be done to check it.

"While I was in Pretoria I learned of an approach by a senior Government servant to discuss the situation with African leaders, but the Africans would not accept the invitation."

He said that all over South Africa he found the Afrikaner warm and hospitable, but dominated by fear of the racial situation.

RADICAL CHANGE

"They know they are a little people without a friend in the world, and in the face of African nationalism—which they see sweeping down Africa and which has already reached Nyasaland—they are becoming frightened."

But Mr. Gordon claimed, public opinion is coming round to the view that very soon a radical change will have to be made in the outlook toward the non-Europeans.

"I think there is very real hope of a liberalizing of affairs."

**NKRUMAH
CONFIRMS
MOVE FOR
ENVOYS**

From Our Correspondent

LAGOS, Thursday.

GHANA'S Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Kojo Botsio, today confirmed that his Government had made approaches to the South African Government for the establishment of formal diplomatic relations.

Mr. Botsio, who took over the Ministry of External Affairs from Dr. Nkrumah in the last Cabinet reshuffle, could not remember how many times an approach had been made. Before he left Ghana on his present Nigerian tour he gave instructions that necessary enquiries should be made.

There was nothing peculiar to him in the establishment of diplomatic relations with South Africa as Ghana did a lot of business with South Africa.

He hoped that his Government's suggestion would be welcome to the South African Government.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Nkrumah, (also on tour) added: "Yes, we are exploring the possibilities of exchanging envoys with the South African Government."

Mexican
HUXLEY—500 YEARS TOO SO

Robot men mean end of

From Our United States Representative

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday.

ALDOUS HUXLEY, who wrote his famous novel "Brave New World" 27 years ago, warned doctors yesterday that it is all coming true—500 years ahead of schedule.

The 64-year-old British-born author told a group of doctors at the University of California Medical School that in America men's minds are being controlled by drugs and the spirit of freedom is being erased from human consciousness.

"Clubs, concentration camps, and terror are really inefficient methods of subjection today," he said.

"It is much better to get people

to love their servitude, rather than bully them into it. And the really scientific dictatorships will do this with drugs.

"We in America are being pushed along in this direction already.

"Our dictators will instil in us an enormous sense of well-being, so that it will be physically impossible to dream of revolution."

Huxley said the impending loss of freedom would come because of "overwhelming population pressures that will exalt the role of technology, and make the technologists masters over all."

This, he noted, has already happened in Communist countries.

In America, "we're being pushed along in the same direc-

NOV 29 1950
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SAN FRANCISCO

South Africa has to face Black nationalism

NATIVES' M.P. WARNS HOUSE



MRS. M. BALLINGER, Natives' Representative for Cape Eastern.



MR. W. P. STANFORD, Natives' Representative for the Transkei.

House of Assembly, Thursday.

"I BELIEVE South Africa is facing her greatest crisis. I believe South Africa is a very dangerous case indeed. This case calls for able, confident and intelligent thinking if we are to survive," Mrs. Ballinger (Natives' Rep., Cape Eastern) said yesterday.

The whole face of Africa was changing, not only in years but in months. New forces were being released on this continent—forces of nationalism. Black Africa was emerging into a position of political power.

Mrs. Ballinger was seconded by Mr. W. Stanford (Natives' Rep., Transkei).

"We have got to make accommodation with these forces or cease to be the South Africa which we have built and which we love."

She said that, dealing with the question of South Africa's economy from a purely material point of view, she was concerned over the possibility of the economy surviving should the Prime Minister and Minister of Labour fail to wreck South Africa's economy on the home front.

Boycott

The conspicuous part that discussions on a possible boycott of South African goods had played in the agenda of the Accra Conference was an indication of how thought in a large part of Africa towards South Africa was turning.

The reason for this was that Natives outside the Union were strongly convinced that Black South Africans had no hope of political emancipation in the Union.

The entire South African economy was dependent on Native labour.

Britain's colonial subjects could always go overseas and acquire full social rights there, but not so in South Africa.

How could the Prime Minister try and tell the country that what was being given to the Basuto by Britain was also being given to the Natives in South Africa?

The Natives in South Africa were not being given elected councils but rather nominated councils compared to councils accepted and requested by the Basutos.

No consultation

With the South African Natives there had been no consultation concerning their councils.

The 1936 settlement provided for councils for the Natives for discussion and reporting on legislation.

When the present Government came into power they decided that those councils were talking politics and banned them on those grounds.

There was no doubt that the past 10 years had been a period of steady retreat as far as Native legislation was concerned.

The rest of the world, and in particular the rest of Africa, was fully entitled to believe that the Native population in South Africa were being given no hope of political and social emancipation at all.

"I believe that this is one multi-racial country in Africa where happy accommodation can be made for the Native population."

Built on sand

Mr. STANFORD (Native Rep., Transkei) said what the Prime Minister presented to Parliament as the structure he had erected to meet the present situation and

had no right to hold up Basutoland as an example of what he was doing here. There all sections of the Native people were consulted and they agreed to the scheme.

With Dr. Verwoerd's Bantu authorities the people affected were not consulted at all. The members of these bodies were not elected but nominated and they could be sacked at any time.

The Prime Minister had said that he was representing a new scheme which was only the beginning, and that the Bantu would get progressively more powers in their own territories.

He forgot that as far back as 1853 about a third of the total Native population in the Union already had the franchise.

100 years back

What he was contemplating now was a retrogressive step. He expected the Natives to start from zero again. The fact of the matter was that he was taking the Natives back a hundred years.—Sapa.

SENATE REFORM

Race policy at fault, she says

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Thursday.

MRS. BALLINGER (Nat. Rep., Cape Eastern) yesterday moved an addendum to the motion of no confidence introduced by the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff.

She said the Prime Minister had taken exception to the wording of Sir de Villiers's motion, namely that in the opinion of the majority of the people of South Africa there was no confidence in the Government. With this she was in the fullest agreement.

She moved that the majority of the people of South Africa had no confidence in the Government because "by its race policy, it is undermining the economic life of the country, denying to the African population all hope of political emancipation and destroying the foundations of political stability in the country . . ."

—Sapa.

Cannot see advantages of republic

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Thursday. — Dr. STEENKAMP (U.P., Hillbrow) said yesterday that there was nothing wrong with the principle of a republic. There were republics, good and bad, in the world today.

Under its present form of government under the Queen South Africa was a free sovereign State and could do what it wished, both internally and externally. South Africa was not bound in any way.

A change in the form of government could not bring any greater freedom than she enjoyed at present.

DOES NOT APPLY

Mr. STEYN (N.P., Kempton Park) said the monarchical system was only retained in certain Western countries like Britain, Holland and the Scandinavian countries because of two reasons—because the Crown had a conciliatory influence in politics and because it was a binding force in times of crises.

In this country it had neither of those qualities. Because the British Crown had come to the country only through military force it reminded a great section of the population of unpleasant times and things. It was to many a symbol of oppression.

Circumstances in the country since Union had changed so much that a republic was now justified.

—Sapa.

recover outstanding amounts.

She Star Salary rise for Coloured teachers in 29/1/59 Cape

CAPE TOWN, Thursday. — The Cape Provincial Executive Committee has decided to adjust the salaries of Coloured teachers in the Cape and to consolidate cost-of-living allowances, retrospective to October 1, 1958.

This was announced today by the Administrator, Dr. du Plessis. Dr. du Plessis said: "We have decided to adjust the salaries and consolidate cost-of-living allowances for Coloured teachers, as has been done for European teachers.

"This step will involve the Province in an additional expenditure of £230,000 in the first full year, and thereafter the amount will increase progressively.

"The full details of the adjustment and consolidation will be made known later by the Provincial Education Department." — Sapa.

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