

The Star

Page 15

"If White man goes, tribes will fight..."

Salisbury, Friday.

WHAT would happen should the White man, by some remote chance, step out of the picture in Central Africa? The influential Native newspaper, the "African Daily News," poses and answers the question in a leading article.

"There can be no doubt whatever," it says, "that (Black) nationalism would fall apart and give way to the stronger forces of traditional tribalism, from which the present generation of Africans is by no means free.

DISINTEGRATION

"In that event each tribe would try to assert itself over all others and one of two things might happen—either complete disintegration of the present united front, with each tribe going its own way (as they were found to be by the Europeans in 1890), or the strongest tribe reducing all others to subjection, as the Ndebeles did before the Europeans came into this country.

"Tribalism among Africans is as rife as the colour bar. The only reason it has not exercised the minds of thinking people is that it has been overshadowed by the greater use of the Black versus White problem.

"Although we hear a great deal of the unity of the Black man against the overlordship of the White man, we know only too well that underneath the surface the Africans are far from being united.

CONGO VENGEANCE

"The only reason why there is some semblance of community of interests among them is because the White man treats all Black people the same."

The way in which the Congo riots were put down illustrates the extent of tribalism.

The Bakongo tribe were the main offenders in the riots. Apart from a minority of European troops it was the Native police and soldiers—mostly Bangala tribesmen—who put the uprising down with a vengeance (and, as has been whispered since in the Congo, taking advantage of the situation to settle old scores).

Should the Congo be handed over lock, stock and barrel thinking Natives believe it would be parcelled up into tribal "states"—to nobody's benefit.

have been blacklisted throughout Britain. The fact that I left my wife and child has shocked the Ministry of Education.

ALEXANDRA SURPRISE- 61,000 FEWER PEOPLE THAN ESTIMATED

OVERCROWDED ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP has sprung another surprise on the authorities. For a census has shown there are 61,000 fewer people there than was estimated. The census, which took more than six weeks, was completed last night.

The census shows that only one-fifth of the working population is employed in the northern area of Johannesburg—a total of 5,216.

The total of Native men, women and children in the township is 87,000 compared with the estimate of 148,000. There are also 9,000 Coloureds and Asiatics, which agrees with the estimate.

In terms of Government policy, only the workers in the northern area will remain. The others will eventually be moved.

Of the 87,000 Natives, 25,599 are men workers, of whom 5,653 are single.

Their places of work are: Johannesburg, 17,529; northern Johannesburg (Peri-Urban area), 5,216; Germiston, 2,314; Edenvale, Kempton Park, Modderfontein, Pretoria, Boksburg, Benoni and Bedford View, 500.

Mr. C. W. Prinsloo, of the Department of Native Affairs, who gave these figures to The Star, said another surprising fact which emerges from the census is that there are about 20,000 workers in the area of the Peri-Urban Board to the north of Johannesburg, of whom 10,000 are domestic servants living where they work.

Of the 10,000 non-resident workers, 5,216 live in Alexandra, leaving nearly 5,000 who must be squatters in the area.

These people, said Mr. Prinsloo, would have to be accounted for and moved to Alexandra Township.

HAIR CRINKLY? SKIN A LITTLE DARK?

Cape "Star Chambers" keep White schools White

From Our Correspondent

Cape Town, Friday.

TO KEEP WHITE SCHOOLS WHITE Cape school principals are holding in their offices "Star Chamber" examinations of children suspected of having Coloured blood. This inquisition is part of the Cape school system. It is unpleasant and humiliating but it has been going on for years.

I found out that most principals view with distaste their duty of clearing all admissions for colour and are hoping that the Population Register will provide them with an unambiguous criterion for admission.

But they are puzzled by official Education Department policy, which appears to be that possession of White identity cards by both parents is not necessarily proof that a child is of White parentage or extraction.

Tragic picture

Most of my inquiries gave me a picture of tragedy. One 13-year-old boy was called out from his class to the headmaster's study there to be examined covertly, ashamedly—his eyes, his hair, his skin.

Then the boy and his mother, rejected by the school nearest their home, went from Camps Bay to Milizenberg seeking admission to a European school.

It is difficult to assess accurately the full extent of the tragedy. Nobody appears to know how many children are excluded from White Peninsula schools on the grounds of colour every year.

Some principals say they have one or two cases a year, others have half-a-dozen a year and one headmaster said he had turned away more than 20 "suspects" this year.

Mr. C. de Kock Fowler (secretary of the Cape School Board) is not talkative on colour.

"I am like an oyster," he admitted the other day. "I have seen

too much—too much of the tragic side.

"No, I cannot tell you how many cases we deal with a year. We do not keep records. But I can tell you that I have dealt with hundreds of cases in the past 25 years."

And only a small proportion of cases attended to by a school principal or school committee go as far as the School Board.

The school principal is required to scrutinize his pupils by the regulations of the Superintendent-General of Education, framed under the Education Ordinance.

"It shall be the duty of the principal teacher and committee of any school set apart for pupils of European parentage or extraction to satisfy themselves that the school is being attended by such pupils, and the committee shall exclude from the school any pupils which it considers not to be of European parentage or extraction."

A school principal in the southern suburbs, whose approach appears to be general said: "This is how I go about this most ticklish and unpleasant subject."

"I have to satisfy myself that all my pupils are of European extraction. I judge more or less on appearance. If a child and the parent who accompanies the child to school appear to be White I accept the child. I haven't the time to interview grandparents and aunts and uncles."

When in doubt...

"If a child is obviously of mixed parentage I refuse admission. But when I am in doubt I refer the case to my school committee and the committee will interview the child and both parents."

"The school committee has the right to demand proof of European extraction. Birth certificates need to be supported by statements by people of standing in the community that the child's parents are normally accepted as Europeans."

If a school committee refuses a child the parents may appeal to the School Board, from there to the Superintendent-General of Education and from him to the Supreme Court.

But in most cases the parents do not fight the issue beyond the principal and school committee stages.

Only three cases involving admission of a "suspect" child to a European school have come before the courts in this country.

Most children are refused admission when going to school for the first time.

But many, after cheating the White man's law through the primary standards, find the White way closed at a high school. Perhaps the principal is a fierce "pure-whitist" or perhaps he is more mindful of the susceptibilities of his committee and parents than the primary school boss.

Perhaps he is merely more alert. Or perhaps he has received a poison-pen letter saying, "Johnny Smith has colour in his family..."

Most school heads agree that if the parents of a child can each produce White identity cards that should be the end of the matter.

But it has happened that principals and committees have been faced by parents threatening to remove their children unless a certain child is removed from the school.

And so, often, the child is removed.

preier explains to "inter"
how to cash the cheque.

The Star Lusaka to abolish night passes for Natives

LUSAKA, Friday. — By six votes to four, the Lusaka Town Council agreed yesterday that night passes for Natives should be abolished from May 1. The present temporary suspension of night passes will continue until then.

A councillor, Mr. L. Pulsford said he had never agreed to the suspension of night passes. Since the first suspension took place, conditions had deteriorated in Northern Rhodesia and there had been an increase in the crime-wave.

The Mayor, Mr. H. K. Mitchell, said: "I don't think you will get very far on that."

"The Government is pretty determined to see night passes go."

Another councillor, Mr. E. M. Wilson, said night passes were impossible to enforce and were an unnecessary irritant.

"The experience we have had over the past six months has shown that night passes serve no useful purpose." — Sapa.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1959.

THIS ONE IS EASY

SOUTH AFRICA has many problems which, in the peculiar circumstances of our present situation, must necessarily be shelved; they must wait for some measure of agreement on fundamentals.

But there is no excuse whatever for not getting to grips with the problems created by periodic visits to South Africa of distinguished non-Europeans.

Not only are some important visitors offended, but all those who have to do with them are embarrassed; and there is good reason to believe that many government officials and even party supporters are unhappy about it all.

Is there to be no answer to this problem except through a process of *reductio ad absurdum*? Must people make prize asses of themselves on countless occasions before the Government wakes up to the necessity of deciding something and doing something?

Or does the Government fear that the edifice of apartheid is so frail that it might be upset even by the few small concessions and allowances that would be required to make a Coloured visitor feel that he is not shunned and despised?

Mr. Eric Louw, the Minister of External Affairs, has to deal with large numbers of non-European diplomats and officials when he travels abroad. What does he think about all this? Is he perfectly satisfied? He would be hard put to it to find among his sheaves of newspaper cuttings any report of a speech in which he dealt at all adequately with the subject.

Another Minister, Mr. P. M. K. le Roux, has said neither "yea" or "nay" to reports that he objected to the presence of an American negro journalist at an American diplomatic party. It is safe to assume that he did, in fact object and that he was given the only possible reply: that the Coloured person concerned was an American citizen.

If this is not already the *reductio ad absurdum*, heaven help us if worse is still to come!

No-one expects Mr. Le Roux or his colleagues in the Cabinet to shed what they conceive to be their principles, but they are expected, even among their own supporters, to behave in a civil way in civil surroundings.

The Star
30/1/59

AID FOR AFRICA PROBE WILL START SOON

Plan will be built on fact-finders' report

From Our United States Representative

New York, Friday.

AMERICA IS SENDING A MISSION to parts of Africa lying south of the Sahara to begin gathering facts on which to base long-term aid to countries there that seek help. This became known this week as Mr. Douglas Dillon, Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, talked about Russia's "resourceful drive to penetrate, and eventually capture, the newly developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America through trade and aid techniques."

Headed by Dr. J. G. Harrar, food expert of the Rockefeller Foundation, the mission will spend five weeks visiting territories, reports the "New York Times."

The idea is that American science and technology may be able to render services to these countries, the newspaper says.

The United States has no territorial and only limited economic interests in these countries, but it has an enormous stake in their future political orientation. It does not want them to fall under Communist domination.

Dr. Harrar will be accompanied by Dr. John Weir, a public health expert of the Rockefeller foundation, and Dr. John McKelvy of the Rockefeller grant-dispensing office. They are working with the National Academy of Science and are under contract to the State Department foreign aid branch.

RESENTED INTERFERENCE

The newspaper says that American aid for African territories south of the Sahara has been limited hitherto by European Countries, which resented interference in their domains.

British-ruled territories have, however, generally been an exception, and some port development and educational projects were carried out between 1950 and 1952 with Marshall Plan funds.

Aid to Liberia began in 1941 when the United States began building air bases there and aid to Abyssinia and Libya began in 1942.

At present most American aid to Africa is concentrated in Tunisia, Morocco and Libya. Countries to the south received only technical assistance mostly in agriculture and education.

Sapa-Reuter

Negro is head of agency against discrimination

NEW YORK, Friday. — The appointment of a Negro, Mr. Elmer A. Carter, as chairman of the New York State Commission against Discrimination has been announced here.

He is the first Negro to be appointed head of the Anti-Discrimination Agency of which he has been a member since 1945.

The agency was set up to combat on a state-wide basis discrimination in housing, employment and other social fields.

Mr. Carter, who is 68, is a former college professor and a city administrative official.

His appointment was announced by the state governor, Mr. Nelson Rockefeller. — Sapa.

Native studies in America

A Native assistant of the National Institute for Personnel Research, regarded as an authority in the field of Native personnel management, is at present in the United States, at a university in Illinois, doing specialized study under the direction of Prof. M. Herskowitz.

He is Mr. Albert Masileala, and he holds an honours degree in psychology. He is a graduate of Fort Hare and the University of South Africa.

He is also a qualified teacher and has undertaken a number of surveys for industry on the Native worker's approach to his job.

quantity surveys for eight
schools. **PLAY THE GAME**

Call-girls

Regarding the "call-girl" racket for the improvement of business in the U.S.A., "Die Vaderland" reports that Mr. Paul Minnaar, chairman of the Johannesburg Afrikaanse Sakekamer, gives his opinion that the profit margins of Johannesburg business firms is too low to make the employment of call-girls a paying proposition.

The inference is that if the profit margins were higher, it would warrant the employment of such women.

How does Calvin's theology which exemplifies irresistible grace, among other moral teachings, square with such an inference?

Mr. Minnaar's predikant, or dominee, will have some harsh things to say to the chairman of the Sakekamer—ROSEP

The inference appears to be quite unwarranted.—Editor.

SEGREGATION: U.S. SOUTH BEGINS TO CLIMB DOWN

Virginia schools to admit Negroes UNABLE TO RESIST COURT-GOVERNOR

From Our Correspondent

Washington, Friday.

SOUTHERN RESISTANCE to the desegregation of American schools is beginning to crumble.

For nearly five years the State Government of Virginia has been foremost in seeking ways of circumventing the Supreme Court's order that all schools must be multi-racial.

On Monday, however, six schools in the city of Norfolk will reopen on an integrated basis. The decision came yesterday, only 24 hours after the Governor of Virginia, Mr. J. Lindsay Almond, had told the State legislature that he and they were powerless to delay further the opening of racially mixed schools.

But after a ruling by a federal judge in Baltimore two public schools at Charlottesville, Virginia, will reopen next week for white pupils only. Thus the issue is still confused.

Governor Almond promised, however, to use all his powers "to keep the peace and good order" when the first Negro children enter White schools next week.

He plainly does not intend to lead his state into the defiance explored by his colleague, Mr. Faubus of Arkansas, and he asked only that the Federal Government should "now keep out of our local problems, which it has created."

Court abused

It was in Virginia that the slogan and strategy of "massive resistance" were first devised. Even the states of the Deep South have looked to the old dominion for leadership in their struggle for racial segregation, as part of the "Southern way of life."

The Governor's speech on Wed-

nesday night was replete with the abuse of the Supreme Court that has become a staple of Southern oratory. There are still those in Virginia who would want to see the state fight — literally, if necessary — to keep Negroes out of white schools.

In his extremity, Mr. Almond has returned to a scheme proposed years ago in Virginia and later discarded in favour of "massive resistance."

Subsidy plan

He has submitted legislation under which parents could obtain tuition grants of up to 250 dollars (about £91) a year from the state government to pay for alternative schooling if they could satisfy local authorities that they had good grounds for refusing to allow their children to attend a desegregated school.

Meanwhile, in a move to engage the power of Congress in support of the federal courts, a bipartisan group in the Senate has introduced a new Civil Rights Bill. Its emphasis, unlike that of the last one, lies on facilitating the desegregation of the schools, rather than on safeguarding the Negro's right to vote.

As such, it will encounter unshakable Southern opposition. — "The Times" News Service.

★ The schools in Charlottesville and Norfolk were closed in defiance of Supreme Court orders to integrate last September. All have since been ordered to reopen.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1959

Authoritarian pattern

MR. H. G. LAWRENCE recalled in the Assembly yesterday that Dr. Hertzog, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, had once described democracy as the lowest form of barbarism. While it would be unfair even to the Cabinet to describe Dr. Hertzog as a true interpreter of their collective views, there is precious little sign in the pattern of the Government's actions to suggest any greater devotion to democracy than is implied by the use of some of its outward forms to retain power.

With the session only a few days old we have already had two outstanding examples of the authoritarian attitude which has become even more characteristic of the regime of Dr. Verwoerd than it was of his predecessors.

Even Mr. Strijdom, ardent republican though he was, affirmed categorically that he would not bring about a republic in South Africa unless he were assured of a sufficient majority to ensure its stability. He refused to say what he meant by a "sufficient majority," but the implication was clearly that he had in mind something more than a handful of votes in a million and a half.

Dr. Verwoerd does not even sustain this degree of respect for his political opponents. For him, we are now told, a bare majority will be enough—provided he believes the republic will be stable.

This is the mark of the autocrat—this assumption of the right to decide what is good for others, whatever the views of those others may be.

The same arrogance lies behind the abolition of the Natives' Representatives. The Government have decided that the Native people will be better

The Star
Even where England is resented the
language is still treasured

English the key which unlocks the world

ENGLISH is the most widely used medium of communication on the globe. To begin with, it has some 230-million native speakers. It is true that one of the Chinese dialects claims still more—about 290-million native speakers. But in addition to the 230-million people whose mother tongue is English there are scores of millions of people all over the world who acquire it with more or less fluency for the sake of its commercial or cultural value.

English is taught in the schools of many foreign lands simply because it is recognized that it can open the door to opportunities that otherwise might not be offered.

Even extreme nationalist communities who have fought bitterly against British rule, and would never dream of abandoning their mother tongue, do not boycott English.

Both the Irish and the Welsh peoples are profoundly attached to their own languages; yet the necessity for knowing a language with a wider range has compelled most of them to acquire English.

Erse is one of the still living Celtic languages. In the eighteenth century it was the vernacular of the rural population in Ireland and was spoken by the men of the Irish Brigade in the American War of Independence in 1775. During the struggle of the Southern Irish for home rule great efforts were made to retain and extend the use of Erse. Daniel O'Connor and other Irish patriots made their speeches in the old Irish idiom in order to mystify the English police; yet they told their followers to learn English for the sake of their own future.

Little progress

SINCE 1922, when Ireland received a large measure of self-government, the Irish language has been an essential feature of the curriculum of the State-aided schools in Eire.

As far as possible children must be taught through the medium of Erse. Yet it is doubtful if the old Irish tongue is making any progress; and a great number of the Southern Irish today realize that if they are to have any opportunities beyond a very small circle they must be proficient in English.

Welsh is one of the oldest living languages in Europe and has a literature reaching back to remoter times than any modern tongue except Irish. In Wales in 1536, after the Acts of Union, English was made the official language of the country. Yet the mother tongue of the Welsh people survived. Indeed up to the First World War, Welsh was the language familiar to 40 per cent. of the population of Wales.

Handicap

THE First World War led to more Anglicization, and by the 1950's probably only 20 per cent. of the people of Wales spoke Welsh. There are still demands for home rule for Wales, but if it were granted even the most fanatical Welsh nationalists would hardly try to restore the Welsh tongue to the exclusion of English. Like the Irish the Welsh realize that knowledge only of one of the minor languages of the world would be a severe handicap to their own children.

In the closing years of the 19th century, Gaelic was used solely or partially in the public services of about 180 out of a thousand congregations in the Church of Scotland. In Scotland today Gaelic is confined to Skye and the Outer Isles; and here again home rule for Scotland would not result in an attempt to make Gaelic the only language of the country.

In Canada

CANADA has two official languages, English and French, and at the last census about 67 per cent. of the people gave English, and about 20 per cent. gave French, as their native tongue. French may always be the language of a large section of the Canadian people, and it has the background of the literature of France; yet the more ambitious French-Canadians make a point of acquiring a knowledge of English.

The old British Empire is vanishing, and there have been bitter struggles between the British and the peoples demanding self-rule. But the patriots who finally succeeded in freeing their people did

by

L. E. Neame

not ban English as the language of the oppressors.

India is now a republic with a population nearing four hundred millions. It has 225 languages of its own. Yet when it became an independent state in 1940 its constitution laid down that English was to be its official language for fifteen years. After five years a commission was appointed to consider the national language problem, and it reported that Hindi is the main educational medium of the country. Hindi, however, is as foreign to the Maratha and Gujarati as is English.

Thus English is still the official language of India and is used in the legislature and in Government publications. Though many Indians would like to have Hindi as the official language, the medium of communication between educated Indians is English and seems likely to remain so.

The Indian papers and journals which make a nation-wide appeal are as a rule printed in English.

A knowledge of English is sufficient to carry the ordinary traveller over a great part of Asia without difficulty.

In Africa

IN Africa, English has become almost the universal second language. In Ethiopia the law courts sit both in Amharic and English and the "Official Journal" is printed in both languages. After the age of nine the children in the State schools are taught in English, because although the Emperor, Haile Selassie, has a natural fondness for Amharic, he knows that an Ethiopian student will never be able to study advanced scientific subjects in his mother tongue.

John Gunther found in his travels that throughout British West Africa English was the universal language of the educated—even of the most inflamed nationalists. Among the uneducated, "Pidgin English" enabled the people of different tribes to understand each other.

In the journeyings recorded in his recent book "African Giant," Stuart Cloete noted that in Northern Nigeria he visited a secondary school and listened to a lesson in English "and the pronunciation was perfect, the smallest error being corrected."

Onze Jan

AND "Onze Jan" Hofmeyr, the founder of the Afrikaner Bond, wrote that he "would exchange for no pleasure in the world the intellectual treasures to which my knowledge of English gives the key. . . I am a better man—I go further, I am a better Afrikaner—because as well as Dutch I also know English."

The British Empire may continue to shrink in size; but the language of the vast population of the United States will retain its place. The mother tongues of the small peoples may be cherished, and kept alive, though to the individual they cannot offer the value of one of the major languages of the world in which the chief technical and scientific discoveries of the age are studied and recorded.

It is understandable that the English people may be disliked by reason of past political domination or social arrogance. But to discourage the learning of the English language on that ground is cutting off one's nose to spite one's face.

In any case if English is emotionally objectionable for some reason or other, why not learn American?

Dr. Eugene Lewis, an a
staff of Michigan State Univ

Taught under the trees: two Natives fined

BRITS. Friday.—Two Natives, Pios Goabane and Joseph Koloi, were yesterday fined £25 (or two months) when they were found guilty in the Brits Magistrate's Court of being in control of a school not registered with the Bantu Education authorities.

The sentence was suspended pending an appeal.

Johannes Kriel, inspector of Bantu Education at Warmbad, said that on August 18 last year he visited the farm Klipgat and found two people before two groups of pupils under some trees.

NO REGISTERS

Neither of them could produce registers of the school. There were no registers.

Mr. W. S. van der Merwe Gani, administrative officer of Bantu Education in Pretoria, said that he dealt with all applications for the registration of Bantu schools in the region. No application for registration had been received from the two accused.—Sapa.

Kidman

2s. 6d. an hour for blacks 'a scandal'

307/159
STAFF REPORTER

REPRESENTATIVES of the Yster en Staal Bedryfsvereniging yesterday said that they were "scandalised to hear that some Africans in a branch of the engineering industry are earning as much as 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. an hour.

They were present, with representatives of other trade unions and employer organisations, to give evidence before the Minister of Labour's Industrial Tribunal in Johannesburg.

The tribunal is investigating the possibility of extending job reservation to that section of the engineering industry which makes

electric stoves, refrigerators, electric water storage heaters, electric kettles, pots and pans, and metal shelves and cupboards.

Representatives of the Yster en Staal Bedryfsvereniging said that White workers were being chased out of other industries by Africans. They should be given a home in the engineering industry.

They asked that a whole list of jobs be reserved for Whites.

Admail

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1959.

Tribal rule system will be complete soon

OWN CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN, Friday.

ABOUT 130 tribal authorities — the basis of the Bantu authority system — still have to be established and should be completed this year, according to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

The Government now stressed the need for a fully-working system of Bantu authorities to be in existence when the Natives Representatives in Parliament are abolished.

A department spokesman said 317 tribal authorities had been established so far.

The establishment of Bantu authorities had been virtually completed in the Transkei and Ciskei. Great progress had been made in the Northern Transvaal, the North-Western Cape and the Free State.

Speed up

Although Natal and Western Transvaal did not make such rapid progress in the beginning, reports from these two areas indicated that the tempo has increased tremendously during the past three months.

It was expected that a backlog of 70 or 80 tribal authorities would be wiped-out in Natal "in a matter of months."

Once the basic authorities were established it was not difficult to group them into regional and ultimately territorial or ethnic authorities.

MORE SELF-GOVT. FOR

BLACKS

CAPE TOWN, Friday.—A Bill would be ready soon to provide for the further development of Native areas where the inhabitants would be gradually given a greater measure of self-government, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. De Wet Nel, informed the South African Assembly to-day.

The Minister, who was taking part in the debate on the motion of no confidence in the Government, introduced by the Leader

of the Opposition, said the Africans would be divided into ethnic units.

There would be five to begin with and each of these units would get more and more self-government, which was the only thing that would satisfy them.

In each of these units the Gov-

ernment would have a representative with more or less the status which the British High Commissioner had in the Protectorates.

The main task of these representatives would be to develop the areas where they were stationed as rapidly as possible.

Attention would be paid to the training of the youth to serve their own people. Racial animosity was created if members of one race had to work for members of another. — SAPA.

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66,000 too many in Alexandra

Staff Reporter

A POPULATION survey of Alexandra Township made by the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board puts the population of the township at 96,000.

This survey is part of the plan to reduce the population of the township to 30,000 people—its capacity.

Only a fifth of the working men in the township are employed in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg, the sector for which the township will be reserved.

The population is nearly 50,000 less than rough estimates which have been made in the past.

MOST IN JOHANNESBURG

There are 87,000 Africans and 9,000 Coloured or Asiatics. Families number 19,886 and there are 25,559 men of working age, 5,653 of them single.

An employment survey of men showed that 17,529 worked in Johannesburg, 5,216 in North Rand and 2,314 in Germiston.

Treason trial document claim

BLACK LABOUR 'EXPLOITED'

THE workers of to-day were at the mercy of organised capital and Africans were barred from trade unions but were good enough to be used as cheap labour, said a document — minutes of the South African Congress of Trade Unions — handed in at the treason trial in Pretoria yesterday.

The document, read by Mr. J. C. van Niekerk, Q.C., chief professional assistant to the Attorney-General, spoke about the exploitation of the workers and described the class struggle between workers and employers, SAPA reports.

The document said that only the working class could build a happy South Africa free from unemployment, insecurity, poverty and racial hatred.

Earlier, Detective-Sergeant A. J. Kruger, of the Special Branch, under cross-examination by Mr. A. Fischer, Q.C., said the South African Peace Council sent out many calls for ending colonial wars. Their circulars were sent to newspapers throughout the country.

PEACE CALL

Mr. Fischer: That was one of the main types of conduct undertaken by the Peace Council; to perpetuate the call for the ending of wars?—Yes.

There was nothing private about it. It was sent to newspapers and published in speeches?—Yes, that is so.

Sergeant Kruger agreed that during the period of the indictment, from 1952 to the end of 1956, the police had carried out "innumerable" searches on individuals and organisations.

SMALL PROPORTION

Mr. Fischer: It would be fair to say that of the great number of documents taken in police searches, only a very small proportion of the total had been handed into the court?—I cannot say that. In many cases large numbers of copies of documents were taken.

Apart from the number of copies a very large number of documents were taken in searches and not used?—A large number.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Real Mail **Progressives aim to end White domination**

DURBAN, Wednesday.—The first aim of the Progressive Group would be to extend to the non-Whites a growing measure of participation in Western civilisation. This ideal sprang from a frank recognition that Western civilisation in South Africa was in danger.

This was the theme of a speech by Mr. Leo Boyd, former United Party M.E.C., at the first public meeting of the Progressives in Natal.

The meeting was organised to allow the group to present their thoughts publicly and to register members before a party was formed.

Mr. Boyd said that the fundamentally Democratic character of Western civilisation had become the very foundation of "our existence in South Africa."

It was regarded as the best and only acceptable way of life and the deep concern of the group of Progressives would be to see it retained.

RACE DIRECTION

This could not be done by continuing in the direction of racial exclusiveness that to a large degree was to-day the policy of the National and United Parties.

He continued: "If we do not extend to our non-European fellow-countrymen the benefits, the privileges and the responsibilities of our way of life then as surely as night follows day these things will be lost to us."

This would not mean the end of White leadership — if would in fact amount to the beginning of real White leadership. What had ended in Africa was the era of White domination.

The day when Whites could govern the non-Whites without regard to their own views (those of the non-Whites) and wishes, was almost at an end.

This did not imply that the authority and power hitherto exercised had to be handed over to the non-White.

The task ahead in Africa was immense and a solution would demand from the Whites their accumulated experience of Africa, their civilisation and their skills in various fields, said Mr. Boyd.—SAPA.

(News by C. J. Uys, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

Crime 3/19/89 drops as the people move

Staff Reporter

THE population of South Africa's most congested slum — Alexandra Township — is steadily being thinned out.

According to an official of the Peri-urban Areas Health Board in Pretoria, gang warfare and serious crime—once a permanent feature of township life—has been drastically reduced in the past six months.

So far 11,000 people have moved voluntarily from the township to Meadowlands and Diepsloof.

HEALTHIER

Within five years it is hoped that the population, which at one time totalled about 90,000, will have been reduced to a target figure of 35,000.

Health standards in the township have also noticeably risen since the Peri-urban Board took over control of the township in February this year.

Since then more than 40,000 tons of ash and trash have been removed from the once squalid and filthy streets.

Electric lighting has been installed in most streets, and this has been a powerful factor in crime prevention.

All flood water canals have been cleaned out, and others have been built. The Board is also busy with the first complete census of inhabitants of the township so far made.

TIGHTER CONTROL ON LOCATION PERMITS

MUNICIPAL REPORTER

THE Government has taken further steps to prevent Whites from entering African townships and locations to address or attend political meetings.

Municipal Non-European Affairs Department managers have been told that no White person should be allowed to enter an African area except on "legitimate business."

A circular from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to managers of municipal Non-European Affairs Departments says:

"Even where good grounds for granting applications to enter do apparently exist, extreme caution should be exercised, and at the least suspicion that propaganda of a racial or political nature may be spread, such applications should be refused."

MUST STOP

The circular says that local authorities have recently given permission, in terms of the Urban Areas Act, to Whites to hold or address township meetings at which speeches of a "seditious and subversive nature" were made. This must stop, the circular advises.

Other points made in the circular are:

Persons making these speeches had permission to be in the locations, and were also given permission to hold or address meetings;

The department regards it as highly undesirable that malicious agitators should be given the opportunity of carrying on their activities in locations.

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