

EDUCATION IN AFRICA

MASS ASSAULT ON ILLITERACY PLANNED

From Our Correspondent

LONDON, Friday. — A White Paper published yesterday on "mass education in African society" is described by a special correspondent of The Times as "one of the most important documents to come out of the Colonial Office in recent times. In essence, it is the blueprint for a frontal attack on ignorance and illiteracy in half a continent."

In a leading article The Times says the whole mission and justification of the Empire can be conceived in terms of education. Africa after the war will face the problem of adaptation to a world of new science, new industry and, largely, a new social aspiration, the key to which is access to the written word in which the transforming ideas are conveyed.

The Colonial Office report, adds The Times, is based on two sound principles long accepted and well tried in Colonial administration—firstly, that the African be educated in his place in society and not given a mere veneer of alien civilisation; secondly, that education be closely related to the immediate needs in daily life of the community to which he belongs. The framers of the report believe it possible by use of "shock tactics" and modern technique to provide a simple, basic form of education for all within a generation.

DOORWAY TO PROGRESS

Some may question, says the newspaper's special correspondent, whether too much emphasis is not placed on mere ability to read and write. Only the future can answer the question whether Africa will be a better continent and its people happier and wiser when all are literate. Meanwhile it is true that in the modern world little progress is possible in welfare and in raising standards of living so long as the mass of the people cannot read. Nor can growth towards self-government through village democracy—to which Britain is pledged—advance beyond a certain point without literacy.

Finally, the Africans themselves, rightly or wrongly, regard literacy as a sort of open sesame to a fuller life. They, too, want to learn the white man's potent magic.

HEAVY COST

The White Paper has one serious omission—it does not say how much the campaign for making Africans literate is going to cost. The cost of a really big mass education drive is bound to be very great. The provision of adequate schools and text-books alone would cost millions. It may be that a great deal of the money required must come from the British taxpayer; but if this is the case then before he can endorse the proposals he is entitled at least to a rough idea of the amount of his commitments.

There is an acute shortage of cheap simple reading matter both in English and the main African languages. Even now this shortage amounts to "famine conditions," and obviously it would be the worst kind of folly to launch a campaign to make 45,000,000 people literate without first seeing that there is plenty for them to read at a price they can afford.

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Star

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RED DULL

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN WEST AFRICA

REGIONAL CO-ORDINATION ADVOCATED BY DR. JULIAN HUXLEY

From Our Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday.

IN A COUPLE OF ARTICLES IN THE TIMES, Dr. Julian Huxley, who has just returned from West Africa, where he served on a commission inquiring into the question of higher education, sent out under Colonel Sir Walter Elliott, strongly urges the need for regional co-ordination in West Africa.

Traditional West African cultures, he says, range from neolithic level to some roughly equivalent to our early medieval culture, and on each level there is great local diversification.

Furthermore, the impact of the outer world has set in motion a process of very rapid change. So West Africa is being called on to pass through both its age of enlightenment and its industrial revolution simultaneously with its transition to the age of air transport and the social service State.

Discussing the means needed to meet such a situation, Dr. Huxley urges that the first step must be to develop an extended social consciousness, more aware of its past, operating in a broader common framework in its present, and with more definite objectives in the future.

COMMON HOPES

There must, he says, be shared ideas and common hopes. A sense of history must be developed through education, while shared self-confidence could come about only through achievement. Everything would help which would provide a common cultural framework, such as the spread of English as the future lingua franca.

Further help would come from mass education campaign, each linked with some social aim besides literacy such as health, tsetse clearance, better nutrition and improved farming.

Eventually, however, these Africans must feel that West Africa is their country, that it is being developed in their interests, and that they are contributing to its development. Common institutions are as necessary as common feeling.

Within single territories more unofficial representation on the legislative councils would help, but it is on the inter-territorial level—the level of British West Africa—that organisation could achieve most at the moment.

RESEARCH SERVICES

There can be no question, Dr. Huxley goes on to say, that most of the research and some of the technical services should be organised on a unified basis. A beginning has already been made with the cocoa research station at Tafo, which has been taken out of the Gold Coast service and given independent status to serve all four territories.

Geology, tsetse research, animal breeding, animal disease research and many other fields should be promoted to similar status. Another piece of central co-ordination was the appointment of a town planning adviser.

Moreover, Lord Swinton is co-ordinating the war effort in the West African region. After the war there will be no justification for a resident Minister, but the need for regional co-ordination will remain. Instead of substituting a Governor-General for a resident Minister, Dr. Huxley suggests that a more flexible possibility would be regular and frequent Governors' conferences with the permanent staff as a regional secretariat, the conferences to be presided over by the Secretary of State or the Parliamentary Under-Secretary.

Members of the Elliott Commission were impressed by the competence of the best among the trained Africans, though there is also much incompetence, which is part of the backwardness that can be removed.

CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM

Dr. Huxley advocates extension of the co-operative system to the oil palm plantations, possibly on a modification of the Russian collective farm system, and urges that British income tax payable in the Colonies should be returned to the territories where a profit is made.

The Times, commenting on these proposals, considers a powerful level is required to overcome the inertia of tradition, but this may well be provided by the experience which the war is enabling so many thousands of Africans to acquire.

For the first time in their lives they are learning what it means to be properly clothed, fed, housed and to have their natural aptitudes developed in the army trade schools.

With such material and with plans drawn up by committees whose membership unites knowledge with insight, The Times is of the opinion that the visions of to-day can be translated into the facts of to-morrow.

ADULT EDUCATION.—Mr. B. Stalson, general secretary of the Johannesburg Jewish Reform Congregation, will be the speaker at a meeting of the Institute of Adult Education at Temple Israel to-night at 8 o'clock.

Stalson
21/6/44.

Stalson
13/6/44.

Colonial Policy

Death of Negro Governor-General of French Colony

THE death occurred recently in Cairo of M. Felix Eboué, the Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa.

M. Eboué was one of the most remarkable personalities in Africa and without doubt the most outstanding black man of our time.

Born in Cayenne 61 years ago as a West Indian negro of good family, he was sent to France to prepare himself for a colonial career. As soon as he passed out of the colonial university he was given a post in French Equatorial Africa, then still a most unpacified and unruly part of Africa. He was promoted District Commissioner after a few years of service.

His studies in native languages, culture and history made him one of the principal anthropological authorities of Central Africa, and he published several distinguished papers. He remained attached to this colony during his career, except for one interim period when he was Governor of Martinique, in the West Indies.

He was the first black man to achieve this rank, though a greater stir was caused when he was placed in command of Chad, the largest province of French Equatorial Africa.

He was still Governor of Chad when France collapsed in 1940, and thereupon he rallied to the side of Britain, bringing his colony with him.

This bold step started a movement of resistance to Vichy in the whole of French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons. Disposing of the Vichyite Governor-General at Brazzaville, General de Gaulle appointed M. Eboué Governor-General of the whole of French Equatorial Africa, a territory more than twice the size of the Union.

Under him this backward colony prospered, greatly increasing its production and giving the Allies valuable bases during the Libyan campaign.

M. Eboué revolutionised colonial policy, integrating certain progressive features of the British system of indirect rule without detracting from the long-term objective of assimilation.

His policy was acclaimed by the assembled Governors of French Africa at the Brazzaville Conference early this year.

The Von Brandis Branch of the South African Labour Party will hold a meeting at the Labour Party Club, Kerk Street, on Sunday, at 10.30 a.m.

Hand & Daily Mail

20/5/44.

TREATMENT OF NATIVES

VARYING POLICIES IN AFRICAN TERRITORIES

The danger of Africa splitting into two halves, with Central and West Africa pursuing a liberal native policy and South and East Africa a segregationist one, was emphasised by Mr. L. Silberman, of the Department of Social Studies, Witwatersrand University, when he addressed the Rotary Club to-day on the results of observations made during a recent study tour of the French and Belgian Congo.

Mr. Silberman said these territories would strongly resist any attempt to extend the Union's industrial colour bar to them by economic pressure or other means. On the other hand, there was plenty of scope for trade between them and South Africa, and these territories were open and full of possibilities to immigrants of liberal sentiment.

The Europeans in the Belgian Congo were in favour of social segregation, but had no objection to working alongside natives. In the French Congo the dividing line was one between civilised and uncivilised. A native was fully accepted in European society if he qualified as a French citizen. Citizenship, however, had its responsibilities as well as its privileges. A French citizen, of whatever colour, was subject to higher taxation and also to conscription. A native who qualified for French citizenship had to obey European laws which, in general, were stricter than native laws.

An astonishing degree of assimilation had been achieved. The French aim was to make every native a French citizen ultimately, so that the Republic would consist of 100,000,000 people.

The French and Belgian Congo were opposed to the South African system of migratory labour. Native workers were permanently settled near their work, and married men were given preference. The natives could buy property and received subsidised housing loans. There were maternity clinics and schools in all the bigger centres.

CONFLICTS

These territories had, their problems, however. French Africa was comparatively poor, and in the Belgian Congo the big, monopolistic companies were in conflict with the smaller settlers, who complained of excessive centralisation and regimentation. Another complaint was that surpluses were used for social services, but not for increases in wages. On the other hand, the big companies argued that because of their larger resources they alone were in a position to provide the funds for social services and give the natives a square deal.

Central Africa held challenges for the scientist and the statesman and for youth, said Mr. Silberman. The challenge to the statesman was to convince the people of the Belgian and French Congo that pan-Africanism did not mean the "old Imperialist game," which these territories would resist. But the prospect of increased trade between the Congo and the Union was good because under the Congo treaties trade was open to every nation. Under the same treaties immigration was open to all, and there was a challenge here to youth, for a white man in the Congo wielded immense power for good.

Sta.
23/5/44.

Colonial Policy

NATIVE EDUCATION IN AFRICA

To the Editor of The Star,

Sir.—Under the editorial heading "Native Education in Africa," you are guilty of making a very serious misstatement. In referring to the whole problem of African native education you say, "The Union is the most advanced country in Southern Africa in the provision of native education." Elsewhere I've seen this statement made, and I consider that there is a definite danger to future good inter-relationships between ourselves and the other territories which go to make up the African continent in the perpetuation of such an inaccuracy.

May I recommend to you the March, 1944, issue of Libertas, in which L. Silberman, of the Department of Social Studies, University of the Witwatersrand, has written an article on "Progress on Dark Continent." It is most excellently illustrated. He concentrates on the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa. The proportion of European to native in the Belgian Congo is approximately 1 to 400, and in French Equatorial Africa 1 to 700. Yet the Congo's mineral wealth has not been permitted to lie fallow. The output of copper per annum is 14,000 tons, that of tin is 22,000. The white man is the organiser, incidentally the introducer of modern machinery which the native there has learnt to take care of as efficiently as any European. The pictures show African telegraphists, typists, shipbuilders and others at work. "Only set-up operations (of machinery) and the last precision stages are taken over by the European charge-hand. The health services, however, cannot possibly be manned by European practitioners, so Africans are being trained in four to six-year courses as medical aids. They run dispensaries, give injections, make routine diagnoses, and, in the Cameroons, perform abdominal operations." "All children attend school in the Congo, and now post-primary education is being given in the larger towns."

These excerpts are sufficient to indicate what Rip van Winkles in the field of native education we really are.

If we would but take a leaf out of the Belgian Congo's native education policy and translate it into a definite scheme for the Transkei, forgetting manpower issues, but planning to create as evolutionised a race of people as we ourselves hope to be, we will at least appear to be honouring our role of trusteeship. The Transkei could in this way become the place where any native could fulfil his most ambitious dreams. I am aware that this might sound like advocating segregation, and that is unpopular to some of us. It is worth remembering, however, that philosophies which lack the support of a realistic imagination can be as harmful as a deliberate attempt at sabotage. We must face the fact that our people object to natives sitting next to them in buses, etc., that they will not have him living in the house next door. These examples of intolerance could be multiplied. Why, then, should the native not have, at this transitory stage of our attitude towards him, cities of his own away from us, where there would be flats and houses like ours; trains, trams and buses like ours? Why not enable him to experience the material benefits of the age in which we and he live? The native could not merely be given the word to go ahead. We will have to do some very scientific organising in presenting him with a skeletal plan which he is to amplify. And that is what Mr. Hofmeyr meant when he spoke of the educational facilities that the

job can offer. This indeed would be an education for life, and not for mere literacy, which could be an education for leisure. Not all planning is evil, but, as I have elsewhere recently remarked, it is the attitude of laissez faire, the heritage which our easy climate, and cheap native labour have made it so natural for us to acquire, which is insidiously evil. We have to force ourselves to be vigilant, or else even such perfect plans as the proposed "Vereniging Township" can become small Fascist States, with all their accompanying evils.

We know that economically the native is not ready for his cities. Permit him then to begin with his farming. Teach him all the aspects of the agricultural science which will make him a co-combatant against soil erosion, and so on. Help him to replace his huts by modern cottages, and his kraals by modern villages with all the necessary social welfare, health and education facilities. If he wishes to continue existence in the locations, let him do so. He must not be forced to any of these good things. With his development in Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa before us, we can be confident that he will avail himself of opportunities offered him. Both for the education of our European population, as well as that of the native population, a film on native life in Belgian Congo would speed on the progress of our Native Education Policy.

GLADYS MALAN.

(The following figures from Lord Hailey's "African Survey," generally regarded as the most authoritative recent work on African problems, may be of interest. In the Union, out of a total native population of 6.5 million, 409,301 children attend school, of whom 40,750 are in schools unaided by the Government. In the Belgian Congo, with a total native population of 11 million, 460,353 children attend school, of whom 263,360 are in unaided schools. In French Equatorial Africa with a total native population of 3.4 million, 18,952 children attend school, of whom 11,924 are in unaided schools. In French West Africa, with a total native population of 14.7 million, 67,347 children attend school, of whom 11,178 are in unaided schools).

Star
6/6/44

Ed (Colonial Policy)

JULY 6, 1944

RESEARCH IN AFRICA

The war has thrown a search-light on the Colonies which has picked out many defects, but has also gratifyingly illuminated the work of scientists and administrators. The problems of the Colonies are manifold and complicated, but they have by no means gone untackled, and, in the light of new publicity, a balance sheet can be struck which fairly displays both sides of the ledger. The black spots existing in Malaya, the West Indies and Africa have too often escaped the public consciousness, and the critics do right to call attention to them; but the achievements of research workers and officials also deserve recognition. Because they lack the sensation value attaching to revelations of land maldistribution in Kenya, slums in Singapore and malnutrition in Jamaica, the critics have too often ignored other things which have also been taking place—steady educational advancement, the establishment of labour departments, the deliberate encouragement given, for example, to the formation of over 70 native trade unions in Nigeria since the war began, and the constant and untiring research in all Colonies into health, nutrition, animal and plant diseases and soil conservation problems. The greater publicity given to the Colonies by wartime developments has shown that while the hare of destructive criticism has been running round in circles, the tortoise of reform is steadily overtaking it in some Colonies and in others has already left it behind.

This development is exceedingly important. It means that, instead of quarrelling interminably, the critics, who are in the pleasing position of not having to bring their recommendations to the touchstone of practicability, and the reformers, who must do so, can find common ground upon which to come together and construct a programme for the future which will be acceptable to both. In no part of the Colonial Empire has greater progress been made in this direction than in the West African group. There the ground has been largely cleared of misunderstandings, and a superstructure of reform is already being erected on the site. Developments here will be significant for the other Colonies. In a recent review of these developments, Dr. Julian Huxley, who has long been among the most zealous of the critics, and who has just returned from a tour of West Africa, gave good hope for the future. Educational reform stands in the forefront.

The days when native children were taught to turn large pound sums into farthings, and native adolescents to write Latin, are happily passing. Education, while providing a broad background of common ideas and a sense of history, is being linked with the day-to-day life of the people. The programme for the future includes not only the speediest liquidation of mass illiteracy, but "shock drives" for better health, tsetse clearance and improved farming, which will be conducted as far as possible by the natives themselves. These reforms extend beyond West Africa, to Tanganyika, for example, where natives have

already, by their own efforts, though under European supervision, cleared considerable tracts of hitherto tsetse-ridden country, and been able to settle.

The reforms, indeed, cannot be confined to one part of Africa. The problems being tackled are common to many territories. There must accordingly be some sort of inter-territorial unification, and a start has been made in West Africa by unified technical services and research. Though their forms may differ, poverty and disease are the chief obstacles to advancement in all parts of Africa. The levers required to clear the path are economic and biological rather than political. Scientists have no politics. By starting on the lowest and least controversial levels, the experiments now in progress in West Africa raise up no barriers to their steady extension to other areas. The work being done there can be joined on to similar work elsewhere, irrespective of political boundaries. There opens up a fruitful vista of consultation and collaboration which will benefit all territories.

The Star

6/7/44.

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Nats. Tackle Malan on Havenga Agreement

Much Discussion at Party F 30-Caucus Meeting

(The Friend Parliamentary Correspondent)

CAPE TOWN, Sunday.—When the Nationalist Party caucus met on Tuesday, a number of members tackled Dr Malan on the subject of his agreement with Mr Havenga to shelve interference with the Coloured franchise for a year.

They asked why he entered into the agreement without consulting them and how he reconciled it with the Nationalist Party policy and his own promises to the people.

Nationalists tell me they have a great deal to say on the matter and that discussion will be continued in succeeding caucus meetings until the question is fully thrashed out.

They themselves cannot foresee what the outcome of the discussion will be. At present, the argument inside the caucus is being conducted in a friendly fashion and they say there is little sign of a revolt.

But the fact remains that those who are bent on enforcing political "apartheid" — notably a faction of the Cape Nationalists led by impetuous Mr Eric Louw — have lost the initiative to Mr Havenga, whose part Dr Malan is obliged at present to take.

If they are to recapture that initiative, the only way is to form a separate party or group which can honestly say it is not a party to the Malan-Havenga agreement and offer to support Dr Malan in office only so long as he carries out the policies they desire.

Mr J. G. Strydom, leader of the Transvaal Nationalists, is said to command 80 per cent. of the caucus. He is bitterly disappointed in the turn events have taken. But the Transvaal Nationalists are concerned with the limitation of the Coloured vote as a matter of principle only and not directly; and Mr Strydom, himself a man of high principle, is, I am told, the first to express respect for Mr Havenga's steadfast adherence to his principles.

That is the story of internal turmoil which lies behind the failure of the Nationalists in the Assembly adequately to meet General Smuts's simple charge that the Government cannot govern because it is too divided to carry out the policies it promised the people. They do not know what they can or cannot say, or whether what they say this week will still be true in a month or two's time.

MALAN FAILS

Dr Malan had two things to say on this subject in his reply to General Smuts yesterday. He said "apartheid" was a long-term process anyway, and that there was disagreement between the factions inside the Government about political "apartheid" on method only and not in principle.

This failed to meet two important points: one is that Dr Malan himself promised to deal with the Coloured franchise question this session; the other is that in his speech at Hobhouse, this month, Mr Havenga disclosed a difference in principle as well as in method.

He said then that not only was there to be no interference with entrenched rights by the Government's present small majority, but also that in the process no rights already given should ever be taken away. Neither Dr Malan nor any other Nationalist speaker in the no-confidence debate has yet answered those points squarely.

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Friend

Nat Party

Coupons for Drink

Suggested for the Coloured

DRUNKENNESS among the coloured people, its causes and suggested remedial measures, was the subject of a memorandum submitted by Mr. M. F. Petersen, Bellville, to the first conference of the Coloured People's National Union which opened in the Woodstock Town Hall yesterday, and will be continued to-day.

The coloured population of South Africa numbers about 900,000 persons, or about eight per cent. of the inhabitants, Mr. Petersen said. This section, however, contributed no less than 37 per cent. of the total convictions for drunkenness.

In his view the main causes for this deplorable state of affairs were: (1) The opportunity offered to the coloured of procuring liquor from off-sales departments for off-consumption; and (2) that they were able to obtain liquor direct from wine farmers and wholesale dealers, and (3) the tot system on farms.

Because of the drunken orgies that went on towns and villages were continually confronted with brawls and murders, and the public moved about in fear of being attacked or molested.

SUGGESTIONS

As a means of improving matters Mr. Petersen suggested the introduction of the coupon system.

Moderate drinkers would protest that it was insulting to expect them to apply for a liquor permit or coupon, but he believed that their objection could be overcome. The issuing of coupons could be done through the Department of Social Welfare, the post office or the municipalities.

Mr. Petersen also advocated the establishment of social farms for drink addicts. Short spells of seven days in gaol did these weak-willed persons no good, whereas during a long period on a social farm they would learn farming.

He cited the case of a man sentenced at Bellville to detention in a work colony. There he took up shoemaking and he was now earning a good living.

LICENSING BOARDS

In districts densely populated a central licensing board should be appointed to bring about more uniform restrictions, he suggested.

Coloured persons should, in his opinion, be made members of licensing boards.

After discussion on the memorandum, it was agreed to make representations to the Minister of Justice in the matter, with special reference to the abolition of the tot system on farms.

Cape Times

27/6/45

Coloured Affairs (Drink)

Fretsaw for Coloured Boys' Club

IF you own a fretsaw that you seldom or never use it could be usefully employed at a coloured boys' club that has recently been started at the Service Dining Rooms in Canterbury-street. As you know, the dining-rooms serve cheap nourishing dinners for European and non-European men, women and children who cannot afford to pay more than a penny or a tickey for their meals.

Among the hundreds who go to the dining-rooms are many coloured boys from District Six, and some of the voluntary workers have been deeply concerned at the fact that these boys appear to have nothing to do but roam the streets.

So these workers have started a club where the boys can spend at least some of their time.

The problem is, of course, to keep untrained and undisciplined boys interested and occupied, and a fretsaw would considerably help towards this end. The club organisers would be grateful, I am sure, for any other tools or games to help them in their work.

If you can answer this appeal please get in touch with Mrs. M. J. Currie, 6, Canigou Mansions, Rondebosch (6-2032).

Feeding the Poor

AND, while I am on the subject, please remember that the Service Dining-rooms are always grateful for donations towards their work of feeding the city's poor. In spite of rising costs the price of the meals served remains at a penny and a tickey, and of course overheads have increased considerably.

With winter ahead and the food situation showing no signs of improving, the demands made on the dining-rooms will be heavier than ever in the coming months. Any contribution you can make towards this very good work will be welcome. The address is Service Dining-rooms, 82, Canterbury-street, Cape Town.

Cape Argus

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Coloured Ad.

COLOURED ADVISORY COUNCIL

THE second annual report of the Coloured Advisory Council has recently been released for publication, and it is a document which deserves to be sympathetically studied by all who have a concern for our social problems. The Council was set up rather more than two years ago to assist the Government by its advice in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Coloured community. It is thus entirely an advisory body, but the report makes it clear that its advice is tendered on a wide range of subjects, and that there is little affecting the welfare of the Coloured community with which it does not concern itself. Not every part of the Union is represented on the Council. Some districts with quite considerable Coloured communities, for example, the South-Western Districts with 71,000 Coloured inhabitants, have not hitherto had any representation, but the report announces that it is hoped that representatives from these areas will soon be appointed. It is certainly desirable that the Council should be as representative as possible, in the sense at any rate that no considerable group of Coloured people should be without some person or persons specially charged with the duty of looking after their interests.

A Successful Experiment

The Council, when it was originally appointed, was intended as an experiment. Now the Government has decided that the experiment has justified itself, and that the Council shall continue in being. The decision is one to be welcomed. The report which has just been issued shows that the Council is indeed doing valuable work. The achievement is, however, scanty if it be considered in relation to what needs to be done, but it is impressive enough if it be considered, as surely it should be, in relation to the immense difficulties of its task and the limitations of practical possibility.

The Council has made specific recommendations to the various authorities concerned in a wide range of matters, including health and housing, educational facilities and the conditions of employment for Coloured teachers, the status of Coloured workers in industry, and the legal and political position of the Coloured people. It is true that only in some of the very many matters on which the Council has made representations have its views been accepted and given practical effect, but on a very large number of such matters discussion between the Council and various Government organs is proceeding. And even if the actual progress of reform is slight, it is of great ultimate benefit both to the Coloured community itself and to South Africa as a whole that a leaven of the Coloured population is receiving first-rate training in the investigation of social problems, the devising of practicable reforms, and the difficult arts of political discussion and negotiation.

Attacks on the Council

We hope, however, that the Government will not diminish the value of the Council and rob it of prestige by adopting a dilatory and obstructive attitude to its representations. We note the rather frequent recurrence in the Report of some such phrase as "the matter is at present under consideration by the Government." Such words have ominous associations to those who are accustomed to dealing with Government departments. It would be a great pity—it might, indeed, be disastrous for the development of race relations in South Africa—if too many of the recommendations of the Council were frustrated by their dilatoriness or silent opposition. For the Council encounters strong opposition among the Coloured people themselves. The replies to a widely circulated questionnaire reveal that a large body of Coloured opinion thinks that the results of the Council's establishment have been disappointingly slow, and a minority considers that the establishment of the Council has actually frustrated reforms, and has even led to a deterioration in the position of the Coloured community.

The Chairman of the Council speaks feelingly of the bitterness of the opposition which it has encountered among sections of the Coloured people. That opposition comes, we believe, in the main from political extremists, and it is to some extent artificially fostered by Communist influence. But it is clear that conditions greatly favour the growth of such influences, and that the Council will only command support if it can present a record of solid practical benefits. The present condition of South Africa undoubtedly necessitates a policy of hastening slowly in uplifting the Coloured population, but it is the duty of the Government, in its own interests and in the interests of White South Africa quite as much as of the Coloured people themselves, to find some happy mean between the pace of the hare and the pace of the tortoise in giving effect to its declared policy of amelioration.

Natal Witness
27/12/45

Coloured Aff. (C. A. 2)

Mercury
**VISIT TO HELP
COLOURED** *July 15*

The Coloured Advisory Council, at present meeting in Capetown, has decided that a sub-committee of the Council shall visit East Griqualand to inquire into the rights of the Coloured people in that area.

A lengthy discussion took place on the future action of the Council in relation to the absence of the franchise in the northern provinces. It was argued that the complete absence of any franchise for Coloured people had no basis of equity or reason and was entirely indefensible.

It was resolved to take steps to interest members of Parliament in this matter.—(S.A.P.A.)

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Mercury
5/7/45.

Positive Action Needed to Handle Skolly Gangs

From Mr. GEO. J. GOLDING, J.P.
(Chairman, C.A.C.):

THE most distressing news to break this week was the exploits of the Globe Gang. It was the foremost item of discussion amongst groups of Coloured persons throughout the Cape Peninsula, and it is a general feeling that drastic action must be taken by the Coloured people themselves and by the authorities to curb the dangerous trend which the activities of the gangs have taken.

The South African Police regard accounts of terrorism by the gang as more imagination than actual fact. While there is much to be said for the technique of minimising, and even ignoring, the so-called bravado of the gang, nevertheless the impression is gaining ground that the police are less concerned than would be the case if European persons were the victims.

Further, whenever allegations of brutal assault on the part of the gangs have brought convictions in the courts, the sentences have almost always been lenient, with the result that it is a common occurrence to hear the convicted perpetrators of assaults say, on going down to the cells from the dock: "That's a small smack".

In addition, the public has been lulled into a false sense of security regarding the magnitude of this menace by reports in the Press every now and then of a gang having been broken up by the arrest of such and such persons. But the evil in our midst shows no signs of being broken up, for no sooner is one person locked up than some other, more dastardly crime is committed by other gang leaders and their followers.

The Coloured population of the Cape Peninsula is justified, therefore, in demanding that something tangible and drastic be undertaken by the law.

There has been talk in the past of sublimating this so-called abounding energy and spirit of bravado of the gangs and the police have also shown a tremendous amount of enthusiasm in encouraging the young men to take part in the noble arts of boxing, wrestling and weight lifting. It stands to reason that it would make the task of the police easier if pick handles, daggers and lead pipes were replaced by padded gloves. But mere enthusiasm for the scheme will not succeed in obliterating the evil and macabre dealings of the gangs, for the persons who swarm and swoop upon helpless men and women and leave them injured and dying, are not interested in the manly act of defence or in cultivating the body beautiful. The only language they understand and respect is brute force, and the sooner the problem is tackled from this point of view the nearer we shall be to eradicating it from our midst.

As far as the Coloured people themselves are concerned, the opinion expressed and quoted by the local daily Press that unless something positive is done to protect the lives and property of law-abiding citizens, then the people themselves will take action, is endorsed. The time has arrived for a Moses to arrive, not to lead us into another land, but to restore peace and protection in our midst.

Coloured Affairs (Skolly gangs)

SUCCESS OF COLOURED COUNCIL

From Our Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Tuesday. — The Coloured Advisory Council has vindicated itself and "has come to stay," said Mr. H. G. Lawrence, Minister of Social Welfare, when he opened the council's 12th meeting to-day. The council membership, originally planned for seven, was now 24, with one more to be appointed, he said. This was because a greater aggregation of coloured areas and a wider range of coloured interests were now represented.

He paid a tribute to Dr. F. H. Gow for his pilotship of the council, "During all the heat, antagonism and extremism of its opponents." Mr. G. J. Golding, who succeeded Dr. Gow had also ably carried the banner of the council as a live instrument in the service of the coloured people.

UNPARALLELED WORK

The Institute of Race Relations had reported on the council's work as "unparalleled in the history of the coloured people," and as stemming the process which had dragged them economically backwards.

The Departments of Demobilisation and Labour were exploring opportunities and providing instruction for non-European ex-volunteers in the engineering, building, motor and other industries. The police force now provided a real opportunity of decent living, service and advancement for the coloured man. The Prime Minister had issued instructions to all Government Departments to submit periodical reports on the numbers of non-Europeans taken into the public service. It was felt that the coloured people had a right to a part in the running of their own country.

Stow

Non-European Progress

Addressing a conference of the Coloured Ex-Servicemen's Legion of the B.E.S.L., the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Gearing, deplored "the unnecessarily aggressive" tone of some of the phrases used in their annual report. References to "oppressions" should have been omitted, he thought, in view of the fact that 90 per cent. of the Legion's demands had been satisfied. To speak of satisfaction and oppression in one breath was, Mr Gearing felt, a contradiction in terms. Other South Africans who, to say the least, bear no ill-will towards the non-European—and the Mayor of Cape Town, for one, was generous in his praise of the Coloured ex-soldier—have often noted a similar inconsistency in the approach by individuals and organisations to the problems of non-European development. There is a tendency to slur over the positive achievements by non-Europeans, even within the imperfect setting of the present South African conditions, and at the same time to over-emphasise the causes of non-European discontent. No one who sees the South African scene steadily, and sees it whole, can doubt that the non-European leaders must be conscious of wrongs and discriminations which they are constantly seeking to remove. But just as it would be unnatural to expect non-Europeans to refrain from using every legitimate means of improving their lot, so it is unfair of the more responsible non-Europeans, whether Coloured or Native, to ignore the advances made in recent years and the possibilities they hold for the future.

FORWARD STEP

The Coloured Advisory Council, like the Coloured Ex-Servicemen's Legion, may be taken as an example to show that the South African record, however much it may leave to be desired in some directions, is by no means one of unrelieved failure in the field of non-European progress. The members of the Council, who sat in Cape Town this week, had a good many faults to find with the Government's acts of omission and commission on questions affecting the Coloured population. But they also heard that there had been a decided improvement in the opportunities for employment and economic betterment offered to Coloured men and women by the State. More Coloured persons, it was pointed out, were enabled in recent years to serve their own people in suitable positions without jeopardising the security and susceptibilities of other racial groups. While such achievements as these may seem modest enough to men who are impatient with the present rate of political and economic advancement of the non-European, they represent a distinct forward step. They are certainly the reverse of that bogey of "oppression" which is part of the stock-in-trade of unthinking or mischievous propagandists. The Coloured Advisory Council itself, after several years of systematic working, is an illustration of constructive development in non-European political activity. It is an answer to those who originally opposed its establishment tooth-and-nail; and it should be an encouragement to responsible Europeans and non-Europeans who would like to see the successful evolution of the Natives Representative Council into an instrument of Native progress.

LIVING PROVIDED BY SHEBEENS

Commission on Wine Deliveries Earned by Coloureds

(From Our Own Parliamentary Correspondent)

CAPE TOWN, Sunday.

Ninety shebeens in East London provide a living for a large proportion of the city's Coloured community. They pay a commission of one shilling on every bottle of wine delivered to them and because of the scarcity of suitable employment open to Coloureds they are doing good business.

This state of affairs is revealed in the annual report of the Coloured Advisory Council for the year ended March 31, 1947, which was tabled in the House of Assembly. The report recommends that in order to combat the shebeen menace all restrictions on bars at East London should be removed and the bars as a consequence be allowed to remain open for longer hours.

Those of the city's Coloured community who supply shebeens can earn 17s. a day in this fashion, the report reveals. "There are 17 bottle stores which provide an income of 17s. a day to the 'mailer' as people so engaged are called," says the report. "This lack of employment, which is not the fault of the Coloured people, is demoralising them. Europeans are used for skilled and semi-skilled work, while Natives are employed as unskilled labourers."

That section of the Coloured Advisory Council's report dealing with East London, originates from the Coloured Primary School, Bedford, and is presented by Mr. H. C. A. Cloete.

The report says that the main problems of the city's 4,963 Coloured people are housing, employment, the shebeen menace and lack of recreational facilities. Reference is made to the Parkside sub-economic housing scheme, the Gompo Institute (a place of safety and detention for Native, Coloured and Indian children) and to the proposed provision of a new school at Parkside.

CONFINEMENT CASES

"Confinement cases at the hospital are kept for three or four days after the birth and are then sent home. No notice is given to relatives that the patients will be discharged, with the result that mothers with babies four days old often find themselves tramping about two to three miles home in a state of exhaustion. This treatment on the part of the hospital authorities is strongly resented by the Coloured community." The provision of conveyance by the Hospital for mothers, or, alternatively, that such patients do not leave until contact has been made with their relatives is recommended.

Among other recommendations made in the report are the provision of better recreational facilities, a bus service to Parkside, greater employment by the Municipality of Coloureds for unskilled work in the township, that Coloured people be allowed trading rights in the township, that at least 200 more cottages be erected at Parkside, that Government departments be asked to make available more employment for Coloureds, that Frere Hospital accommodation for Coloureds be extended, and that an investigation be carried out in the fishing industry with a view to improving conditions of service.

LOCATION AT "KING"

"It is not uncommon to see Coloured people crossing the road to the Native location, where they pay exorbitant prices for poison such as kirie skofaan, Barberton and ngati, a concoction mixed with bluestone," says the report, referring to location conditions in the King William's Town area. The report says that no liquor is allowed into the Leightonville location, which is administered under the Native Urban Areas Act, and that the Coloured people are being degraded in having to go to the Native location hard by in search of "poison."

The report deplores the action of the "King" Municipality in placing the Coloured sub-economic housing scheme at Leightonville (where 750 Coloureds live) and recommends that Leightonville be deproclaimed and declared a Coloured township. The report indicates that Coloured people living there are perturbed at the failure of the authorities to discriminate between themselves and Natives. Among the recommendations made in regard to King William's Town are that 50 building plats should be made available for sale to Coloureds at a nominal fee in order to encourage house ownership, that at least another 100 sub-economic houses be built, that a clinic, a creche, a nursery school and a play centre be provided and that a Coloured ward be provided at the hospital.

The report records a visit to Gillams Drift, near King William's Town, where a community of one European family and 14 Coloured families live. Among the recommendations made for the Gillam's Drift settlement are that the King William's Town Municipality provide water for the area by means of piping, that property owners be allowed to keep four head of cattle instead of two each—the number had been reduced from four to two by the Commonage Ranger, it is stated—and that a public telephone be installed.

Referring to Breidbach — where 60 families live — the report mentions among other things that when people there wish to visit graves in the cemetery they have to walk three miles to the European ranger's home to obtain the cemetery key. Among the recommendations made in regard to Breidbach are that the pound be situated within the village, that the cemetery key be made more easily accessible to the residents, that water pipes be laid from King William's Town, that a public telephone be installed and that arrangements be made for the District Surgeon at King William's Town to visit Breidbach once a month.

Daily Dispatch

GOLDING THREATENS AN APPEAL TO UNO

Entrenched Rights of the Coloured People UNION "FACING A CRISIS"

"If the Government ride roughshod over our feelings, and deprive us, for no sound reason, of our entrenched rights, we shall have no other course but to appeal to the United Nations Organisation," said Mr. G. J. Golding, chairman of the Coloured Advisory Council and president of the Coloured People's National Union, to-day.

"In addition," he said, "we shall have to close our ranks and join hands with our fellow South Africans, in a struggle to free ourselves from the yoke of oppression and the stigma of being segregated."

"In the past we felt that the Government of the day could solve our problems and encourage our development to the fullest extent desirable. To-day, however, we are forced to seek assistance in the outside world."

Mr. Golding was speaking at Crawford, at a Dutch Reformed Church bazaar which he opened.

"The action of the Government in enforcing segregation on the trains and their statements

on the line of action they will follow in dealing with the franchise privileges of the Indians, Africans and Coloured people, indicate that they are suffering from a fear complex, and they are inducing in their people a feeling of insecurity," he said. "The

problem uppermost in the minds of the Coloured people to-day is the threat of the unholy political policy of apartheid.

"South Africa is facing a crisis at present which is even more serious than that which it faced in September, 1939.

"The Government of the day appear to be intent on destroying those small rights enjoyed by the Coloured people and, while the Government have the legal right to do so, I am sure that there will be repercussions, the results of which will not be in the interests of the country as a whole.

"We, the Coloured people, together with the other non-European groups, are deriving benefit from this show of cowardice on the part of the Government. It has strengthened our morale, and will continue to do so, to know that our potentialities are so great that we have to be oppressed and kept from developing to our fullest extent."

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH

The fact that segregation was introduced on the Cape suburban trains without previous discussion with responsible Coloured persons indicated to what extent the Government were afraid to face enlightened and advanced Coloured opinion on the matter.

Various authorities had been quoted as sanctioning "this vicious policy, not the least of which was the word of God," continued Mr. Golding.

"Men of high standing in the church, particularly the Dutch Reformed Church, have said that Christianity permits the practice of segregation. For that reason the Dutch Reformed Church has come in for much

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

Coloured Affairs

So Lyk Apartheid

DIT is 'n bekende verskynsel dat sekere groepe wat voorgee om vriende van die werkers te wees, in werklikheid hul grootste vyande is. Net soos die Kommuniste in Frankryk en ander Europese lande alles doen om die herstel van die nywerhede en dus van die werknemers daarin te verhinder, is die Kommuniste in Suid-Afrika en hul meelopers besig om die beste belange van die werksmense teë te werk. So 'n meeloper-groep is die A.P.O. Hierdie self-betitelde „African People's Organization” het oor die naweek 'n vergadering van Kleurlinge in Johannesburg, wat belê was om apartheid te steun, verongeluk. Dieselfde Kommunistiese meelopers het altoos die mond vol oor demokratiese regte, die vrye woord en so meer; maar sodra iemand nie na hulle pype wil dans nie, word hy doodgeskreeu. Hul vryheidspraatjies bedoel alleen vryheid vir hulself en verdrukking vir alle andersdenkendes.

Die A.P.O. probeer om homself as 'n vriend van die Kleurlinge voor te doen, deur te skreeu dat apartheid slawerny beteken. Op dieselfde dag toe dit gebeur het, het dr. Dönges in Port Elizabeth as Minister van Poswese die eerste Kleurling-poskantoor in Suid-Afrika geopen. Die kantoor het geheel en al 'n nie-blanke personeel. Vir die eerste maal kon dus 'n Kleurling opklim tot posmeester; sy klerke is Kleurlinge

sowel as die bodes. Dit is apartheid. So maak apartheid deure oop wat tot nou toe vir ons nie-blanke bevolking gesluit was.

Volgens die Kommuniste, die A.P.O. en die res van die anti-apartheid-blok moet daardie toe deure gesluit bly. Volgens hulle is daardie gekleurde posmeester 'n slaaf; al die gekleurde klerke en posbodes wat onder hom werk, is eweneens slawe! As apartheid slawerny is, dan moet al daardie bruinmense uit die poskantoor in Port Elizabeth uitgeskop en weer deur witmense vervang word. Dan is die bruinmense mos weer vry, volgens die A.P.O.; maar waar moet daardie gelukkige vrymense dan heen? Die A.P.O. sê dat apartheid verkeerd is; en dan is die aparte voorstad wat vir hulle gebou is, naamlik Schauderville, waar die Kleurling-poskantoor spesiaal vir hulle opgerig is omdat hulle daar apart kan wees, ook verkeerd. Dan moet Schauderville, met poskantoor en al, afgebreek word.

Dit is wat die valse vriende van die Kleurling, met hul stories van slawerny, eintlik wil hê. Die Kleurling mag nie sy eie woonwyke, met sy eie kantore en eie beamptes, vir sy eie mense kry nie; want dan kan die agitators nie meer skreeu nie. Die denkende Kleurling begin daarenteen al hoe meer insien dat sy vooruitgang geleë is in die verkryging van sy eie, aparte instellinge op elke gebied. Want elke volk kan alleen opgebou word deur homself.

Burger.

DINK ASB. 'N BIETJIE

MAJ. Piet van der Byl, gewese Minister van Naturelle-sake, het nooit uitgeblink vanweë sy diepe gedagtes, vaste beleid of politieke invloed nie. Noudat Bredasdorp hom huistoe gestuur het, sien hy egter nog nie kans om hom terug te trek uit die politieke terrein waar hy so nutteloos rondgedwaal het nie. Hy neem dit op hom om kritiek op die H.N.P. uit te oefen, maar of sonder om die betrokke beleidstellings te verstaan of deur aan te val wat hy moet weet nie H.N.P.-beleid is nie.

Nadat dit in die H.N.P.-pers gelees kon word, nadat die betrokke Minister sy standpunt baie duidelik toegelig het en nadat ook van kerksweë meegehelp is om enige moontlike misverstand te verwyder, kom hy met volkome onjuiste bewerings soos die volgende. „Nadat hulle uit die blanke gebiede uitgedryf is, sal nie toegelaat word dat hulle (naturelle) opgelei word om in hul eie reserwes bo die peil van ongeskoolde arbeiders te styg nie.” Hy herhaal dit later weer en sê duideliker nog dat die Nasionaliste se beleid is dat 'n naturel nie toegelaat sal word om geskool te word nie „selfs in sy eie gebied en om net naturelle-belange te dien.” Maj. Van der Byl moet weet dat hy net die teenoorgestelde beweer van wat die H.N.P. self as sy beleid aangee. Apartheid moet juis meebring dat die naturel opgelei sal word om sy eie mense in sy eie gebiede te dien. Of dit nou gebrek aan insig of kennis of 'n begeerte om te mislei is wat sulke bewerings veroorsaak — hulle bly ewe onbillik.

Ook is sy stelling verkeerd dat by gebrek aan naturelle-vakmanne naturelle-behuising sal agterbly en te duur word weens die gebruik van blanke vakmanne. Dit is tog welbekend dat die oplossing vir die behuisings-tekort van naturelle nie bestaan uit die gebruik van die gewone boumetodes nie. Grootskaalse aanbod met masjinaler hulpmiddels, nuwe materiale en massaproduksiemetodes sal moet uithelp. Daar sal wel deeglik gebruik gemaak word van groot getalle ongeskoolde en halfgeskoolde nie-blanke handlangers onder 'n paar blanke boumeesters en tegnisi wat die naturelle in elk geval nie sou kan vervang het nie, en wie se lone geen invloed van belang op die koste van elke eenheid sal uitoefen nie. Hierdie mense kan gerus ophou veg teen rookskerms.

Luiderstem

Coloureds Eager to Begin Training

R 12/6

THE following telegram has been sent to General Smuts by Mr. Abe Desmore, chairman of the Cape Corps Association: "As you are aware the loyalty of the coloured people is absolute and entire. From this source you have at your command tried fighting material. The Union may soon require all its available man power in the fighting line. Therefore, it is felt that the training of the Cape Corps as combatants should begin at once to enable the coloured people to take full part in the defence and maintenance of the Union and the Empire," states SAPA.

COMMUNITY'S DIFFICULTIES

The difficulties facing the coloured community in Johannesburg are the subject of a special report prepared by Mr. D. N. Murray, acting director of the municipal department of Social Welfare, submitted to a meeting of the General Purposes Committee of Johannesburg City Council yesterday afternoon.

Together with this report another was submitted to the committee, prepared jointly by the City Engineer, the Medical Officer of Health, the manager of the Native Affairs Department, and Mr. Murray, in which it is recommended that the Government be asked to establish a coloured labour battalion of about 1,000.

Mr. Murray's report deals with the economic and social conditions of the Cape Coloured in Johannesburg.

Although sufficient channels of em-

ployment are open to the coloured people there seems to be a bias against them on the part of employers, states Mr. Murray, which is based on the fear of being "swamped out" by the native and coloured.

The coloured people believe that if the Government and the municipalities departed from their policy of promoting "civilised labour" and employed coloureds, industries would follow suit. This was recommended by the commission of inquiry into the coloured people of the Union in 1937.

After pointing out that there is no differentiation in wages in industry as between the European and coloured, Mr. Murray states that in practice preference is given to the European.

Distress among coloured people is acute through unemployment caused by the war. They are the first to be paid off in times of depression, the sources of assistance are limited, welfare services are inadequate, and the avenue of military employment is not open to them.

Representations were made by the Divisional Inspector of Labour in February, 1939, recommending the formation of a coloured service battalion, and to date 1,390 men have registered for national service, but nothing has been done to utilise their services.

At the Johannesburg Labour Bureau 1,200 are registered as unemployed, but it is known that many have not registered.

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R.D.M. 12/6/40.

NON-EUROPEANS' VOTING RIGHTS CITIZENS' RALLY TO BE HELD

A CITIZENS' rally under the auspices of the Civil Rights Action Committee is to be held in the City Hall, Cape Town, at 8.15 p.m. on September 14 to discuss non-European parliamentary representation.

The purpose of the rally, states the Committee, is to demonstrate to the Government that a large and informed section of public opinion is determined to resist any attacks on the rights of the non-European citizens of South Africa. Speakers at the rally will include Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, M.P., Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger, M.P., Mr. Leo Marquard, Mr. G. E. Williamson and Professor W. H. Hutt.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Action Committee says:

"Grave disquiet has been caused by recent pronouncements in the House of Assembly. These pronouncements show that the Government intends to subvert the principles of the South African Constitution and in particular, to deprive the non-Europeans of the few franchise rights which they at present enjoy.

"On the one hand, we respect the long tradition of harmonious co-operation between Europeans and non-Europeans in the Cape Province. We consider that the serious tensions which at present exist in relations between Europeans and non-Europeans have not been created by this tradition.

"On the contrary, they have been created in part by economic pressures similar to those prevalent throughout the modern world, and in part by fears on the part of non-Europeans that the tradition is being abandoned. In the future, as in the past, Europeans should continue to enlist the co-operation of the various groups in our multi-racial society. This is the only policy which is just. It is also the only policy which is wise and can reasonably be expected to bear fruit in racial peace and prosperity.

"IRREPARABLE HARM"

"On the other hand, we believe that if the plans recently enunciated in the House of Assembly are put into practice, irreparable harm will be caused to all South Africans. We are informed that the objects of the plans are to preserve 'White civilization' and to ensure the mastery of Europeans over non-Europeans.

"But no civilization can flourish on the foundations of increasing oppression, friction, and unrest which will inevitably result from the withdrawal and whittling down of the rights of citizenship of non-Europeans. If this course is followed existing fears will have been justified and existing tensions exacerbated.

"South Africa will then be led inexorably to ever-increasing intolerance and oppression until, sooner or later, Western civilization will collapse here under unbearable strains."

The statement is signed by the Rt. Rev. S. W. Lavis (Coadjutor Bishop of Cape Town), Mrs. W. F. Grant, Dr. Sheila van der Horst, Mr. G. E. Williamson, Mr. L. Marquard, the Rev. H. G. Leverton and Mr. A. Jenner.

Meanwhile, the non-Europeans

of the Cape are already divided among themselves as to the best way of combating *apartheid* on suburban trains.

The Trains Apartheid Resistance Committee, supported by officials of the African Peoples' Organization, of the Communist Party of South Africa and of the non-Europeans' Unity Committee, plans to fill the "Europeans Only" coaches with non-European volunteers who are willing to risk the consequences.

The Coloured Advisory Council, however, through its chairman, Mr. G. J. Golding, calls for a week of prayer and rigid observance of the regulations as they now stand.

The latest copy of *The Sun*, the newspaper of the Coloured People's National Union—of which Mr. Golding is president—devotes most of its front page to what it calls "A Timely Warning", and recalls the riots of 1938, when police clashed with demonstrators against the Government's segregation plans.

The present crisis, it says, will not be solved by organized disobedience of the laws.

MASS MEETING

The article, which was written before the mass meeting took place last Sunday, makes the following reference to it:

"Speeches will be made, resolutions passed and collections taken. All respect for the sacredness of the Sabbath will be forgotten and the minds of the people will be inflamed and they will be made to feel frustrated and more bitter towards their fellow men. The result will be a setback for the Coloured people and no gain at all."

Nearly £200 was collected at the meeting, and a resolution was passed expressing the meeting's determination to make the *apartheid* regulations unworkable by means of organized resistance.

No incidents were reported on the suburban trains yesterday, although it is understood that members of the railway staff have been warned to expect trouble later in the week.

Mr. Ben Kies, a member of the Trains Apartheid Resistance Committee, has denied the report in the *Cape Times* yesterday that he pleaded with the non-Europeans on the station on Sunday afternoon to go home quietly in their own coaches. It was a case of mistaken identity.

Mr. P. O. Sauer (Minister of Transport) conferred yesterday with departmental heads of the S.A.R., but declined to make a statement on the action he would take against organized resisters of *apartheid*.

If parliamentary business allows, he will fly to East London to-day for the opening of the Afrikaanse Taal en Kultuurvereniging conference, and it is expected that he will discuss train *apartheid* and measures to be taken in the enforcement of it in his opening speech.

Cape Times

Coloured Affairs

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REEL 28B

- 2:Z14/1 Africa X-Ray Report. Johannesburg: Investors Intelligence (Pty.) Ltd., Feb., June, July, 1955; Dec., 1956; Apr., May, 1957. [6 issues.]
- 2:Z14/2 African Liberator, The. Johannesburg: African Emancipation League, Oct., 1933; May, 1937. [2 issues.]
- 2:Z14/3 Call, The. Durban: Proprietors of The Call, Apr., May, 1940; May, 1955. [3 issues.]
- 2:Z14/4 Citizen, The. Claremont: Western Province Press Association, Oct. 7, 1957. [1 issue.]
- 2:Z14/5 Democrat, The. Johannesburg: The Democrat Committee, Jan., 1947; Jan., 1948. [2 issues.]
- 2:Z14/6 Isizwe. Port Elizabeth: Isizwe Editorial Board, Oct., Dec., 1955; Jan., Mar., 1956. [5 issues. One issue not dated.]
- 2:Z14/7 Liberation. Johannesburg: Proprietor of Liberation, No. 1-15 (Feb., 1953-Dec., 1955), No. 17-27 (Mar., 1956-Sept., 1957), No. 29, 30 (Feb., Mar., 1958), No. 32 (Aug., 1958), No. 36-39 (May-Dec., 1959). [33 issues.]
- 2:Z14/8 Mafube. Johannesburg: "African Nationalists," May, 1961. [1 issue.]
- 2:Z14/9 New Youth. Transvaal Indian Youth Congress?, May, 1955. [1 issue.]
- 2:Z14/10 R.S.A. World. Pretoria: J. E. Holloway. [Five of seven issues for 1965 and the first issue for 1966 are shown.]
- 2:Z14/11 Youth Forum. Transvaal Indian Youth Congress. [The first issue for 1951.]

21:BC1 Cape Province Native Congress

- :30/1 "Resolution. Moved at conclusion of presidential address of 1921." Annual Convention of the Cape Province Native Congress, 1921. 1 l.
- :30/2 "'The evil nature of the colour bar.' Presidential address delivered by the Rev. Z. R. Mahabane before the Annual Convention of the C.P. Native Congress held at Queenstown, C.P., May 18th, 1922." 15 p.
- :30/3 "'The colour bar in South Africa.' Three presidential addresses by Rev. Z. R. Mahabane, President, Cape Province Native Congress." Lovedale Institution Press, 2 p. [The foreward is the only portion of this publication shown.]

Collection Number: AD1715

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (SAIRR), 1892-1974

PUBLISHER:

Collection Funder:- Atlantic Philanthropies Foundation

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

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