A Emergence of a Great Nation

ONE of the hardest of the facts more than from one penny to one first industrial nation.

which stick in the throats of penny and a quarter per day,

Now Britain began the little Strijdoms and Louws is that the whole world recognises India as a great, progressive and important power. South African Nationalists, who think of Indian Premier Nehru's sister as "only a KOELIEMEID," and who regard Indians as not fit to sit on the same bus-seat as whites, find it hard to accept that it is the Indians whom the rest of the world consider civilised, while the chosen VOLK (who are of course really no worse than other people) are reviled and ridiculed as a nasty

India's rise from a shackled colony, a piece of British property, with no say in its own affairs, to a world power which has swung the balance decisively against the war forces and made the spirit of the Bandung Asia-Africa conference possible, is a " sstory which should be known to every South African—for it is a story full of lessons for those of

World Stage by Spectator

us who look forward to the day when by our efforts we too will win independence and freedom for the people of our land.

In INDIA TODAY AND TO-MORROW, published at 12/6 by Lawrence & Wishart, London, this month, R. Palme Dutt has traced that history from the British conquest to the Bandung conference.

A Wealthy Country

When the British arrived they found what seemed to them an enormously wealthy country. In 1757 Clive described Murshidabad, the old capital of Bengal to be "as extensive, populous and rich as the city of London." Allowing for exaggeration there is no doubt that there was a general prosperity among the village people of India that was to be in striking contrast with the depths of poverty to which these same villages were to be reduced by famine British civilisation.

In his column syndicated in the South African press, Don Iddon painted a horrifying picture recently of India's poverty "since Britain left." It is one of the most hypocritical of the claims of the imperialists that they brought wealth and development. The facts show the opposite. They brought starvation and they prevented the industrial development of the country.

"Beyond controversy," Dutt shows, "is the high industrial development of India, relative to the contemporary world standards, before British rule."

This fact was recognised by the Govt. Indian Industrial Commission of 1918. An earlier commission had observed that before the British rule iron and steel production had already reached a high degree of development. The material conditions for the advance to modern industry were present. Far from accelerating that advance the British strangled it at birth.

Abundant Resources

India possesses abundant mineral wealth, enormous potentialities for the harnessing of water power for electrification—but through the centuries of British rule India's capacity for industry was

that on the eve of the last war capital which built Britain's great the accuracy of the Chinese ing clearly reveal that the City owners who were expropriated from The Administrator is considering the average Indian was earning no factories and made her the world's leader's prediction.

penny and a quarter per day, Now Britain began to produce ing but deteriorating.

India's first five-year plan, published in 1951, actually set the initial aim of the people to do no more than restore the position to the level before the war.

Dutt tells graphically how Britain impoverished India. First there was the straightforward plunder of the British East India Company from the 16th century. At this stage there was no question of a hunt for a market for British goods—the whole aim was to obtain Indian products (especially spices, cotton goods and silk goods) which found a ready market in Europe at a huge profit.

Pre-capitalist Britain had no finished products to offer in exchange for these goods, she was still too weak to take them by force, so she had no alternative but the unpleasant one of paying

for them with gold and silver. From the beginning the chief preoccupation of the British was to devise ways of getting the goods without having to part with the

It was true that the gold and other precious metals were obtained for nothing by robbing the Africans, who unlike the Indians were not so powerfully organised as to be able to resist British gunpower-but the East India Company wanted to rob the Indians as well as the Africans.

Gradually the East India Company consolidated its position in India until it was so strong that it was able to fix its own prices for the goods it bought. In the threeyear period 1766-68 the Governor's own figures showed that over £6 million worth of goods had been shipped to Britain and

only £624,375 paid. In 1769 a company official reported to the Company: "This fine country, which flourished under the most despotic and arbitrary Government, is verging towards its ruin while the English have really so great a share in the administration."

The plunder of the people led to famine. Until the British came mass starvation had been unknown. But in 1770 one-third of the people died of starvation. Nor did this give the British pause. The plunder continued and in-

Warren Hastings records in

"Notwithstanding the loss of at least one-third of the inhabitants cultivation, the net collections of the year 1771 exceeded even those of 1768

It was naturally to be

On a moment longer without being driven out ignominiously—her Mall, and R. I. Arenstein.

1943 the Administrator approved a longer without being driven out ignominiously—her Mall, and R. I. Arenstein. with the other consequences of so great a calamity. That it did not tain with great advantages. was owing to its being violently

kept up to its former standard." And the result, in a country which had once had model irrigation canals and organised cultivation—was recorded in these words by the Governor-General, Lord tion: Cornwallis in 1789:

is now a jungle inhabited only by

Industrial Revolution

dia made it possible for Britain one, and the part which his great for the building of an Indian Hous- Indians has been built, although allowed to develop on their own. to provide the capital which was country is playing in the world ing Scheme, but the facts pre- large tracts of land are available. To these arguments, the City essential for her industrial revo- struggle against colonialism and sented by the memorandum of the Official British statistics show lution. From India came the for peace is striking evidence of Co-Ordinating Committee on Hous- so far expropriated? The Indian satisfactory replies.

while post-war figures showed a flood of goods. For those goods that the position was not improv- she had to find markets. It became necessary to transform India from a country which supplied Britain's merchants with huge quantities of cheap cotton goods, into a country which was forced to import from Britain the expensive cotton goods made there.

India's economy had to be turned upside down. Huge taxes were imposed on the import of Indian cotton into Britain, so that Indian cotton could not compete with the British product. On the other hand there was no tax at all on the import of British cotton goods into India, and when the goods began to cascade from the huge mechanical looms, the Indian hand-looms were unable to compete even in India. The great cotton goods industry of India

Exploitation

In the space of a few short years India was transformed from a balanced country of combined agriculture and industry into an agricultural colony. The huge overpopulation of the farms was to lead to famine after famine.

With the 20th century and the era of modern imperialism the exploitation of India increased with giant strides. "In the modern period, during the two decades before the second world war, it is estimated that the total annual tribute from India to England was in the neighbourhood of £135 million to £150 million, Dutt declares.

False Claim

British writers claim that whatever else may be said, imperialism did at least lead to advancing industrialisation and economic de-

Dutt shows that this claim is false. India's industrial development would have been far more rapid but for the fact that she had to fight all the way against the efforts of British imperialism to prevent it. India had to fight for her industrial advances.

Independence Struggle

Dutt traces the enlightening story of the struggle of the Indian people for independence—the rise of the national movement, the role of the Communist Party in mobilising the workers and peasants, the rise of the working class and the ultimate expulsion of the

He lays bare the hollow British bluff that Attlee gave India her independence voluntarily and shows how Britain held on until membe s of the residents Co-Ordi- land. she knew that she could not hold nating Committee on Housing, Mr.

people's democratic family; that the area, prohibiting improvements dustrial sites. actionary era in the history of new homes.

Nehru has already declared memorandum, expropriation of In- space for the housing scheme. | loans to build their own houses and |that India's road is the Socialist dian properties and land is essential Since 1943 not a single house for the Indian people should be Council is unjustly attempting to land sold to the Oil Refinery were the objections and proposals.

Congress in Durban recently. The picture above shows Mr. Alan Paton, of the Liberal Party, addressing the conference. Others on the platform are, from the left, Mr. G. Hurbans, Vice-President of the N.I.C.; Mr. Leo Lovell, Labour M.P., who opened the conference; Mr. E. Swales, representing the Coloured community; and Mr. V. Lawrence, veteran Congress leader from the time when Mahatma Gandhi was in the leadership of Congress in South Africa. The picture on the right shows a portion of the huge crowd in the conference

Deputation To Natal

Administrator

DURBAN.—Last week a deputation representing the Indian

The deputation consisted of gain possession of Indian-owned

THE STORY

people of Merebank-Wentworth met the Administrator of Natal to

endeavour to stop the City Council from taking possession of Indian-

owned properties and land in that area.

resolution to set up a vigi-

lance committee to safeguard the

people's homes and rights against

the Group Areas Act was una-

nimously adopted by the 191

delegates from 63 organisations

who attended the all-in confer-

ence called by the Natal Indian



BID TO HALT EXPROPRIATION

was scarcely sufficient to establish

them elsewhere, apart from the vir-

tual impossibility of finding land elsewhere. But their land was sold

erning authorities.

"No Pension Unless You Show Your Pass Book"

New Intimidation of Winburg Women

JOHANNESBURG.—There seem to be no lengths to which this Government will not go to try to force African people to do Dr. Verwoerd's will. In Winburg, where women have been carrying on a bold struggle against the extension of pass laws to them, old women who went to claim their monthly old-age pensions were ordered to produce their pass books before they could draw their pensions. This happened on May 8. Some women, unable to produce the reference book, have not received their pensions.

o carry on with the issue of books jury to property.

Women from Senekal, on the other hand, as well as from Theunissen have been travelling long miles to Winburg to listen to the trial of the men and women arrested ollowing the pass-burning episode

n Winburg on April 9. The courtroom in Winburg is

There have been victories.

Of the three women first sentenced to terms of three and four months imprisonment immediately after the pass-burning, all have now been released from prison following automatic review of their cases by the Supreme Court which set aside their convictions and sentences. All three were undefended at their trials. The latest to be released is Mrs. Evelyn Tsimile who was in prison from April 12 till May when her conviction was set aside.

OF INDIAN PROPERTIES African Women At World Council

to the Oil Refinery with many thousands of pounds profit to the Delegates representing the wo- of African unions and for the total City Council. And even though pro- men of 46 countries—including 22 prohibition of strikes by African fits which accrued in this way must countries of Asia and Africa— workers. be used for Indian housing, it gathered here last week for the five- "Such statements," says SACTU, means, in effect, that indirectly the day meeting of the Council of the "are to be expected from Governimpoverished Indian community is Women's International Democratic ment sources! being made to pay for Indian hous- Federation, of which the South ing schemes of which the properties African Democratic Women's Fedeand land will belong to the gov- ration is a member.

of 1768... It was naturally to be weakened army powerless against | Memoranda submitted by the plan for a "Grand Housing" | Because of the manner in which | leukemia resulting from her medical they understood what trade unionexpected that the diminution of the great might of the Indian deputation to the Administrator Scheme for Indians at Merebank- the City Council has been handling and scientific research work with ism meant. The same applies to all the revenue should have kept pace people—and then got out on terms | showed how the application of the | Wentworth. What has happened to | the matter, and the fear that its | radio-active material. "She has left | workers. which divided India and left Bri- Group Areas and Housing Acts had this "Grand Housing" Scheme? objective is to use the proposed to all women, rich or poor, black, "Mr. Mentz conspicuously omits

of the Chinese people's revolu- city Council has tried to expropri- aside for a sewerage plant; a further doubt that there was no need to astic applause with the arrival, after Act, unworkable. Mr. Mentz ne- schools are taking orders from Dr. on:

"Like free China, a free India

"Like free China, a free "I may safely assert that onethird of the Company's territory

will one day emerge in the world also stopped the development of mended by the authorities for in
Merebank-Wentworth or other Union of Nigerian Women and sions been a stumbling block in the areas where there is enough land Vice-President of W.I.D.F. Among settling of disputes, and has cost day will end the imperialist relying idle and where there are no lying idle and ly maining Indian property-owners people to uproot. Alternatively, In- Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal and pounds. According to the City Council must be expropriated to provide the dian owners should be granted the Gold Coast.

> Send a Donation to NEW AGE

It is pressure like this which has arrested for robbery, theft, and intimidated the great majority of impersonating the police; Mr. gave evidence for the Crown of the

nately malicious injury of property, passes. was last week converted into a prestill crowded out as the cases drag tion will continue on May 21. Both Mrs. Susan Deseni is to be tried on

Among them were two who, when called into the witness box, told the magistrate they had never had reference books issued to them. When

given evidence of the incidents on

they had told the police that, they were threatened with being locked ip and assaulted. One or two others said they had given their books to Mrs. Tsie to return to the magistrate or burn them. "I'm surprised," said one, 'that some people have turned Crown witnesses just because things

Winburg women to present them- Simon Motee who was charged on events on the day of the pass-burnselves before the Native Affairs six counts of theft; and Mrs. Susan ing. This was the magistrate who Department team issuing the books. Kgagale, who faced five counts of was on the bench at the opening of Last week the team left Winburg theft, alternatively malicious in the trial and who recused himsel that he do so. In his evidence the magistrate said that before th The trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Tsie, passes were burnt women had told charged with 42 theft counts, alter- him they did not want to carry the

paratory examination and Mrs. Tsie | Apart from the Tsie trial, only was joined in the case with her two further prosecutions remain daughter, Susan. The crown closed Miss Winnie Mantjie faces a charge its case last week, but the examina- of incitement to commit theft; and Mrs. Tsie and her daughter are out one charge of theft. Their cases have been remanded to June 8.

leader, chairman of the Cape Western Committee of the ANC, and of the Cape Western Consultative Committee, was last week served with a notice in terms of the Suppression Act prohibiting him from attending gatherings for the next five years, and ordering him to resign from a number of organisations and not to take part in the activities of several others. The lists include the Civil Rights League, Freedom of the Press, Cape Town Night Schools Association, Race Relations Institute, Federation of S.A. Women, Women's International Democratic Federation, and the Housewives League as well as the ANC SACPO, COD, Cape Advisory Boards and Vigilance Association.

WORKERS

The Crown has withdrawn its charges against: Mr. Donald Tlale ready for trade unions. There is no "Once workers organise they are African workers. such thing as workers being 'ready' "We must stress that Government or 'not ready' for unions." This is policy is directed against all unions, "It must therefore be concluded the reply of the S.A. Congress of not only African unions. The Nathat in Government circles, no trade Unions to Mr. S. D. Mentz, tive Labour Settlement of Disputes worker is considered ready for trade Chairman of the Central Native Act is aimed at dividing African unionism. Labour Advisory Board, who said recently that Africans were too

> Mentz said the Europeans had unionism, and he used this as an argument for the non-recognition

"Mr. Mentz is insulting the European workers. It took European The council paid tribute to the workers many years to receive rememory of the late Irene Joliot- cognition as they had to fight for Curie who died on March 17 of it. But once they started organising,

which divided India and left Britain with great advantages.

The scheme have been excluded owing to understand in November 1949 immediation in November 1949 immediation following the final victory at the control of the past several years the control of the proposed thrown the entire Indian community and the proposed that or ganised the set and thousing Scheme?

303 acres of the land set aside to the land set aside to yellow, educated or not, a frican owned land as possible, the deputation at the control of the scheme have been sold to a great mission—that of workers will have nothing owned land as possible, the deputation of the week. They refused to give that organised the following day and told her of the scheme have been set to all women, rich or poor, black, and the proposed housing scheme as an excuse to exhousing scheme as an excuse to exhousing the final and she the decision was final and she workers will have nothing owned land as possible, the deputation of the week. They refused to give that organised the following day and told her agonised the school by the decision was final and she workers will have nothing owned land as possible, the decision was final and she workers will have nothing on both charges. Mrs.

4 frican of the fellowing day and told her agonised the following day and told her agonised the following the final organised to a great mission—the following day and told her agonised the following day and told her agonised the following day and told her agonised the following day and told her agonised to a great mission—the following day and told her agonised to all women, rich or proposed the following day and told he

can workers want nothing to do case on appeal. unions to death. This is conclusive and charged with assaulting the town.

proof of the high understanding of workers from other workers; the trade unionism in the ranks of the Industrial Conciliation Amendment

Act is aimed at splitting other workers on racial lines as well.

In his address to employers at EXPELLED BECAUSE "YOUR mentz said the Europeans had needed 150 years before they could master the basic ideas of trade MOTHER IS A POLITICIAN'

African Girl Victimised By Catholic School

JOHANNESBURG.—"You must leave school because your mother is a politician," was the ruling of the Luipaarsdylei Roman Catholic School to Catherine Moeletsi, young daughter of the Moeletsis of Venterspost location. Catherine was in standard six at the

inspectors, though they claim to be 16-year-old Catherine Moeletsi independent.

Two African Bantu Education superintendent, Mr. W. Harding, sub-inspectors came to see Cathe- and causing a disturbance. She was

MUST GET OUT

was told by a Sister at St. Peter's The Moeletsi family is faced with Roman Catholic School in Luiresult of the conviction of Mr. cause her mother was a politician "Mr. Mentz addresses employers Moeletsi, whose crime is that he and a member of the African Nabut not African workers, for he works at Randfontein and yet lives tional Congress. Catherine was told knows as well as we do that Afri- at Venterspost. He is taking his this was the only reason for her with him or with the Native Lab- In February this year Mrs. Aletta Catherine was not the only one: our (Settlement of Disputes) Act, Moeletsi was arrested and hand- last year the same thing had hapwhich is intended to bleed their cuffed in the superintendent's office pened to some children in Sophia-



There was a large attendance at the party given by the Czech Consul-General in Cape Town last week to celebrate Czechoslovakia's National Day, and our picture shows (from the left) the Consul-General and Mrs. J. Patek, Dr. Lubomir Doruzka, secretary of the Janacek Quartet, and Professor Eric Chrisholm, Professor of Music at the University of Cape Town. The Quartet delighted the guests with a short recital, after which everybody rose to drink the toast to Czechoslovakia and the Janacek Quartet.

Law And The Layman

By Jurist

THE POWERS OF THE POLICE AND THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE

In our last article, we discussed the procedure of criminal courts after a person has been arrested and brought before them. We must now return to the question of arrests, interrogations and searches by the police, which constitutes a subject on its own.

The powers of policemen to make arrests are extremely wide. The following are the most important categories of persons who may be arrested without a warrant:

- (a) Any person who commits or attempts to commit any offence in the presence of a policeman.
- (b) Any person reasonably suspected of having committed a serious offence such as murder, robbery, housebreaking, fraud or any other offence for which the penalty is imprisonment without the option of a fine for a period of six months or more. All contraventions of the Suppression of Communism Act are included in this category.
- (c) Any person found in possession of property reasonably suspected of being stolen.
- (e) Any person reasonably suspected of being a prohibited immigrant.

A warrant for arrest may be issued by a judge or magistrate if he is satisfied that there is reason to suspect a person of having committed any offence.

UNLAWFUL ARREST

If a policeman attempts to arrest anyone under circumstances not justified by law, the person concerned is entitled to resist the attempt, and is also entitled to sue for damages for wrongful arrest. It is, as a general rule, most unwise to adopt the first of these alternatives. Even if you have committed no crime, someone may have laid a false charge against you and a policeman may therefore have reasonable grounds for suspecting you. His arrest is therefore justified and if you resist, you will be guilty of the serious offence of resisting lawful arrest. At the time of the arrest, it is virtually impossible to know what information the police may be acting on, and therefore impossible to be sure that the arrest

does not fall under one of the many categories of lawful arrest. Resistance is therefore a very dangerous gamble. At a later stage, when the details of the case have become known, it will be possible to decide whether the arrest was lawful or not, and if not, to claim compensation.

NAME AND ADDRESS

Another important vested in the police is the power to require a person to supply his name and address. This may be done as an alternative to arrest in all cases in which an arrest is justified, and also in all cases where a person may, in the opinion of the policeman, be able to give evidence as to the com-mission of an offence. This does not simply imply that the person concerned is in any way involved. in the crime; he may be an innocent bystander who simply happens to have seen the commission of a crime or some event connected with it. He is nevertheless obliged to supply his name and address and may be arrested if he refuses. It is therefore advisable to give one's name and address whenever asked to do so by a policeman.

It is important to note that this is the only question which one is obliged to answer when interviewed by the police. A person who is suspected of a crime may be invited by the police to give an explanation of the matter, and if he has a complete explanation it may save trouble to give it. But he is not obliged to say anything, and if the police make any attempt to force him to answer questions, this should be reported to the magistrate when the case comes to trial. Anything which the accused voluntarily tells the police will be reported to the court in evidence and may count against the accused or in his favour. Any statements which are forced from him, however, cannot be used in evidence.

If the police question a person who is not suspected of a crime, but who is required as a witness, that person may also refuse to answer their questions. If he does, however, he may be summoned to disclose what he knows about ship.

the crime under investigation. Before the magistrate he must answer all questions which are put to him, unless the answers would tend to incriminate him.

SEARCHING PREMISES

The police may enter premises and conduct a search in any of the following cases:

- (a) If it is reasonably suspected that stolen property, or anything which it is illegal to possess (e.g. illicit liquor or drugs) or anything which has been used in the commission of a crime, or anything which may afford evidence as to the commission of a crime, is to be found on the premises.
- that preparations for the commission of any crime are being made on the premises.
- (c) If it is reasonably suspected that a meeting which will be dangerous to law and order or the internal security of the Union is being held on the premises.

In all these cases, a search warrant must normally be obtained, but if a policeman considers that the delay involved in obtaining a warrant would defeat the purposes of the search, he may act without a warrant.

individual's remedies The against an unlawful search are, as in the case of arrest, resistance or a subsequent claim for damages. For the same reasons as were given before, the latter is the wiser course of action.

The Price Is Seretse's Return

MAFEKENG.

The valuable base mineral, manganese, has been discovered in the Bamangwato reserve in Bechuanaland. A commercial company is eager to exploit the situation but it has to seek a legal concession from the tribe.

An influential section of the tribesmen are saying that no concession to open a mine must or can be granted to investors until Seretse before a magistrate and compelled Khama is restored to the chieftain-

BUS BOYCOTT PICKETS WITHDRAWN

SACPO Preparations For **Next Phase**

CAPE TOWN.—"The first phase of the campaign against bus apartheid has ended, but the fight against bus apartheid is not finished. It has only begun," declared a statement issued here last week by the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation.

"Preparations are being made for the next stage of the campaign—a greater and more widespread boycott of the buses should attempts be made to extend apartheid to other routes."

SACPO declared: "Thousands of people have demonstrated their opposition to bus apartheid by boycotting the buses in the Peninsula, and the Government cannot say with justification that the people of Cape Town are willing to accept apartheid on the buses.

"As a result of the initial demonstrations, the membership of SACPO has increased considerably. Support for its policy has grown among the Coloured people as the result of many meetings and the distribution of thousands of leaflets. Its stand against all forms of apartheid has been acclaimed by all sec-

tions of the people.
"SACPO is now withdrawing its pickets from the bus queues. They have performed a wonderful and important task against great odds and despite police intimidation, in arousing the people to the dangers of apartheid.

"SACPO calls upon the people of Cape Town to continue the boycott wherever possible, and to prepare to take part in the next stage. We are confident that with stronger effort and greater determination, the people of Cape Town can defeat bus apartheid.

Gaoled For Incitement

PRETORIA.

Mr. P. Mashao, a Congress member, was sentenced to six months imprisonment for incitement to public violence. The magistrate found that at a Congress meeting Mashao had shouted "Let us throw stones at these boere and kill them" referring to members of the Special Branch. An appeal has been noted.

Site And Service Residents Were Washed Out

From Govan Mbeki

PORT ELIZABETH.

After last week-end's cold spell which was accompanied by rain the local press reported that the temperature was 6 degrees above freezing point. It was dreadfully cold and wet. In the pondokkies at the Site and Service area the floors were covered in water. It was pouring outside and the hastily-constructed shanties were leaking.

"Throughout the night we squatted on the wet floor. My wife and I took turns resting our three months old baby on our arms, because we could not lay him any-where," Mr. John — told New

Early in the week blankets were spread out to dry. The floors were still wet, and the weather continued to be chilly. The bedding had scarcely dried when the rain poured down again.

At the Site and Service area I found children huddled together in a shanty. The youngest of the three was gnashing its teeth in the name of the PRESERVATION OF CHRISTIAN WESTERN CIVILI-SATION. The mother was collecting shrubs to make fire for them. The father was attempting to seal some gaping holes in the roof of the

shanty. The Town Council Housing Specialists hail the scheme as a Godsend for "Our Natives." "They are going to have permanent homes," is the cry. Can it be true that South Africa, White ruling South Africa, has become so bereft of ordinary human feelings that the misery that this Government is imposing on the African is regarded as a matter of course? How gross is this inhumanity!

Private Schools For Africans Worse Off Than Ever

-Jarrett-Kerr

JOHANNESBURG.-With the passing of the Bantu Education Amendment Bill private schools for African children would be in a more precarious plight than ever, commented Father Jarrett-Kerr, chairman of the African Education Movement, last week.

be subject to such conditions as the Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, may deter-

"The Minister thinks he is the only one who knows what is in the interests of the African people," said Father Jarrett-Kerr. African people, of course don't!"

He commented that it could be seen from the original Act that the provisions for the running of private schools were extremely hypocritical. "We said so and now it has been proved.

"The Minister wants the control of the Africans from their earliest years: control not only of movement but also of their thoughts and aspirations.'

FEES

private schools to charge fees— pleted last week.

The amending Bill lays down which in effect undermines the exthat registration of any school shall istence of the schools and their possibility of ever starting. Yet the levy on all tenants of 2s, for school building—even tenants who have no children-shows that in fact the Minister is prepared to make the African people pay monies for their education-but only to him (the N.A.D.)"

> Father Jarrett-Kerr said the reason why the Minister was not so unfavourable to the Roman Catholic school registration was that the Catholic Church was only claiming the right to give religious instruction and environment. Apart from that the Catholics were conforming to Bantu Education Act requirements and standards.

FIRST GRAND PIANO ever to "The Minister will permit no be produced in China was com**Collection Number: AG2887**

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