

## BRAIN TRUST (Continued)

views we cannot meet one another. This talk of 'miserable concession' — well, it might be so in Mrs. Suzman's view, but our view is different".

He said that many migrant workers were employed in different parts of Europe. (Cries of: "Of their own choice!") These workers were away from their homes, as were the migratory African workers, so it was not as un-Christian as Mrs. Suzman would have people think.

On the limiting of living-in servants to one, Mrs. Stott said there was nothing wrong with doing one's own housework, but it was wrong in a society where employment was scarce to prevent people from continuing in employment.

Mr. Froneman said if people wanted more than one servant, they should apply to the Bantu labour bureau, which would see if accommodation was available, and if it was not available people could seek permission to have a second living-in servant.

Why could the African servants not be allowed to live with their own people, instead of in a back-

yard? People wanted the convenience of having them, but denied them the convenience and comfort of being with their own people.

Mrs. Suzman said that if the idea was to encourage Africans to lead a normal, married life, this would be a point; but that was not the aim of the Bill. The object was to limit family life among Africans in the urban areas — "So Mr. Froneman cannot get away with it that easily!" (Mr. Froneman laughed, and there was applause.)

Mrs. Suzman said that Africans had to get up in the small hours to get to work on time, but when there was an additional load on the transport from the townships to the cities the position would be worse.

"Why should whole lives of people be controlled in this way?" she asked. "The Government puts its busy little finger in every aspect of life." (Applause.)

(With acknowledgements to the "Cape Times".)

# The Bantu Laws Amendment Bill

## Preamble to Black Sash Memorandum to the Minister of Bantu Affairs and Development.

**T**HE BLACK SASH feels sure that the Government of the Republic of South Africa, like that of any other forward-looking country, strives to establish a contented and educated population with a stake in its country's future; trained in skills and having an earning capacity which advances the general economy.

The basis of such a population is deeply rooted in family life in which morality and respect for parental and governmental authority thrive.

To give of their best, people must have a sense of basic security and a hope of advancement.

We consider that the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill, 1963, puts the clock back on the Twentieth Century way of life, known and cherished in all democratic countries. This way of life has been painfully evolved after hundreds of years of struggle for the freedom of the individual and his right to live, work, marry and rear his children in the light of modern conditions and moral principles.

This Bill, by denying these rights to millions of Africans, can cause the moral collapse of the Black man as he loses his security, his employment, his hope of advancement, his home — in many cases the only one he has ever known — and even his wife and family. He will lose the

benefits of contact with White civilization, education and culture; a loss which can condemn the Africans to the state of a backward people and undo the work of many previous generations. We fear that this loss of security and contact, this moral collapse, must leave the Black man a prey to frustration, to bitter discontent and to insidious propaganda.

Untold millions of rands have been spent both by the Government and other bodies on African townships, on housing, schools, clinics, hospitals, libraries, sporting facilities, etc. The urban African has become accustomed to these amenities and, if he is to be "endorsed out" to impoverished and unimproved places, surely this cannot be done before all the facilities are duplicated in the Scheduled and Released Areas.

As we see it, the interpretation and implementation of this Bill by authorized officers and, in particular, of certain clauses, will have all the aforementioned disastrous effects.