

We are too busy with the sufferings of our lives. We do not burn to hurry forward on our duty. So we stay lukewarm—or else cold.

—Thomas a Kempis.

# OPINION

Founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1903.

Former Editor: Manilal Gandhi—1918-1956.

No. 7 —Vol. LVI.

Friday, 21st February, 1958

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER.  
Price: FOUR PENCE

## P.E. INDIAN WINS IMPORTANT APPEAL AGAINST GROUP AREAS BOARD

### GRAHAMSTOWN.

A FULL bench of the East Cape Division of the Supreme Court made an order interdicting the Group Areas Board from advising the Minister on Group Areas in Port Elizabeth.

The Court ordered the Board to make available to Mr. B. B. Ramjee, of Port Elizabeth, a report of the Reference and Planning Committee about its Group Areas proposals in Port Elizabeth.

The Court order also restrains the Group Areas Board from advising the Minister pending any further representations Mr. Ramjee may wish to make after he has seen the report.

The Court ordered that, if the Board has already reported to or advised the Minister, it must forward any representations by Mr. Ramjee as an addendum.

### Earlier Decision Reversed

This Supreme Court appeal judgment reverses a decision given earlier by Mr. Justice O. V. Sampson. That decision turned down Mr. Ramjee's application that the Group Areas Board (Eastern Cape Committee) should be declared null and void.

The inquiry took place in Port Elizabeth in November, 1956. The members of the Board were Mr. W. J. Gouws (Chairman), Mr. W. F. Nel and Mr. M. P.

Prinsloo.

Mr. Justice de Villiers, Judge-President, and Mr. Justice E. F. van der Riet held that the appeal should be allowed, with costs.

Mr. Justice A. G. Jennett put in a dissenting judgment. He held that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

### A Breach Of His Rights

Mr. Ramjee's main complaint was that he was prevented from presenting his case and his views fairly and fully at the public inquiry, and that this prevention was a breach of his rights under the Act.

Mr. Justice de Villiers said at the inquiry the Reference and Planning Committee had put in a proposal for dividing Port Elizabeth into Group Areas, supported by a map. The Committee had supported or explained the proposals in a report.

"On the matter being put to the Chairman, the record of the proceedings shows that the Chairman refused to state that he had such a report, and refused, if he had such a report, to make it available or accessible to the applicant and other interested parties, who had

appeared at the inquiry," Mr. Justice de Villiers said.

### Reasons For Grouping

"It was, however, proved that such a report was in existence, and had been furnished to the Committee.

"It must also be assumed that this report is explanatory of the map that was lodged by the Reference and Planning Committee and that it probably contains the reasons...for the allocation...of the various areas to the various racial groups."

Mr. Justice de Villiers added: "Courts of law, both here and in England, have been concerned with the question whether a public officer or a body established by an Act of Parliament, or appointed by public authority, acts in a quasi-judicial or administrative capacity.

"A general principle appears, however, that any person or body vested with authority to arrive at a decision calculated to affect the rights of, or involving legal consequences to persons, must observe the principles of natural justice. The most important of these is expressed in the maxim—the other side must be heard."

If the Board had information relevant and prejudicial to the case of an objector, it should in fairness communicate this information to the objector in question

—to give him a chance to contravert it.

"It is conceivable that the report, and the allocation of an area to a particular racial group may be based on incorrect facts. If the Board accepts those facts as correct, it will make an incorrect report to the Minister...

"At no stage of the proceedings did the Chairman state the report was irrelevant or immaterial, or did not concern the appellant or his racial group.

"The matter must, in my view, therefore, be treated on the reasonable possibility that the report contains matter material to the proposals to place the Indian Group where indicated on the plan, and in support of that proposal.

### Dissenting

"It puzzles me why the Chairman refused to make this report available to all interested parties, and what the necessity for the apparent secrecy was."

Mr. Justice van der Reit agreed, and gave reasons.

In his dissenting judgment, Mr. Justice Jennett said the purpose of the inquiry by the Board was to enable it to give advice to the Minister.

The Board was free as to the form of its inquiry, save only that it must allow representatives of the State or a local authority to appear before it at any inquiry.

# OPINION

FRIDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1958

## Partnership In Practice

THE partnership concept is being subjected to extremely severe tests in the Central African Federation at the moment. Nothing brings out more forcefully the main reason why this is the case than the letter which appeared in the Bulawayo "Chronicle" recently and which we publish elsewhere in this issue.

The use by Indian citizens of the Federation, that is, by non-White partners, of particular seats in a public transport vehicle aroused comments which indicated clearly that the White people involved live in a world where partnership is an unknown word.

### Foremost

It is the White people in the Federation who were foremost in clamouring for partnership. It is they who maintain in it attitudes wholly irreconcilable with their own ideal. Not only that. It is they who have openly rejected one man who tried, albeit haltingly, to give to the partnership ideal a meaning which could be acceptable to the non-Whites. In these circumstances it is difficult to see how the majority of the Whites in Central Africa can seriously expect the non-Whites to see much good in the concept of partnership.

But merely to reject partnership does not solve anything, least of all the problem of finding a formula by which White and non-White can live together in peace and security. It merely piles up tensions which could quite conceivably lead to civil commotion. And that, in turn, will not do anybody any good.

### Collapsed

The partnership ideal has collapsed because it has within it connotations of separateness. The peoples of the Federation set themselves the goal of partnership between groups. But to approach their destiny from this angle was, in fact, to repudiate, by implication, the truth that Man is an end in himself and must, therefore, be seen as an individual and not from the perspective of the group. The superstructure built on this contradiction was bound sooner or later to start collapsing. And today we witness what was inevitable from the very beginning.

This, in turn, sets the spotlight on the fact that partnership between groups can never be real—for the simple reason that Man, in the mass, can be a dangerous animal. To have meaning in the lives of ordinary people, partnership must be between individuals. And if the Federation's present trials produce a purer ideology, which will set itself the ideal of a democratic society in which no person shall be denied the opportunity to make the best use possible of his or her life, they will at least have done a lot to save the Federation itself.

(Continued in next Column)

## Press Review

### Letter In "The Chronicle," Bulawayo

SIR,—May I be permitted to ask why Indians are allowed to travel on European buses?

I was on the 1 p.m. bus to Queen's Park East today, and to my disgust there were two Indians occupying seats which normally seat five as one would sit next to them... Since when are Indians classed as Europeans?

I think this is an appalling state of affairs... the bus company is making a small fortune out of (us)... so why do they find it necessary to pick up Indians on a European bus?

DISGUSTED AND WEARY  
TRAVELLER.

Queen's Park,  
Bulawayo.

### Boer And Briton

Listening to the constant moaning about the bridge between the Afrikaners and the English speaking people, one must inevitably ask whether it is in fact the duty of the State and others concerned to end that unfortunate position. My conviction is that it can only be settled once and for all in the following way:

There must be legislation to centralize all schools, primary and secondary, under the State. They must be State schools where only the Union flag shall fly and only the South African anthem shall be sung.

All English-language schools (in British imperialist spots) and Afrikaans schools (in republican spots) must be closed.

There should be a bilingual curriculum for the whole country, including South-West.

All text books should be bilingual and teachers should teach in both languages to make the child understand what he is learning in Afrikaans or English. A Bantu language should be taught as a third language.

In that way alone can and will bilingual Union citizens be brought up and the names

'Boer and "Briton" will be wiped out for ever.

In my time I went to a school where English alone was taught; when the Government wanted to make Britishers out of Afrikaners.

It served one purpose, that our greatest bilingual statesmen and other men of prominence got their education at that time. They suffered no spiritual or physical harm as a result.

I am sorry, but this cannot be said of the present generation.

From letter in the "Burger."

### De Blank's Honest Questions

We understand very well that Archbishop Joost de Blank's sharp condemnation of apartheid has aroused an uncomfortable feeling in certain English-speaking circles.

Dr. de Blank's attack was not confined to an attack on "baasskap" or "permanent baasskap" or "unjust apartheid." He has condemned apartheid in its essence as something that no Christian dare tolerate.

We have previously said that we disagree with Dr. de Blank fundamentally and acutely but respect an honest conviction, forthrightly expressed and consistently maintained.

Such respect we cannot have for people who try to defend Dr. de Blank by watering down his standpoint.

He does not run away from his standpoint; why do those to whom he has primarily addressed his challenge run away from it?

Let them tell us if they subscribe to this explicit rejection of apartheid or not.

Dr. de Blank's militant declaration poses fundamental questions. Running away is no answer. Honest questions demand honest answers, and in this case they also demand fundamental thinking, not tactical dodging.

From leading article in the "Burger."

(Continued from previous column)

### Alternative

The alternative is its break-up. This is not to be desired as an end. But if its existence is to be based on the humiliation of the non-Whites, the sooner it comes to an end; the sooner Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland clear out of it, the better it will be for all concerned. At least certain lessons will have been learnt by the race supremacists. One will be that the non-Whites are very human beings.

## Comment On Men And Events

# History Will Remember Verwoerd For This . . .

By JORDAN K, NGUBANE

THE wise men of our times say prophesy is a discredited calling. But on the place Verwoerd and Louw are likely to occupy in the history of South Africa the political commentator can speculate freely in the sure knowledge that this will not damage his reputation.

History will most certainly not say the man who humiliated the women of Africa by forcing them to carry the Pass was a great nationbuilder. There is nothing in the Native Laws Amendment Act which will make the majority in the South African nation kneel and thank God that there ever lived a man with the name of Hendrik Fransch Verwoerd.

## History

In terms of decades the agony of the African people might be unimportant to the mighty in the land. But history unfolds relentlessly into centuries; into millennia, to infinity. In the long run the agonies of the many will give shape and colour to the history which will be taught in the schools of this land. And the men and women, whose ancestors knew humiliation at the hands of men like Verwoerd Louw and Co, will not see in them great leaders or builders of a great nation.

The majority of the people of our land will remember, I hope only for a time, that Louw and Verwoerd espoused what is already a lost cause. I hope the Africans will be large-hearted enough to forget the Passes and the Native Laws Amendment Act the half-truths which the State Information Office sends abroad against the man of colour. I hope they will concern themselves with making this a great country in which no human being shall ever again suffer deprivation of rights for reasons of race or colour or language or religion. I hope they will be so busy building up a virile democracy that they will not think of the puny minds who clung to a small idea about race which could be valid only in a rotten world.

## Grateful

Sure now that the men of apartheid will have no prominent place in history—the majority, which happens to be their victims, is not likely to allow this to happen—we can turn to one thing for which, I also hope, future African generations will be sincerely grateful.

Verwoerd has allowed himself to be blinded so completely by

race hatred that he has emerged as the living symbol of the shamelessness of apartheid and its inhumanity. The things he has done have so outraged the Christian conscience that decent Churchmen on the White side have been stirred into raising their voice in powerful protest.

Angered by their reactions Eric Louw challenged them and goaded them into courses of action which will assuredly accelerate the advent of the day when apartheid will come crashing to the ground.

## Taunts

His taunts about episcopal hypocrisy quite naturally placed the Catholic Bishops in the position where they formally announced that separate schools are, strictly speaking, not in accord with the teaching of the Church; that they are a concession to human frailty but that the faithful must get themselves ready for the time when the doors of Catholic learning will be open to all the children of God, regardless of race or colour. That was straight talk alright.

The Archbishop of Capetown came out openly in an uncompromising denunciation of apartheid in which he made it quite plain that he would have nothing to do with congregations which practised race separation.

Neither the Catholics nor the Anglican Bishops are given to violent goals or violent words. Neither, by their very calling and responsibilities, can afford extreme language readily. But in the stands taken above and the language used, one cannot mistake the ring of militancy. Two of the biggest denominations in the land have declared open war on apartheid; they have girt their loins and are on the march. Once more the caravan of decent humanity is on the move. And when it does this, history always takes a new turn. It moved against slavery last century and brought freedom to millions. It is moving now and that seals apartheid's fate.

## Cheering

It is a spectacle which gives strength in moments of weakness; which brings cheer in

moments of travail.

Verwoerd so outraged the conscience of the Bishops and Louw stung them so bitterly that they became active partisans in a gigantic movement of moral and political protest against the immorality of apartheid. And that turned the tide decisively against apartheid. From this point in time we can march confidently into the future

in the sure knowledge that absolute defeat lies in store for our opponents. There is no other future for them. Speaking for myself and for nobody else, I trust history will remember these two little men of apartheid for their "blunders" which brought out the finest qualities in some of the great leaders of the Christian Church in this part of the world.

# Some Nats. Doubting About Apartheid

THE Nationalist Government does not consider apartheid in its present form a final solution to South Africa's colour problem, says Nationalist Senator Jan H. Grobler.

Writing in a book called "Africa's Destiny", published by the Book of the Month Club in Johannesburg, Senator Grobler outlines what he calls his own formula for co-existence of Black and White in Africa—"separate constitutional development."

The author, who became a senator in 1955, is described by his publishers as "a staunch supporter of Premier Hans Strijdom, and a former political correspondent of "Die Vaderland."

Separate constitutional development, he says, means that Africa, south of the Sahara, must be apportioned into separate European and African states through co-operative planning and action of the European governments concerned, with due consideration of the Bantu's requirements and aspirations, and where possible with their co-operation.

This must be done on a scientific and geographical basis and its ultimate aim will

be to allow the Bantu to develop their respective states into independent, self-governing entities according to their own genius.

"Southern Africa does not belong exclusively to either the European or the Bantu. It belongs to both races, and whether they like it or not, they must realise that they have no alternative but to find some formula to make co-existence possible.

"What is of paramount importance—under a system of separate constitutional development is that the allocation of territories must be accomplished on an absolutely fair and just basis.

"A basic principle of the system is that the Bantu states must be allowed to develop into full sovereign independent states.

"The closest co-operation between the British, Belgian Portuguese and South African Governments would be necessary if the system is to be introduced and applied successfully," writes Senator Grobler.

Cable & Tel. Add. HARGVAN.

Phone 29368

**P. Hargovan & Co.**  
(Pty.) Ltd.

Earthenware Pickle Jars 3 Gallons 12/6 each F.O.R. Durban  
Fresh First Grade Green Ginger 1/2 per lb. " " "  
Fresh First Grade Garlic 2/- " " " "

Cash with order only.

P. O. BOX 1250.

155/7 Warwick Avenue  
**DURBAN.**

# 14th Anniversary Of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi

14 years ago on 22 February 1944 Ba's soul separated from this earth. 14 years have passed memories of this noble lady remains fresh in our minds. Besides being an excellent mother and an ideal wife, Ba played an important role in Bapuji's life and achievements. By making his ideals and work her own, she succeeded in mingling her spirit with his. Ba was a paragon of womanhood and she succeeded in reaching the goal which all women should strive to reach.

She sailed with Bapuji from South Africa to London where, on account of the war, she had to remain for a few months. From there she sailed to India and landed at Bombay. A meeting was arranged in her honour by the women of Bombay. To the president of this meeting a message was sent by the late Mrs. Sarojini Naidoo, which we publish below. In her message Mrs. Sarojini Naidoo has very clearly shown the greatness and nobility of Ba:—

I venture to write to you as I see by the papers that you are the presiding genius of the forthcoming function to welcome my friend, Mrs. Gandhi, home again. I feel that though, it may be the special privilege of the ladies of Bombay to accord her this personal ovation, all Indian women must associate themselves with you in spirit to do honour to one who, by her rare qualities of courage, devotion and self-sacrifice, has so signally justified and fulfilled the high traditions of Indian womanhood.

I believe I am one of the few people now back in India who had the good fortune to share the intimate home life of Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi in England; and I cherish two or three memories of the brief period in connection with the kindly and gentle lady, whose name has become a household word in our midst, with her broken health and her invincible fortitude—the fragile body of a child and the indomitable spirit of a martyr.

I recall my first meeting with them the day after their arrival in England. It was on a rainy August afternoon last year that I climbed the staircases of an ordinary London dwelling house to find myself confronted with a true Hindu idyll of radiant and ascetic simplicity. The great South African leader who, to quote Mr. Gokhale's apt phrase, had moulded heroes out of clay, was reclining a little ill and weary, on the floor eating his frugal meal of nuts and fruit (which I saw), and his wife was busy and content as though she were a mere

modest housewife absorbed in a hundred details of household service, and not the world-famed heroine of a hundred noble sufferings in a nation's cause.

I recall too the brilliant and thrilling occasion when men and women of all nationalities from East and West were gathered together to greet them in convincing proof that the true greatness speaks with a universal tongue and compels a universal homage. She sat by her husband's side, simple and serene and dignified in the hour of triumph, as she had proved herself simple and serene and dauntless in the hour of trial and tragedy.

I have a vision too of how her brave, frail, pain-worn hand must have held aloft the lamp of her country's honour undimmed in one alien land, working at rough garments for wounded soldiers, in another,

But there is one memory that to me is most precious and poignant, which I record as my personal tribute to her, and which serves not only to confirm but complete and crown all the beautiful and lofty virtues that have made her an ideal comrade and helpmate to her husband. On her arrival in England in the early days of the war, one felt that Mrs. Gandhi was like a bird with eager outstretched wings longing to annihilate the time and distance that lay before her and her far-off India, and impatient of the brief and necessary interruption in her homeward flight. The woman's heart within her was full of yearning for the accustomed sounds and scenes of her own land and the mother's heart within her full of passionate hunger for the beloved faces of her children... And yet when her husband, soon after felt the call, strong and



Mrs. KASTURBA GANDHI

urgent, to offer his services to the Empire and to form the Ambulance Corps that has since done such splendid work, she reached the high water mark of her loyal devotion to him, for she accepted his decision and strengthened his purpose with a prompt and willing renunciation of all her most dear and pressing desires. This to me is the real meaning of *Sati*. And it is this ready capacity for self negation that has made me recognise anew that the true standard of a country's greatness lies not so much in

its intellectual achievement and material prosperity as the undying spiritual ideals of love and service and sacrifice that inspire and sustain the mothers of the race.

I pray that the men of India may learn to realise in an increasing measure that it is through the worthiness of their lives and the nobility of their character alone that we women can hope to find the opportunity and inspiration to adequately fulfil the finest possibilities of our womanhood even as Mrs. Gandhi has fulfilled hers.

## Letter To The Editor

SIR,—Mr. J. K. Ngubane's aberrations about "Left-wing dominance" in the A.N.C. and his personal feud over Chief Luthuli's position are too well known and too foolish to be worth bothering about normally.

But his remarks of February 7 about "the policies which landed the ANC in the Drill Hall" and references to the the Africanists' objection to the Freedom Charter as "a Communist document" etc. are in such appalling taste as to merit a brief protest—even at the risk of provoking Mr. Ngubane to further fatuities on the same subject.

Not only do these remarks border on contempt of court, being references to issues which are *sub judice*. But for this very reason they make it almost impossible for Chief Luthuli and the A.N.C. to reply to such unsubstantiated allegations on merit.

Mr. Ngubane's accusations come, therefore, into the cowardly category of charges which those accused are unable to answer through no fault of their own. If he or the Liberal Party, of which he is a member and with which he hopes the ANCO (once the "Left domination" is removed) will "freely co-operate") imagine they can profit from this sort of contemptible sniping at a time like this, they have another guess coming.

Yours etc.,

C. W. M. GELL.

Start a career in accounting, costing, secretarial, building societies, municipal services or banking. Send for the FREE BOOK "The Direct Way to Success," then plan your career with the personal help of the SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY backed by 48 years of successful educational service. Write to P.O. Box 4892 (Z) Johannesburg or P.O. Box 1865 (Z) Durban.

# Mis-Information Office

(By A Special Correspondent)

"SOUTH AFRICA" says the State Information Office, "is a land of sunshine and challenge, of great wealth and strategic importance. (Hence) it has become the object of world-wide interest." This rather naive view of the concern the rest of the world takes in our affairs prefaces an expensively produced little booklet called "South African Quiz". In it the S.I.O. "sets out to answer one hundred of the queries most commonly encountered" by South Africans travelling abroad.

Of course, many of the "most commonly encountered questions" are not even asked at all in the booklet. Many obvious teasers spring to mind which the S.I.O. has dodged altogether. South Africans abroad should be warned that this thesaurus is far from comprehensive and any reasonably well-informed critic will soon pick holes in it.

But even what information it does contain is so highly selective as to justify, in reverse, those very charges of one sidedness often made by Govt.-supporters against critics of Government policy, either at home or abroad.

This appears most clearly on matters pertaining to race relations which, indeed, are the real (though here, unmentioned) reason for the world's interest in us. But it also appears on almost every other slightly controversial issue (i.e. almost all the topics covered, except those relating to very elementary history, geography, fauna, flora, industrial production, exports etc).

To take just a few examples. The S.I.O. admits that the Union's water and power resources have been strained by recent industrial expansion. But was this really "unexpected" and are "adequate steps" already "being taken to meet the new demands"? Again, is it strictly accurate to describe our railways (for all Mr. Schoeman's efforts) as "efficient with adequate facilities for conveyance of every type of goods."

The S.I.O. does not even attempt to answer its own question "Are there sufficient roads?" It merely says "the country is well served (by roads); and neither in answer to this question nor to an earlier one about transport facilities in general is it revealed that the S.A.R. refuses to allow road transport to make up for its own deficiencies in carrying

capacity for fear of further enlarging the railway's financial deficit.

It may be that the "Union Government's desire is to avoid any form of compulsory censorship of newspapers", though we shall not know definitely until we see what action the Government proposes on the Undesirable Publications Report and the long pending Press Commission Report. But this statement of official policy would carry more conviction today if it had been made by the present Government and not the last Smuts' Government. "Only under the Suppression of Communism Act may a newspaper be suppressed or suspended", says the S.I.O. Correct (until the Cronje Commission's recommendations are enforced); but not "only for advocating Communism"—rather for "what the South African Government is pleased to call Communism". And the Riotous Assemblies and Criminal Law Amendment Acts exert a powerful indirect censorship on our press.

Nor, I think, would an unwary user of the S.I.O.'s answer to "what sort of Immigrant does South Africa want?" realise quite how devastatingly vulnerable he would be to the retort that, in practice, it seems to want precious few.

If the booklet is as unreliable as this on comparatively "uncontroversial" topics, how can anyone expect impartiality and objectiveness on race questions? No one will take seriously the assertion that "Bantu Labour Bureaux" help to distribute Bantu labour evenly over the country." Farmers, especially in such Transvaal districts as Bethal and Heidelberg, will appreciate the full significance of this enigmatic statement better than industrialists whose labour supplies have been seriously interrupted by influx control.

The questions on apartheid inevitably bog down in a series of propositions unrelated to practical reality (viz. that the Tomlinson Commission, whose major proposals have been rejected by the Government, "reaffirmed apartheid as the only way of ensuring the future and giving justice to both White and non-White"). The attitude of the average White towards "his non-White fellow-citizen" (an admission of status not commonly made) is described as "sym-

pathetic," though exceptions are admitted. We are said to realise that it is our "duty to help our less developed fellow-men towards a civilisation of their own." We "endeavour to reflect this in the laws of the country" (the Group Areas Act, Urban Areas Act, Church Clause, prohibition of Africans obtaining interdicts, legal sanction for separate and unequal amenities ect.?).

It is startling to learn that Bantu Education was introduced to give control of mission schools "to the Bantu themselves". Where has this happened? Bantu school boards and committees are told without consultation which teachers to dismiss, syllabuses are changed without reference to them, they are ordered to convert "caretakers at £14 a month into "nightwatchmen" at £9 a month. No less misleading is the statement that "Whites contribute three-quarters of the £9 million spent on Bantu Education each year." True enough, £6 million comes from general revenue. But Dr. Verwoerd himself has assured Nationalist supporters that Africans contribute in direct and indirect taxes all the £35 million or so which is spent on them annually.

The S.I.O., again, fails to answer its own question about

Bantu political rights. Instead it discusses chiefs, tribal courts, Bantu Authorities and Native Advisory Boards, which Dr. Verwoerd has described as "hotbeds of agitation." Even so, it is surprising to hear that "all matters affecting Bantu townships are first referred to the Boards" and that "it is seldom a measure unacceptable to the Boards is put into practice. Port Elizabethans will certainly ask "What about the ban on African meetings, the curfew etc.?"

Two outright mis-statements deserve to be corrected. It is simply not true that "the few resistance movements which have made a brief appearance in the past decade (have they been so few or so brief?) were largely inspired by Communist groups," unless "Communist" is used in its domestic, statutory sense.

Equally true is it that "today the Indians are a thriving community." Except for a small minority of professional and commercial families, they are an extremely poor community, little (if any) better off than urban Africans. Statistics exist to prove this, if the S.I.O. is interested to produce a more factual future edition of its booklet.

## NEW GRAMOPHONE RECORDS ARRIVED

|                        |           | s. | d. |
|------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| Hatim Tai              | 2 Records | 16 | 6  |
| Asha (Rock and Roll)   | 4 "       | 33 | 0  |
| Mr. X                  | 4 "       | 33 | 0  |
| Coffee House           | 4 "       | 33 | 0  |
| Shree Mati 420         | 4 "       | 33 | 0  |
| Bhai Bhai              | 4 "       | 33 | 0  |
| Barish (Rock And Roll) | 5 "       | 41 | 3  |
| Chori Chori            | 5 "       | 41 | 3  |
| Ek-Jhalalk             | 5 "       | 41 | 3  |
| Bhagam Bhaag           | 5 "       | 41 | 6  |
| Naya Andaz             | 6 "       | 49 | 6  |

Packing charge & postage for Union 5/6 and Rhodesia 7/6.



## BHARAT MUSIC SALOON

AND BOOKSELLERS  
(Corner Grey & Lorne Streets)

286 Grey Street,

Phone: 29488.

DURBAN.



# London Letter

(From Our Own Correspondent)

## Kenya

THE arrests of Kenyan tribesmen in late January for being members of a secret society with what the Government have described as aims similar to those of Mau Mau led to questions in the London House of Commons on January 31. Mr. Fenner Brockway asked the Colonial Secretary what were the declared aims of the society, Kiama Kia Muingi, and to what extent its members had committed acts of violence. The Secretary replied that the society was known to have aims similar to Mau Mau and that it had compiled lists of Africans who had fought against Mau Mau with a view to taking revenge on them at a later date. It had not been allowed to develop to the point where its members had actually committed violence. Of 85 members arrested 42 had been released. Of the others 13 were restricted to living in a certain district and the rest to villages within their districts.

At Mau Mau in Kenya on February 3 a magistrates' court placed 17 Meru tribesmen on probation for a year for taking Mau Mau oaths. Sixteen tribesmen were remanded in custody on charges of administering the oaths.

## Ghana

On February 2nd the Ministry of Local Government announced that it was intended to create eight new states in Ashanti, and to recognise the present chiefs of these areas as paramount chiefs. The Government will simultaneously withdraw recognition of two of the existing states in Ashanti, and their chiefs will cease to be paramount chiefs. Ashanti is a stronghold of the United Party, the opposition party to Dr. Nkrumah's governing C.P.P., and most of its present paramount chiefs are United Party supporters.

## Nigeria

The decision of the Eastern Nigerian Government to re-introduce school fees to replace its free primary education scheme led to a week of riots and the declaration of emergency powers in nine administrative divisions of the Eastern Region and in Enugu the regional capital.

On February 4 police used tear gas for the second day running against rioting and demonstrating women. Eastern Nigeria has had "universal free primary education" for a year. But the cost had proved far more than expected: a matter of £4.1 millions instead of the £3.1 millions estimated. Therefore before the present term began the Government announced that children in the top two standards would have to pay £6 and £8 a year, and those in lower standards would have to pay a "once for all" sum of £1. These are, to quote the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent in Lagos, "substantial sums to the parents of 1,300,000 schoolchildren in Eastern Nigeria, who are already paying an increased tax to support the education scheme." The main centres of disturbance have been Port Harcourt, Abs, and Owerri.

## Britain

An editorial in the "Manchester Guardian" of February 5 commends a new scheme for helping Bantu Education in South Africa. It said "In face of the South African Government's policy of university apartheid, there have been various proposals for helping Bantu students from the Union to enjoy the benefits of unsegregated education none the less. One of these (is at Oxford.) There is a similar one concerning Cambridge. But perhaps the most far-reaching of all comes from the Committee of Science and Freedom, which organised a meeting on university apartheid in London last November. It is appealing for a sum of money £4,000 is mentioned as a target—to be spent in assisting Bantu students to attend the "open" universities in South Africa so long as these remain open to them—that is, until the proposed non-European colleges are ready. If and when the Separate University Education Bill becomes effective, the funds would be used to help such students to attend universities outside South Africa. The work will be in the hands of World University Service, an international organisation long engaged in work in aid of students. It is reckoned that this sum would see ten students through a four year course. Such a project would be a deserving one at any time. Today, when the lights of liberal education in

the Union are in danger of being blown out, it has all the more significance. The Committee on Science and Freedom has some four thousand people on its mailing list, and looks to them as contributors in the first place. But the more people join with them the better."

## Rhodesia

The Rev. Andrew Doig, who is a member of the Federal Parliament in Rhodesia and a member of the African Affairs Board, is to see the Colonial Secretary and other interested parties during his current visit to London. On his arrival on February 4 Mr. Doig said: "I have come over in the hope that even at this late stage it may be possible to persuade those concerned to pause before they sanction the Electoral Bill. If this further step is taken it will involve a breach of faith and bring about unjust differentiation that will make still more difficult the proposed constitutional review in 1960-62, by intensifying the racial approach now. The Constitution produced in 1953 should not be amended without the agreement of all parties at a review conference. There is no

necesity to make these electoral changes without such a conference. The effect of the new bill, if it becomes law, will be to lessen African influence in the election of their own members, thus violating a principle that those in power should never use that power to reduce the influence of those already insufficiently represented."

## Death Sentences For Algerian Girl

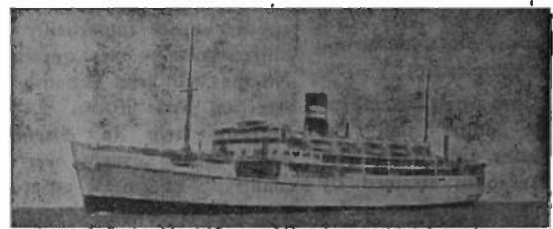
The National Federation of Indian Women has strongly protested against the death sentence imposed by the French Government on the patriotic Algerian girl, Djamilia Bouhired.

A deputation of the Federation met the French Ambassador in New Delhi and asked him to convey their demand to the French Government to annul the death sentence against Djamilia.

The deputation pointed out in a statement that the trial "was conducted in an objectionable manner and the sentence was based on unreliable evidence."

# B-I

## Sailings Between East African Ports Karachi And Bombay



S.S. Karanja due 1st March 1958.

Sails for Bombay via Karachi on 5th March 1958.

### PASSAGE FARE TO KARACHI OR BOMBAY

|             |        |              |          |
|-------------|--------|--------------|----------|
| First Class | single | without food | £92-0-0  |
| Second "    | "      | "            | £60-15-0 |
| Third "     | "      | "            | £31-10-0 |

For further particulars apply to—

## Shaik Hamed & Sons (Pty.,) Ltd.

390 Pine Street,

Durban.

Telephone 20432,

Tel. Add. "KARAMAT."

27th Feb 1958

# Donges Tells Parliament Of India Govt. Officials And Mrs. Hooper

## CAPETOWN

THE Minister of the Interior, Dr. T. E. Donges, disclosed information on the deportation of Mrs. M. L. Hooper, an American citizen, from South Africa in December, 1956.

Dr. Donges said that he would read to the House from a photostatic copy of a report found on the premises of the president of the African National Congress. The report came from the "travelling representative" of the A.N.C. and he was satisfied that this representative was Mrs. Hooper.

A portion of the report dealing with the affairs at the United Nations said that she had met the leader of the Indian delegation who had introduced her to the Deputy High Commissioner for India in London. The latter had given her a "safe" address to which she could write to him.

## Colour Bar Broken Temporarily In Bulawayo

(From Our Bulawayo Correspondent)

THE public spiritedness of a group of young Indians forced a racial segregation ruling at the Bulawayo City Hall to be broken, temporarily, last week.

Up to the day before dancer Gopi Krishna and his all-Indian company were due to perform at the City Hall, the rule remained in force, despite pleas from leading members of the local Indian community.

Then a group of young Indians went into action.

Calling themselves the Anti-segregation Society, they formed a lightning committee, protested to senior Council officials—and issued the following ultimatum:

"Unless you relax the segregation ruling on this occasion, the whole of the Indian community of Bulawayo will boycott the show."

The Municipality, and city councillors, no doubt alarmed at the possible reaction of the Indian dancing company, and the subsequent publicity in the Press, climbed down and allowed, for one night only, audience integration in the City Hall.

Which was awfully decent of them considering the all-Indian company was presenting "Dances of India!"

## Kept In Touch

"He wished to be kept in touch with important developments in the Union, especially such things as will help him prepare his case for presentation to the U.N.O. Assembly when the discussion on Apartheid takes place."

The document said that the fund-raising committee for the treason hearing would be assisted by the American Committee on Africa under direction of George Hauser. Arrangements had been made with him to get the money safely into South Africa.

In England the document listed Africa Bureau—Michael Scott. She met Michael Scott three times and he promised to give her organisation publicity in his "Africa Digest."

## Canon Collins

The document listed the Congress for Colonial Freedom, Fenner Brockway, M.P.; Christian Action Group, Canon J. L. Collins, Father Trevor Huddleston, George Patmore and Solly Sachs.

She met Mr. Gundavia, Deputy High Commissioner for India in London. The document said that he gave the assurance that India would certainly protest if there were any arrests of the freedom movement in South Africa.

She met Madame Pandit, Indian High Commissioner in London, and talked to her for an hour. Madame Pandit, promised to use her influence to help.

## Legan Defence

She promised that she would raise money for the legal defence fund among people she knew in England. She also gave a safe name and address for correspondence.

The document concluded that Mrs. Hooper had returned from America to be a permanent resident in the Union. She had obtained permission to do so for the sole purpose of working with the African National Congress for "freedom in our lifetime in South Africa."

She declared that she was at the disposal of the president-general of the African Congress to do whatever they found for her to do. "I pledge to the national executive of the African

National Congress my complete devotion and unchanging loyalty until South Africa is free and happy and rejoicing in equal rights and opportunities for all her people, etc., etc."

## No Objection

Mr. D. Mitchell (U.P., South Coast) asked whether in view of the publicity given to this matter, if a friendly Government asked for a copy of this document, the Minister would consider making it available.

The Minister said that he would have no objection if the request was made through the proper channels. The Minister of External Affairs (Mr. E. H. Louw) had approved such a course.

Mr. R. B. Durrant (U.P., Turfontein) said that all sides of the House would agree, after hearing

this document, that Mrs. Hooper appeared to be an undesirable person for residence in South Africa.

## Implications

Mr. A. Hepple (Lab., Rosettenville) said that he wondered whether the Minister realised the implications in the international sphere of the highly explosive material he had quoted to the House in connection with the deportation of Mrs. Hooper. The document the Minister had read implicated a number of important people. It contained an inference that Mrs. Pandit, who held a high post in London for the Government of India, was concerned in a plot with Mrs. Hooper to do something improper. The matter could not rest where the Minister had left it.—Sapa.

## Political Groupings In CAF Now Todd Gone

(From Our Bulawayo Correspondent)

MAKE no mistake about it. The result of the recent political crisis in Southern Rhodesia has done much to aggravate racial tension in the Federation. For the politically-minded African is undoubtedly shocked and angered by the ousting from United Federal Party leadership of Mr. Garfield Todd.

To the African and to a lesser extent to the Indian and Coloured as well, Garfield Todd stood for fair play in politics. He was their champion. Now he has been deposed by the actions of Europeans who thought he was too liberal—that his African advancement policies were premature.

To whom will the African turn now? Those who are politically minded in a "moderate" way will, I think, swing from the African branches of the United Federal Party to the newly-formed Constitution Party.

This Party has much to offer. With the fine liberal mind of Dr. Alexander Scott behind it, it is designed to fight for the rights of all races.

The Constitution Party embodies many of the ideas of the Capricorn Africa Society, and already has a good sprinkling of coloured-skin support.

Unlike the United Federal and Dominion parties, it is truly an all-race party with no colour bar.

It seems that on the whole the white settler is content with the choice of Sir Edgar Whitehead as the new leader of the U.F.P. and Southern Rhodesia Prime Minister-designate.

The exceptions, of course, are Dominion Party members, who call for an early general election.

Even the supporters of Mr. Todd feel that Sir Edgar is a good second best.

The feeling is that his experience in the United States—where he was representative of the Federation in Washington—will help him when it comes to making decisions on racial matters here.

Probably the most fascinating human feature of the congress was that what observers think was Sir Patrick Fletcher's last fling (Sir Patrick was leader of Todd's rebel cabinet) ended up by him pathetically groping for words.

Yet the man who was on trial—Garfield Todd—left the 14-hour session bathed in glory.

Even his most bitter enemies applauded his skilful speeches. Todd's performance was truly magnificent,

# India Letter

(From Our Own Correspondent)

## President Welcomes King Zahir Shah Of Afghanistan

**K**ING Mohammed Zahir Shah of Afghanistan was accorded a warm welcome when he arrived in New Delhi on February 11, on a fifteen-day State visit at the invitation of the President.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first to greet the distinguished guest when he alighted at the I.A.F. station, Palam, from an Ariana Afghan Airline sky-master. Simultaneously 21 guns boomed in salute.

The King was then greeted by the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, and his cabinet colleagues.

The President, in a warm address, referred to the "very friendly relations" that existed between India and Afghanistan and expressed the hope that the King's visit would further strengthen those friendly ties in the interest of "our people and the furtherance of the cause of peace in the world."

King Zahir Shah thanked the President and the people for the welcome accorded to him. He reciprocated the desire for further strengthening the ancient ties which formed a strong bond of good relations between the two countries.

Earlier the King inspected an inter-service guard of honour and was introduced to Diplomats, high-ranking civil and military staff and Members of Parliament. The Afghan King was lustily cheered by a large crowd of people, who had gathered at the airport to greet him. Afghan nationals raised slogans of welcome, while children profusely garlanded him.

The King and President drove in State in an open car along a nine-mile route from Palam to Rashtrapati Bhuvan, which was decorated with the Afghan and Indian national flags and bunting. Large numbers of people cheered the King along the route.

Later in the afternoon, the King of Afghanistan had tea with the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, drove to Rashtrapati Bhuvan in the evening and called on the King.

## Another U.S. Loan Likely For India

India may get another \$50 million in economic aid from the United States within the next few months in addition to the 225 million dollars already offered, informed sources said on February 11.

An Indian mission, led by Mr. B. K. Nehru, Secretary of Economic Affairs in the Finance Ministry, has been in Washington for a week negotiating the terms of the 225 million dollars offered, which will come from the Export-Import Bank and the Development Loan Fund.

Some prominent members of Congress have said publicly that this amount is not sufficient initial assistance to help India bolster its foreign exchange resources to carry out the Second Five-Year Plan.

Financial sources said that the Administration also subscribed to this view and, therefore, was prepared to advance India another 50 million dollars.

## Fischer Calls For Withdrawal Of Kashmir Issue From U.N.

Mr. Louis Fischer, the noted American journalist and publicist, suggested in Bombay on February 11, that the Kashmir question should be withdrawn from the United Nations and left to India and Pakistan to solve it themselves.

Mr. Fischer recalled the visit to the United States in 1948 of the late Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar to argue India's case before the U.N. and said that he had then told Mr. Ayyangar that the "UN cannot do anything about Kashmir." His statement had come true. He said that the U.N. was not a Government and it had no executive powers to force its decision on any country.

He said that the withdrawal of the Kashmir issue from U.N. would be conducive to the health of both India and Pakistan. It would also create a helpful atmosphere throughout the world.

Mr. Fischer who was addressing the Bombay Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs, on "International Affairs

today," said that it was becoming increasingly clear that world war was most unlikely to occur and possibly precluded.

The reason, he said, was that both sides in the world struggle, the Western Powers and the Soviet Union had atomic and hydrogen bombs and means to destroy one another. If such an atomic war took place, it would be a war of mutual annihilation. "In these circumstances, war makes no sense today," he added.

## Japanese Rail Engines Ordered By India

The Railway Board has placed an order for 10 broad-gauge electric A.C. type locomotives with a firm of rolling stock manufacturers in Japan.

A feature of the contract is that deferred payment terms have been agreed upon by the firm concerned.

The total value of the order is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 98 lakhs.

The Railway Board has also placed an order with another Japanese firm for the supply of spare parts of metre-gauge rail cars, which are already in service.

## Forbidden To Leave The Country

Nigeria.

**T**HE Nigerian Women's Union is making powerful protests because its President, Mrs. F. Ransome Kuti, is banned from leaving the country.

On the orders of Federal Prime Minister Balewa her passport has been confiscated because of her association with the Women's International Democratic Federation.

Deeply angered by these smear tactics, the Nigerian Women's Union is demanding not only that Mrs. Kuti's passport be renewed, but that the Government shall apologise to her.

A teacher by profession, and wife of a church minister, Mrs. Kuti is the founder of the union, which for several years has been campaigning for women's rights in Nigeria, for education, hospitals and other social services.

## The Famous Rama Flute Harmoniums

Best Made in India for Quawalie Bhajanic Singer and Bands

NOW ON FOR SALE

|  |    |    |   |
|--|----|----|---|
| Popular size sweet tone, very attractive, complete with case     | 18 | 10 | 0 |
| Standard size Base and Male, very attractive, complete with case | 28 | 10 | 0 |
| Portable Travelling Style Baja Good for Out-door Party           | 25 | 10 | 0 |
| Coupler Style Loud and Sweet Sound Mohaniton                     | 38 | 10 | 0 |
| Leg Press full size complete with extra Swar Bands               | 48 | 10 | 0 |
| Clarinet B/L, just right instrument Indian Bands                 | 18 | 10 | 0 |
| Dhol Rabba "The Leader Musical Instruments"                      | 8  | 10 | 0 |
| Tabla & Dool Set to keep in without Thal muso sets               | 8  | 10 | 0 |
| Dholak finest of all instruments of Thal (full size)             | 8  | 10 | 0 |
| Tambura (Kanjari) full size with Gingles Bells                   | 1  | 5  | 0 |
| Mouth Organs of all kinds 4/6, 6/7, 7/7, 9/6, & 11/6 each.       |    |    |   |
| Flute Straight & Side Blowing 2/6, 4/6, 5/6, 17/6, 25/ each      |    |    |   |

**LATEST RECORDS—Try Us First. We carry largest variety stock. We repair also all kinds of musical instruments. For terms apply:**

Sole Distributors for Union of South Africa:

**D. ROOPANAND BROS.**

(Established 1932)

Music Saloon and Booksellers.

85 Victoria Street, Durban.

Phone 20707.

P. O. Box 2524.



## S.R. Political Deadlock

From Our Bulawayo Correspondent

**A**N incredible chapter of self-interest, political baggling and jockeying for position lies behind the deadlock which was broken on Sunday when the second Cabinet in 62 hours was formed in Southern Rhodesia.

The first cabinet withered and died on Thursday immediately it was formed. Certain members—some of the Garfield Todd group, others supporters of Sir Patrick Fletcher—refused to serve unless their former leader was included in the Cabinet.

In the Cabinet agreed upon on Sunday, Todd was included, Fletcher was not.

Up to midday on Sunday it looked as if Southern Rhodesia was losing responsibility of Government. People were angry over the petty intrigues which were making Sir Edgar Whitehead's task almost impossible.

It is likely that this pantomime of political immaturity has lost the Colony much face with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

What does the African think? It has put powerful ammunition in the hands of the African

National Congress which frequently has been accused by the White politicians concerned in this fiasco as being "irresponsible."

### Treason Trial Secret

**T**HE Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, said in the House of Assembly that he did not think it desirable at this stage of the treason trial to disclose the fee which was to be paid to Mr. Oswald Pirow, Q.C., who has been briefed to represent the Crown.

Mr. Swart also declined to say how many counsel had been briefed to appear with Mr. Pirow.

Mr. Swart was answering questions put to him by Mr. Gray Hughes (U.P., Transkeian Territories).

The Government are not prepared to give an assurance that if returned to power at the general election they will abolish the present Senate and replace it with a smaller body, the Minister of Justice said.

He was replying to Mr. Law-

rence (U.P., Salt River), who asked whether the Government would give an assurance that they would "take immediate steps" to do this.

private channel for discussing the subject was the Native Advisory Board, whose functions and authority should be encouraged and not diminished.

### Curran Not Allowed To Meet Constituents

Mr. B. P. H. Curran, M.P.C., (Natives' Representative, Cape Eastern), who has been agitating for a "living wage" for Africans in the border area, has been refused permission to hold a meeting in the city's Duncan Native village.

The Mayor, Mr. A. Addeison, who issued the refusal, said he had acted on the advice of the appropriate authorities, as he was required to do by law.

Mr. Curran had wished to hold the meeting to report to his African constituents on the progress he had made in their "living wage" campaign.

Mr. Addeison said the appro-

### THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. Vithalbai Lalbhai of 53 Murchison Street, Ladysmith, sincerely thank all friends and relatives for their congratulatory messages, kind assistance given, and for the valuable presents sent on the marriage of their grand daughters, Taramatie and Lilawatie on 2nd February 1958.

### R. VITHAL

Bookkeeping, Writing up Sets of Books, Balance Sheets, Income Tax Returns.

Contact No. 12 Barklys Arcade, 38 Market Street, Cor. Diagonal & Market Sts. Johannesburg. Phone 33-1654.

Phone 34-1349

P. O. Box 1549.

### MASTER BROS.

(PTY) LTD.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS & DIRECT IMPORTERS

HOUSE FOR KEEN CASH PRICES

33 West Street, JOHANNESBURG.

## THE QUEENSLAND INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN 1886 IN NEW SOUTH WALES)

TRANSACTS ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE

# Fire - Marine - Accident

Consult:

## MISS TEHMI SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE

SPECIAL INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE

106 MANSFIELD ROAD, - - - DURBAN.

P. O. Box 476. - - - TELEPHONES 47453 & 47888.

India's Largest Insurance Company At Your Service

The  
**New India Assurance**  
Company Limited

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

**RUSTOMJEE JALBHAY RUSTOMJEE**

140, Queen Street, DURBAN.

FOR SERVICE AND SECURITY  
CONSULT US FOR  
EVERY TYPE OF INSURANCE

P.O. Box 1610.

Residence: 111 Eleventh Avenue,  
DURBAN.

Phones:

Office: 25845  
Residence: 36413.



Whenever, wherever infection threatens, doctors and nurses take elaborate antiseptic precautions. Nothing is left to chance. Almost every hospital and clinic, in Southern Africa, and in many countries overseas, relies on Dettol. This pleasant, non-poisonous fluid, deadly to germs, is harmless to the delicate human tissues the germs invade. In the home, as in the hospital, Dettol is the safe way to safety.

**DETTOL**

THE ANTISEPTIC DOCTORS USE

**BOOKS FOR SALE**

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Ramanama—M. K. Gandhi   | 2 | 0 |
| An Atheist With Gandhi—Gora G. Rao  | 2 | 0 |
| A Gandhi Anthology (Book I)—V. G. Desai   | 1 | 8 |
| Gandhian Ethics—Benoy Gopal Ray   | 2 | 6 |
| Basic Education—M. K. Gandhi  | 2 | 6 |
| Bapu's Letters to Mira (1921-48)  | 7 | 6 |
| For Pacifists—M. K. Gandhi  | 2 | 6 |
| The Educational Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi<br>—M. S. Patel  | 8 | 6 |
| To Women—Amrit Kaur   | 1 | 0 |
| Drink, Drugs and Gambling<br>—M. K. Gandhi  | 5 | 6 |
| To the Students—M. K. Gandhi  | 8 | 6 |
| The Gospel of Selfless Action or<br>The Gita According to Gandhiji<br>(Translation of the Original in Gujarati with an<br>additional introduction and commentary)<br>—Mahadev Desai | 8 | 6 |
| What Is Wrong With Indian Economic Life<br>—D. V. K. R. V. Rao  | 3 | 0 |
| Christianity Its Economy And Way Of Life<br>—J. C. Kumarappa  | 2 | 8 |

Obtainable From :

**Indian Opinion,  
P. Bag, Durban, Natal.**