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INDIAN
OPINION

Founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1903



Real Peace

If we are to reach real peace in this world and if we are to carry on a real war against war, we shall have to begin with children; and if they will grow up in their natural innocence, we won't have to struggle; we won't have to pass fruitless idle resolutions, but we shall go from love to love and peace to peace, until at last all the corners of the world are covered with that peace and love for which consciously or unconsciously the whole world is hungering.

—Mahatma Gandhi.



All Sane Men Mourn Stalin's Death

MARSHAL Stalin, Russia's great leader, died on Thursday night March 5. May his soul rest in peace. Though there have been some unbecoming remarks made about him by people who should know better, we shall record here tributes we take pride in associating ourselves with:

Mr. Nehru (India): "A personality of exceptional gifts and great achievements. The history of Russia, and indeed of the world, will always bear the impress of his endeavours and accomplishment."

Mr. Clement Attlee, Leader of the British Labour Party:....."There will be world-wide sympathy with the Russian people at the loss of a great national leader who, by his courage and tenacity, brought his country through the perils of the second world war, and played a great part in defeating the Nazis."

Mr. Trygve Lie: "On those occasions on which I had the honour of meeting Mr. Stalin, I have been deeply impressed by the qualities which make him one of the outstanding statesmen of our time."

Mr. Lester Pearson, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations: "With Marshal Stalin's death the United Nations had lost one of its founders, and the Soviet people had lost the man who was their indomitable leader in the struggle against Nazi aggression."

Mr. Sydney Holland, Prime Minister of New Zealand: "Stalin's death had removed from the world scene at a critical time one of its most powerful leaders, one whose influence and achievements have been of profound significance in our times."

"We remember him today and honour him as one of the great war leaders. We recall how he rallied his people when they were almost overwhelmed, and how he led them from the brink of disaster to march alongside British, American and Allied forces to share in the decisive victory which they won over the forces of Nazism."

The Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson: "With the death of Joseph Stalin a great figure passes from the stage of history, a death mourned as of a father by 200,000,000 in the Soviet Union, and as a liberator, friend and prophet by 800,000,000 from Prague to Peking, and hundreds of more beyond."

"I vividly remember Stalin as I met him and remember our long conversation. He was calm and composed, friendly and approachable, simple in manner and direct in speech, untouched by the slightest suspicion of pomposity."

INDIAN OPINION

FRIDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1953

Marshal Stalin

FRIDAY morning March 6 brought the shocking news of the death of Marshal Stalin. It is a loss not only to Russia but to the whole world of a great man. He was not a man to be spitted upon as some who ought to know better have done unbecomingly. We heartily join those who have paid the dead man the tribute he well deserves. Though the world has unfortunately not yet won the peace who can deny that a large share of the credit goes to Russia led by Josef Stalin for winning the last war. Is it to be forgotten, so soon how the Russian men and women bled in their millions to save the world from the Nazis? And would the Russians have been able to do so had it not been for Stalin's great personality and power? We must reverently bow to it though we may not agree with his methods.

It is utterly foolish to think that Communism is dead because Stalin is dead. It is just as much as to say that the Nationalist regime will die in South Africa if, God forbid, we were to lose Dr. Malan. There was nothing evil about Communism as such. All those who are suffering under the heels of capitalism are, at heart, virtual Communists. What is objectionable is the way it is brought about and is being turned into another form of imperialism. Nothing achieved by violence will live long. The last war

should have brought this lesson home to the world, which unfortunately it has not done. It only shows that the world is in for darker days than it has passed through, which means that the world will come to an end. The world will be saved not by cursing Nazism, Communism or any other 'ism' and those who gave birth to it. It will only be saved by reflecting on the causes that gave birth to it and by acting speedily for the removal of those causes. Hitler was cursed, Stalin was cursed and they have gone. Today Dr. Malan is being cursed. He too will go but there will be no peace until and unless the causes that brought them into being are removed. Those causes are selfishness and greed. Were it not for the selfishness and greed of the two and a half-million White people of South Africa who have assumed power to rule over four times their number according to their will; were it not for the selfishness and greed of the capitalists who hold a monopoly of great industries and wax fat on the sweat and blood of the millions who have been kept as serfs by man-made laws utterly disregarding the law of God; were it not for the individual landlords who own vast tracts of land and think they are lords of all they survey, and do not think for a moment of the millions who have no land at all and are not prepared to part with an inch

of their land, South Africa would have been a land of peace and contentment with no "problems" to speak of. So Hitler, Stalin, Malan are the products of our misdeeds. They may disappear in person but that does not mean that their spirit will not prevail. It shall pre-

vail more forcibly than ever even as Hitler has passed away but Nazism has become all pervading. Let Marshal Stalin's life therefore be a lesson for us all. Let us imbibe all the good in him and discard all the bad. Peace be to his soul.

NOTES AND NEWS

Confusion Over New

Group Rule

The Durban City Council's Group Areas proposal have been confused by the Government's latest directive which insists that African workers in urban areas must eventually be housed in areas specially set aside for their occupation. Extensions to African compounds outside these areas are not permitted. This may mean that larger African residential areas will have to be provided, involving, possibly, encroachment on proposed European and Indian areas. In a report to the General Purposes Committee of the Durban City Council, Mr. E. Havemann of the Technical sub-Committee on Race Zoning, says that the race zoning plan was based on the assumption that a substantial proportion of the annual increase in the African labour force would be housed in industrial and commercial areas. "It is not quite clear whether the term 'areas specially set aside for African occupation' includes Municipal hostels in industrial areas, but it seems quite clear that it does not include employers' compounds," he said. In a circular letter to municipalities, the Secretary for African Affairs, Dr. W. W. M. Eiselen, has said that while the use of existing accommodation outside African areas need not be curtailed for the present, local authorities should not permit extensions to them, or the erection of any new accommodation.

Whites Against African

Postmen

The immediate dismissal of all non-Europeans doing the work of European postmen is demanded in a resolution passed by the triennial congress of the South African Postal Association which closed recently in Durban. Mr. T. P. van Niekerk, secretary of the association, said last week. "The employment of non-Europeans is causing resentment and dissatisfaction. Only the fact that they have worked separately

from the Europeans has, so far prevented trouble." He added: "We feel that the use of non-Europeans as postmen will lead to 'cheap labour.'" Improved working conditions and salaries and not "cheap" non-European labour were the solution to the shortage of staff. The Association would ask the Department to raise the commencing basic salaries of postmen from £165 to £240 a year, and to promote them to the grade maximum of £400 a year in seven instead of 12 years. Another grievance was excessive over-time. Due to lack of supervising officers recruits were not being properly trained. So serious was the staff position that postmen promoted to sorters could not take up their new duties, in some cases even five months after promotion.

Clinic For Non-European

The Newcastle and District Indian Child Welfare Society has just opened a clinic for Indians, Coloureds and Africans. The society hopes to obtain Government recognition and assistance. The clinic hopes to check the numerous diseases caused by under-nourishment and poor hygiene, as well as providing pre-natal care and advice.

Might End Colour Bar

When the Labour Party was returned to power again, it might well give early consideration to ending the colour bar in Northern Rhodesia, said Mr. John Dugdale, former Labour Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, in the House of Commons. That might also have a considerable effect on Southern Rhodesia, he added.

African Nationalism Scores Huggins

The Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, addressing a meeting on federation in Bulawayo said that he wished to see the Rhodesias and Nyasaland as one strong British Government, because of the great surge of Afri-

can nationalism all over Africa "In those countries ruled by Britain where there is no European settlement, there will be African States in 20 years—probably British, but ruled entirely by Africans," he said. "We have to rescue our two northern neighbours." It was no use scoffing at this growth of African nationalism. It was one of the most serious things that had ever happened, and it had been planned by the previous Government in Britain.

Viewpoint On Federation

The following letter by J. Boxwell of Isipingo, appeared in a recent issue of the 'Natal Mercury':

Sir,—Mr. Heaton Nicholls is in favour of federating the Rhodesias and Nyasaland and "maintaining European hegemony (a polite word for domination) to the Congo, Tanganyika and possibly far beyond." History has shown that European domination implies overwhelming voting power in favour of the White race; the distribution of land according to the will of the European; discrimination in educational facilities, and cheap African labour for mines and farms—a privileged position for the European and arrested development for the African. To extend this system against the declared wishes of the huge majority of an awakening African population would be an act of criminal folly. If the British Parliament passes Federation in the North, on what leg will it endeavour to stand in the case of Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland?

B.Ed. Degree For

Non-Europeans

Non-European students will this year for the first time be able to take the B.Ed. degree at Sastri College and another degree in remedial education for teachers who will have to instruct backward or handicapped children. This was revealed by Dr. Mabel Palmer, organiser of the non-European section of the University of Natal, who said the B.Ed. degree was a post-graduate course only open to people who had a degree and five years' teaching experience. Dr. Palmer said there were at present 198 students at Sastri College comprising Indians, Africans and Coloureds, and most of them were studying for their B.A. degree. About 100 of the 198 students were studying part-time, and a considerable number of these were already engaged in teaching and were working to increase their qualifications. Although a course was being held

for the B.Com degree, Sastri College would not offer a first-year B.Com course this year unless one more student came forward to bring the number of the first-year class up to 10. Dr. Palmer said that only a small number were studying for their degree in Social Science because of the very small salaries offered by the Government to non-Europeans with the B.S.S. degree. Dr. G. W. Gale, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the non-European section of the University of Natal told the Press that about 8 non-Europeans were studying medicine at the university.

New £35000 Indian School In Durban

The foundation stone of a Government Aided Indian School purposed to be built by the Surat Hindu Association at a cost of £35000 in Prince Edward Street, Durban, was laid by the Administrator, Mr. D. G. Shepstone on Thursday, March 5. Glowing tributes were paid by various speakers to the Education Department and the Provincial Administration for the help they were going in the matter of Indian education. Tea and refreshments were served after the termination of a very pleasant function.

Indians In Foreign Firms

A memorandum prominently displayed in newspapers in New Delhi recently described the 1,200 foreign undertakings in India as "miniature South Africas." This was the latest development in the campaign for the "Indianisation" of British and other European firms in India. The memorandum, said to have been drawn up by Indian executives working in foreign firms, has been circulated among members of Parliament in Delhi. It alleged that foreign firms practised ruthless and sordid discrimination against Indians employed by them, and that Europeans were appointed to senior posts over the heads of Indians. A questionnaire was circulated by the Government last year to European firms in India asking for details of the number of Indians employed at different wage levels. Replies have not yet been made public, but a recent report, believed to have been officially inspired, stated that answers showed that more than 75 per cent. of senior posts in these firms, with emoluments of above £900 a year, were held by foreigners. In junior posts, worth between £280 and £900 a year, about 90 per cent. were Indians. The Government is now deciding

what action to take on the "Indianisation" of higher categories, but it is expected the

question will be settled amicably between the Government and the foreign business interests.

KASTURBA GANDHI GOVERNMENT-AIDED INDIAN SCHOOL

OPENS AT PHOENIX SETTLEMENT

SOME two years ago a private school was started at the Phoenix Settlement with five pupils in Mahatma Gandhi's cottage which is known as "Sarvodaya" (Welfare of All). The number of pupils rapidly grew up to over a hundred and fifty. We were struggling with the school with the meagre resources at our disposal.

Later we negotiated with the Department of Education intimating that it was desired to establish a school here in commemoration of Kasturba, wife of Mahatma Gandhi, in terms of the Phoenix Settlement Trust, and applied for aided status to be given to that school. The Department was very sympathetic and agreed to grant aided status to the school provided the rules and regulations pertaining to such a school were complied with. "Sarvodaya" was found too small to house so many children and a proper building had to be built before such grant could be given. The matter was informally put before a few friends who had one day come to visit the Phoenix Settlement and they were very kind to donate a sum which amounted to about £275. It was felt then that a temporary wood and iron structure could be built at a cost of £300 to provide the immediate need. Plans were made, submitted to the Department of Education and were passed.

New developments had then taken place. Nine years ago a fund was collected in the Transvaal to raise a memorial in honour of Kasturba Gandhi at Phoenix. This

fund was however lying dormant all these years the donors having done nothing about it. When the news of the above school was mentioned to them they were once again enthused and decided to donate the sum which amounted to nearly £4,500 to Phoenix for the accomplishment of the desired goal. The Department of Education with the consent of the Provincial Administration have now very kindly agreed to give a fifty per cent grant on the permanent school building to be built in memory of Kasturba Gandhi and to give it aided status.

What was supposed to be a temporary structure has now become part of the permanent building with two class rooms already built. We are happy to announce that the school consisting of 152 pupils which is being conducted in these two classes plus two rooms in "Sarvodaya" was officially opened on Wednesday, March 4, with Mr. S. S. Maraj, son of Mr. S. R. Maraj, well-known of Verulam, as acting Principal.

We hope to have a formal opening of the school building when the structure is completed.

We take this opportunity to express our grateful appreciation to the Department of Education as well as the Provincial Administration for their very kind assistance and support in making this project a success.

MANTLAL GANDHI
for the Phoenix Settlement Trust.

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SEETHING SOUTH AFRICA TO-DAY

By HOMER A. JACK

(With The Kind Permission Of 'The Christian Century')

III

SIGNS OF DETERIORATION

SOUTH AFRICA has been described as a colonial nation maintaining its colony within its borders—a nation of 2½ million whites encompassing a colony of 50 million non-whites. Subject peoples, the non-whites have no real citizenship and less grounds for hope than in many of the colonies in Africa. Even the few rights they have had are diminishing. From the Cape of Good Hope to the Limpopo river, there are multiple signs of deterioration.

A symbol of the oppression dealt out to these subject peoples was furnished by a Johannesburg newspaper in mid-July when—probably by inadvertence—it carried the two following stories in adjacent columns: "Ill-Treated Animals: Fined £25. A coloured man, William Mulder, was fined £25 with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour when he pleaded guilty in the Roodepoort magistrate's court of ill-treating a horse and a mule." The other story: "Guilty of Assault on Native: Fined £20. A constable stated in Roodepoort magistrate's court that a miner, William P. O. Prinsloo, brought a Native to him with his hands bound with wire, which was also tied to his neck. The Native was bleeding from the mouth, nose and ears. It was alleged that Prinsloo had hit a Native, Daniel Mothang, who was in his employ, with his open hand and fist, and with an iron pipe on the head. Prinsloo was fined £20 with the alternative of a month's imprisonment."

Signs of deterioration are to be seen in at least three areas: in the treatment of the non-Europeans (not only since 1948 when Dr. Malan came to power, but for decades before when Jan Smuts and the United Party were the rulers), in the matter of civil liberties, and in the relations between whites and non-whites on a leadership level.

The history of South Africa is chiefly three centuries of "keeping the kaffir in his place." That place was for many years in the rural areas and native reserves; but as gold mines needed labour and as urban life developed, Africans increasingly came to the cities. The mines developed the compound sys-

tem, where men live for months without their families. Basil Davidson in his perceptive new book, *Report on Southern Africa*, asserts that these modern mine compounds contain "all the elements of Orwell's hell...not slavery in the old sense: no—but intelligent, hygienic totalitarian slavery." The Africans who came to the cities for domestic work and unskilled jobs were soon herded into segregated "locations." A few locations have been built by municipalities and may be tolerable—within the intolerable context of segregation—but many are shanty towns, as bad as the worst human housing anywhere in the world.

One of the most oppressive evils of urban living in South Africa is, for the African male, the pass system. A pass is one of several types of documents which must be carried for lawful movement and must be produced on demand. The first pass law was introduced in the Cape in 1769, when slaves moving between rural and urban areas had to carry passes from their masters. Today there are many laws of this kind and the ordinary urban African must generally carry at least four passes. Certain Africans—clergymen, teachers, chiefs—can apply for exemption from passes, but they must then produce an exemption certificate instead of a pass. A pass allowing an African to travel outside the location evening curfew (often 11 p.m.) is called a "special". It is possible for an African employer who does not have an exemption himself to write out one for himself. But since he would commit an offence if he did not carry a "special" after curfew, he has to apply each time to the police!

There are several "historical reasons" for the existence of passes, such as the regulation of the urban labour supply and the reduction of crime. Yet any African planning a crime could obtain a valid pass. Port Elizabeth, which does not have curfew passes, has the lowest urban crime rate in the Union. To obtain certain passes, the African must often stand in queues for days. Even if his passes are in order he risks constant harassment by the police. At least 10,000 persons are con-

victed monthly for violating the pass laws. A committee studying the social and economic conditions of the Africans in 1942 called the whole pass system "a harassing and constant interference with the freedom of movement of natives which gives rise to a burning sense of grievance and injustice." A new Union-wide pass system is being adopted which may simplify matters somewhat, but it will not give the African the freedom of movement to which anyone in a non-totalitarian society is entitled as a basic right.

Poverty, Disease And Death

If passes were completely abolished, the African would still face a life of poverty and its social consequences, especially disease and crime. Non-Europeans who constitute four-fifths of the population of the Union, receive less than two fifths of the national income. The poverty in the rural areas is unbelievable, the yearly cash income being less than the equivalent of \$25. In the gold mines, the average cash income for a daily is about 32 cents, and the average monthly income in cash and kind about £5 or \$15 (an increase of only \$6 during the past 65 years). In the cities, the cash income might be as much as £6 or \$17 a week. During World War II the average net income for Africans was less than 10 per cent. of the income of Europeans.

The death rate for Europeans is less than 10 per 1,000—as low as any in the world—but for non-Europeans it is double that. The infant mortality rate for Africans is not less than 150 per 1,000 live births, and in some areas as high as 600 or even 700. While the incidence of leprosy is lower than in any other African territory, the incidence of syphilis and tuberculosis is probably higher than in any other country in the world that claims to be civilised. Both these conditions are due to the effects of detribalisation and of urban living in a disorganised society.

The crime rate among Africans in urban centres is also among the highest in the world. This is not only crime directed against white persons and white-owned property, but equally against Africans, Coloureds and Indians. It is hard to exaggerate the fear of crime that exists in large cities such as Johannesburg, although it must be added that there are whites who have lived there for years unarmed and unmolested and who

feel that the reports on crime have been overemphasised. Less has been said about the Africans' fear of their fellows. For some years teen-aged *tsotsis* (a Bantu translation of "zoot-suiters") have menaced the Africans in their locations. Just now outside Johannesburg a notorious gang called the "Russians" are terrorising 1,200 of their fellow Africans and driving them out of their shanty town into a miserable squatter camp near by. The only conclusion to be drawn about crime in South Africa is that, as in urban areas anywhere, much of it stems from defiance toward a society which does not fulfil basic needs. To attach a racial label to it is sociologically inaccurate and not practically helpful.

Nationalists Bolster "Apartheid"

The coalition of the National and Afrikaner parties came to power in May 1948 with a majority of only five seats in the House of Assembly. Indeed, because of the weighting of rural votes, they actually had 122,000 fewer votes than their opponents. Immediately Dr. Malan began to fulfil his pledge "to protect the European population of the country as a pure white race." Legislatively and administratively, the pace of *apartheid* quickened. One of the first measures to be passed was the Mixed Marriages Act of 1949, which prohibits marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans. (From 1925 to 1936 there was an annual average of 461 mixed marriages.) This was really an extension of the 1927 Immorality Act, which prohibits extramarital intercourse, but not marriage, between Europeans and Africans amended in 1951 to include Indians, Coloureds and all other non-Europeans.)

The definitions in the 1949 Act are as involved as they are tragic: "Any party to such marriage professing to be a European or a non-European, as the case may be, is in appearance obviously what he professes to be, or is able to show, in the case of a party professing to be a non-European, that he habitually consorts with non-Europeans as a non-European..." This does not quite match the genetic precision of Hitler's Nuremberg laws, but it is just as pernicious. Already a white Roman Catholic priest has been prosecuted for conducting a marriage ceremony between a white man and a woman whom he honestly believed to be white. The Supreme Court vindicated the priest, asserting that where a person's race is in doubt, his way of life

is a better test than his appearance.

Putting New Fears Into The African

In the 1950 sessions of Parliament, the Nationalists passed two important Acts to bolster *apartheid*. One was the population Act, which set up a register of the population and called for the distribution of racial identity cards. A provision of this Act makes it impossible for any common informer to object to the racial classification of any other individual. Also passed was the notorious Group Areas Act, which grants the Government wide powers to declare any given urban area inhabitable only by a given racial group, thus compelling the population in possession—usually non-European—to move to newly developed areas, often in distant suburbs. It is doubtful if more than a token beginning can be made to implement this Act, but it puts new fears into almost all urbanised non-Europeans who now own property, however modest.

The 1951 session of Parliament passed the Native Building Workers' Act, which prohibits the employment of Africans on skilled building jobs in areas not exclusively inhabited by Africans. It also passed the Bantu Authorities Act, which abolished the advisory Native Representative Council—in any case defunct—and substituted a system of administrative control by tribal chiefs—a sure method of preventing progress. Administratively, the Nationalist *apartheid* especially in the post offices and railroads (there are now two separate ramps at the large Johannesburg station). They are cutting off traditional subsidies to those adult education groups which hold public functions open to mixed groups. The Minister of Education recently declared: "Unless an organisation adheres to *apartheid* there will be no subsidy from the state, not a penny." The Minister of Native Affairs refused to see a mixed deputation from the Institute of Race Relations and demanded to talk to the one African in the delegation separately from the others. School feeding funds for non-Europeans have also been decreased as a way to teach non-Europeans more self-dependence.

Since Dr. Malan was elected on a platform of Afrikaner nationalism along with racism, he has systematically tried to enhance Afrikaner culture as well as to entrench his party in power. The first step was the passage of the Citizenship Act of 1949, which increased the

requirement of residency in the Union from two years to five before a person could qualify for citizenship. Since the last percentage of immigrants had been British, this at least retarded the rate of non-Afrikaner voters on the rolls. In general, the Nationalists are in a dilemma about immigration; they desperately want more white settlers, but not from the British Isles because these will be English-speaking, and not from the Continent because these may be Roman Catholic instead of Dutch Reformed.

United Nations Flouted

In 1950 the Nationalists flouted their defiance of the United Nations by incorporating the mandated territory of South West Africa into the Union and giving the white residents a disproportionately large representation of six seats in Parliament—which promptly went Nationalist. In October of that year Dr. Malan announced that the Coloureds, who have had the vote in Cape province since 1853, would be taken off the common voters' roll and put on a separate roll and thus be represented by separate white members of Parliament. This was a racial measure in that it was a logical extension of *apartheid* in Parliament, but the motive was also political, since the Nationalists stand to gain at least five seats in the Cape province because the 50,000 Coloureds affected have sided with the United Party and have held the balance of power in as many as twelve parliamentary constituencies.

The Coloured vote on the common roll is safeguarded in the so-called entrenched clauses of the Act of Union and can be suspended only by a two-thirds vote of Parliament. If the Nationalists could have mustered this majority, there would probably have been little reaction among the whites, for in 1936 the Smuts regime took the Africans in the Cape (the only Province where they had any representation at all) off the common roll by the same procedure, but with a two-thirds majority. Since Dr. Malan did not have the two-thirds vote, he said he would enact the legislation anyway, asserting that the entrenched clauses were superseded.

This gave the opposition party a strong argument which, as the whole world knows, they used wisely. The Appeal Court (the Supreme Court of South Africa) unanimously ruled that Parliament was not supreme above the entrenched clauses and invalidated the parliamentary action in removing the

Coloureds from the common role. Malan's answer was the enactment, still by a persistent small majority, of the High Court of Parliament Act, which makes Parliament itself the final arbiter of its actions. On August 25 the High Court of Parliament (with the United Party members abstaining) sat to judge the action of the Appeal Court. This impasse between the highest legislative and the (heretofore) highest judicial arm of the Government will probably not issue in civil war or lead the province of Natal to carry out its threat of secession, but it is alerting South Africa and the world to the lengths that the Nationalists will go for the sake of both principle and politics.

Next Steps In Degradation

The next steps of the Malanites in the degradation of their democracy are not difficult to predict. Indeed they have been repeatedly announced. One step might be agitation to enthrone Afrikaners as the one official language through repealing the remaining entrenched clause in the Act of Union which gives equality to English and Afrikaners. Another step might be the creation of a South African "republic" and all that that implies, substituting a president for a governor-general—a president "directly and only responsible to God, over and against the people, for his deeds in the fulfilment of his duties."

If the lot of the non-Europeans is daily growing worse, the efforts to reverse the trend are retarded partly because of a similar deterioration in civil liberties. Passports are being denied to politically minded South Africans, both European and non-European, who desire to travel abroad. Visas are denied "undesirable" visitors, such as a Scottish girl who came to Cape Town recently to visit a Coloured family. The British Medical Association had to cancel plans to hold a conference with South African physicians when the Government refused to promise to admit delegates irrespective of race. Other important international conferences scheduled for South Africa have likewise been cancelled. The plainclothes G.I.D. makes raids on political groups. There is, however, only a spotty censorship of imported literature, and many magazines and books very critical of South Africa are openly on sale at bookstores.

The Communist Smear

The most flagrant denial of civil liberties is the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950,

which was amended in 1951 to make it provisions retrospective to a time before the Act was passed. The Government is given the power to label an individual a Communist. The definitions are very broad, one being "a person who aims at the encouragement of feelings of hostility between European and non-European races of the Union." Persons named under the Act are prohibited from holding public office and can be prevented from attending political gatherings of any size. Already more than 300 individuals, more than a third of them non-whites, have been named under this Act, and several have been tried for violating its provisions, including Sam Kahn, the only Communist member of Parliament. In its administration the Act has been extended to some non-Communists who have been effective critics of the Government. The longtime secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, S. A. Sachs, whose real crime was inducing hundreds of Afrikaner women to join the same union as non-Europeans, was relieved of his union position by the Government and forbidden to attend public meetings. He attended two rallies and has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. The Act undoubtedly will suppress some Communism, but the Communist Party of South Africa was dissolved just before the Act was passed in 1950, and the real victim is civil liberties, especially the rights of free speech, free assembly and free press.

A final sign of deterioration is the gulf between white and non-white in South Africa. All evidence points to an unbelievable widening of this gap. Beginning in 1921, a number of so-called joint councils was established in the urban centres—the Johannesburg Joint Council of Europeans and Africans, the Indo-European Joint Council of Pietermaritzburg, and so on. Many such councils still exist but most have lost their effectiveness, partly because the non-Europeans have seen no progress and have concluded that such activity is a waste of time. Also, the number of whites who will work with non-Europeans in the field of courageous social action—philanthropic social service—is surprisingly small, though in fairness it must be recorded that there are a few. The problem is that most of the whites who still want to cooperate are too moderate even for more moderate non-European leadership.

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(Continued on page 171)

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LIBERAL PERSPECTIVE

THIS MYTH OF ORIENTAL FECUNDITY—I

By C W. M. GELL

THE principal of Natal University, Dr. E. G. Malherbe, made a speech in Durban on February 20 in which he sensibly warned the White races that Asia's demand for equal human status was irresistible. He also spoke of the problems of poverty and population in words which, taken out of their context (as they almost certainly have been in the brief press reports), might give a false impression of the complicated economic and demographical forces at work. Dr. Malherbe is reported as saying: "If Asia is not to overwhelm the rest of the world with a vast flood of population and poverty, Asia must live up to its responsibilities and learn the sort of thing we have learnt in the West, which is how to maintain a roughly stationary population." He added that the people of India, many of them already on the verge of starvation, would become poorer and more wretched "unless the fecundity of its teeming millions was curbed."

I am sorry that these extracts from Dr. Malherbe's speech have been circulated in a form which revives echoes of that unhappy phrase—"explosive fertility"—in the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Durban riots and which thus seem to lay the blame for a very complex situation on only one of the many causes at work.

I think the first errors to eradicate from this all too popular approach to the problem are the fallacious legends of some special oriental philo-progenitiveness, Eastern sexuality or pagan addiction to polygamy or promiscuity. At the same time the figures will eliminate the comfortable but equally fallacious myth of European sexual restraint or skill in birth control.

During the last 300 years the world's population has increased fourfold, from some 600 millions to 2,410 millions. In the 200 years between 1715 and 1941, however, the populations of India and China increased threefold while that of Britain, despite heavy overseas emigration, increased over fivefold. In 1894 Germany's birth rate of 36 per thousand exceeded India's of 34. India's rate of increase today, which produces the alarming net annual increase of nearly 6 millions for the whole sub-continent, is about the same as Holland's. At 1.4 per cent per year, it is lower than the annual rate of natural increase (1.6 per cent) of our South African European population, although the latter is

presumed to "have learnt how to maintain a roughly stationary population."

These figures support what is indeed the truth, that Asia's present problem is one that we Westerners have gone through and are still to some extent going through. It is not a problem of birth rates but of death rates. What has been primarily responsible for the tremendous spurt in the world's population these last 300 years is the spectacular drop in death rates, not a comparatively small increase (and in some cases an actual decrease) in birth rates.

And the first of the several special factors which has enabled the West to deal with its consequences more easily than the East can today, was that the impact of a falling death rate was more gradual in the West. The medical and sanitary improvements, which were chiefly responsible for curtailing the mortality (particularly the infant mortality) rate, were introduced piecemeal in Europe over the last 300 years. They have been applied in the East, principally by the colonial powers at first, only during the last 100 years and particularly during the last 50 years, when new drugs and methods of mass application have made them suddenly and enormously more effective. It is often said that the Western imperial powers have added to Asia's difficulties by curbing the wars and other disorders which used regularly to reduce the surplus population. But Western colonialism was seldom as peaceful as it claims; and it was not the battles but the epidemics accompanying the campaigns and rebellions that used to carry off millions. Wars have only become significant instruments of human elimination by actual combat and direct martial devastation in our own lifetime. It is the very recent diminution in the mortality from malaria, typhus, plague, cholera, small-pox etc. that has revolutionised the population problem, both in war and especially in peace. (The suppression of the slave traffic in Central Africa perhaps more nearly justifies the imperial claim, but has been offset by the introduction of T.B., V.D. and alcohol as the staple item of trade and revenue).

The second factor favouring the West was that the medical inventions were themselves a by-product of that great social reorganisation known as the Agrarian and Industrial Revolutions; so that, as the population began

to swell, more efficient farming was increasing the productive capacity of the land and expanding factories were there to absorb (however inhumanly at first) the landless. By contrast, Asian death rates have suddenly diminished while a peasant economy—disorganised by contact with an alien culture and law (as in India) or by continuous civil and foreign warfare (as in China) or by both (as in contemporary Burma and Indonesia)—was disintegrating but had not yet been replaced and while the factories to absorb the surplus and the landless were mostly still to be built. And the opening of Asian countries by railways and roads to a free flow of goods, which was one of the most marked results of the Western impact, has certainly reduced the areas and severities of actual famine at the cost of lowering the general ration of food available throughout the country. In the old days famine meant death to many in the affected areas from starvation and epidemic. Today it means a widespread tightening of belts and lowering of vitality where at the best of times there is little margin for this. In its drastic but effective way, the old system operated Malthusian checks which the new uniformity of sub standard diet does not. It served a social purpose in the inelastic peasant economy which is going unfulfilled today except as a deliberate instrument of policy in totalitarian states. And the alternative method of purchasing food elsewhere, if it can be afforded and obtained, means using up precious capital that would otherwise go into development or education.

The third special factor which helped the West was that Europe began its population spurt from a much lower basic ratio between population and cultivable land than has Asia. No. only was there proportionately much more room for expansion within the boundaries of the various European countries, but by her superior technology and adventurous aggression Europe carved out for herself population outlets in her empires overseas. And even when the imperial process, which peopled the Americas, Australia and in a much lesser degree other climatically less congenial colonies with excess Europeans, had more or less finished, the fantastic expansion of the United States economy during the last seventy years continued to provide a refuge for Europe's "teeming millions." The U.S. population rose from 5 millions in 1880 to 147 millions in 1948 and much of the amazing performance was due to heavy immigration from Europe. Now that it has been greatly curtailed, many European

countries are finding their "fecundity" much more of a burden than Dr. Malherbe's comments suggest. By comparison the 10 million Chinese expatriates in S.E. Asia, the nearly 2 million Indians in Malaya, the nearly 1 million in Burma (both emigrant communities much reduced today from these pre-war figures) and the half million in East and Southern Africa afford little relief to those two great countries' domestic problems. These and all other emigration outlets are virtually closed today.

Fourthly, Western military power assured Europe's expanding economy of a steady supply of raw materials for her factories and a ready market for her surplus industrial production, thus enabling European factories to work at their most profitable rates. This led in turn to an astounding rise in the national incomes of the West which, in the most favourable cases, overtook and far surpassed the increase of the population. It was not merely a question of "exploiting" colonial territories—this was by no means the rule and great wealth and profit often accrued to the imperial power and the colonial territory without any of the cruder methods implied by that meaningful term. But it was rather the result of an exceedingly fortunate historical break by which all these favourable factors worked at the same time in the same direction. And it was only after national standards of living had increased enormously that the birth rates of some Western nations fell away to such an extent that some sort of population stability was achieved. The West has by no means fully learnt to "live up to its responsibilities" in this matter and, where it does appear to have done so, the result was somewhat fortuitously achieved.

(To be Continued)



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SEETHING SOUTH AFRICA TO-DAY

(Continued from page 166)

of the iron curtain between the races in South Africa, with the non-Europeans retiring more and more to the location to engage in African National Congress activity, and the whites doing nothing or at most working with such groups as the Civil Rights League (a small body roughly akin to the American Civil Liberties Union) and the fact-finding but basically non-political South African Institute of Race Relations. For whites and non-whites alike, there is no non-partisan home between the Civil Rights League and the African and Indian National Congress, and no political home between the United

Party and the remnants of the self-liquidated Communist Party. These lacks are serious. There is little immediate prospect for the emergence of native leaders—outside the Congress or the Institute “liberals”—who would be capable of building either political or non-partisan bridges across this frightening gap. To be relevant and effective, such new organisations need to be large, but they must be courageous and strictly non-communist. One attempt was made several years ago in the Campaign for Right and Justice. But this failed, even under the leadership of the Rev. Michael Scott.

claimed that Colour discrimination in any form means nothing less than inhuman oppression.

“Obviously this has not fallen on deaf ears among the non-Europeans. They have been aroused to assert that even in their most extravagant demands they enjoy the support of the whole world, and even of all Europeans who support the Opposition parties and who are opposing apartheid.

“The demand that the White man must quit Africa has increased. A bloody scene followed in Kenya, and in our own country organised resistance movements resulting in some places in murder coupled with the most horrible and most barbaric atrocities.

“The Opposition attributes it all to deteriorating race relations for which the Government and its apartheid policy is said to be responsible, conveniently, and close their eyes to the fact that even during the regime of the previous Government with its anti-apartheid policy the same demands were made.

“They forget that General Smuts himself was violently attacked at U.N.O. because of his alleged policy of racial discrimination, that he had had to stand alone against a united and hostile front and that in spite of his worth to the organisation he was humiliated before the whole world.”

A fact which should not be lost sight of was that the land which had always belonged to the Natives as their traditional land, together with land which was later bought at State expense from Europeans and added to it, in the Union and in South West Africa, comprised an area of about 400,000 square miles—an area twice as big as France and seven times as big as England. The area included some of the very best land settlement areas of the country.

Another fact which should not be forgotten was that the Europeans in South Africa, unlike those in many other countries of the world where Europeans and non-Europeans live together, had established themselves permanently in South Africa.

“Apartheid is accepted even in Europe and throughout the world as being natural, obvious and right. And now we rightly ask

why must it then in South Africa be regarded and condemned as a mortal sin?

“In spite of the all too outspoken episcopal wisdoms and authority the National Party's apartheid policy is no un-Christian. It is true that every Christian will, readily accept the doctrine that all men are equal before God and therefore must be regarded and treated as human beings with human rights. But apart from the fact that it is difficult to see how that can be applied to equal franchise, the matter can certainly not end there.

“Apartheid is based also on another divine creative deed which they apparently ignore altogether, namely, on the natural differences between race and race, colour and colour, comprising as a rule also difference in nationalities, languages and culture. Lack of appreciation of this last fact is, as a rule, as fatal as lack of application of the first.

“Apartheid as it appears from everything is no policy of oppression, neither in principle nor its historical background, nor in its existing or proposed application.

“In South Africa the Natives are just as sure of their areas as any separate people in Europe. And in regard to assistance, the Europeans in South Africa stand far above any other nation in the world. For education, health and other social services they spend on the Natives seven times as much per capita than even the strong and liberal Britain does on Natives in her African territories and her Protectorates, including the Rhodesias.

“I have for the past 34 years been a Member of Parliament uninterruptedly, and for the most part in a more or less leading position, and I ought therefore to know how the word ‘apartheid’ arose and why. The fact is that there is no difference in meaning whatever between ‘segregation’ and ‘apartheid.’”

R. VITHAL

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DR. MALAN SEEKS APARTHEID MANDATE

IN view of the new and dangerous situation that had arisen, the Government would ask the electorate at the forthcoming general election for a renewed mandate for their apartheid policy, the Prime Minister, Dr. Malan, said at a meeting in the Stellenbosch Town Hall on Thursday night. By that the Government would stand or fall, he said.

The most important and urgent issue was undoubtedly the Colour question, he said. There were only two alternatives—equality or apartheid.

The White races in South Africa were not settlers, but a permanently established people. “They must live here as a White race and maintain themselves as such, whatever the cost, or they must die here in dishonour or in honour. They choose the latter,” he said.

The Prime Minister appealed to the electorate to support the Government in its apartheid policy and ensure the Government a resounding victory. This, he said, was the only effective answer that could be given the slanderers and meddlers abroad, to the United Nations, to Russia, to India and not least of all to the defiance campaign in South Africa.

The Prime Minister said the most important and most urgent issue of the election was unquestionably the Colour problem.

“A stage has now been reached where South Africa is forced once more in that regard to decide its course. And it must be a definite course, so definitely and unambiguously defined by the people themselves, that it will not be gone back upon again. Indecision at this stage is fatal.

“There are only two courses from which to choose which sooner or later must lead us to

one of these two termini: equality. That is to say, the removal of all Colour discrimination, or apartheid, which seeks to allow and encourage on both sides of the Colour line free natural development in accordance with capacity and level of civilisation. They are not parallel, but directly opposite courses, the one preferred by the Nationalist and the other by the Liberalist. Between the two no middle course is possible, as is being advocated by the Leader of the Opposition.

“South Africa has remained too long in the labyrinth of uncertainty and indecision. And in the meantime the problem has increased hand over fist in extent and gravity, so that it has almost become too late for a solution. This is definitely our last chance. The forces against us have increased. The Communist has been busy continually and mostly underground, with his mischief-making both within our boundaries and throughout the whole of Africa.

Both the previous Government and the present Government have been seriously warned about this in Police reports. The unfortunate and unrealistic Gold Coast policy of the previous British Government has understandably also had its repercussions throughout the whole of the African Continent right up to Nyasaland and the two Rhodesias, and it has undoubtedly also had its influence in South Africa.

“The meddling and aggressive United Nations which was intended to help to preserve world peace has by the creation of a so called world opinion, energetically co-operated in inciting unrest and even revolt among the most primitive races. And in our own country the Liberalist element has more and more blatantly pro-

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AFRICAN VIEWPOINT

DR. MALAN APOLOGETIC ON APARTHEID

By JORDAN K. NGUBANE

THE Prime Minister was in an apologetic mood when he put up the case for apartheid at Stellenbosch on Thursday night last week. His speech lacked that aggressive dourness which characterised his more confident statements of policy in the past. For an avowed priest of apartheid his tone was in certain respects even conciliatory.

Now, nobody must read in this the hint that Dr. Malan has in any way abandoned his racialising apartheid. What has happened clearly, both from the tone of the address and its subject matter, is that the apartheid-ers are on the defensive on both the internal and external implications of their apartheid policy. And this is as things should be. Dr. Malan's case is intrinsically bad.

Right through his address, which was of major importance because it laid down the party line during the elections, the Prime Minister is not reported to have done much by way of showing precisely what apartheid had achieved. In fairness to him, he took up a defensive attitude on all the three subjects—economic affairs, apartheid and sovereignty—which he discussed and which would be the major planks on the Nasionale Party platform. On the rising cost of living he, in effect, told the South Africans to thank their stars that they were not as badly off as people in other lands. No Government, he confessed, could have fared much better.

On the sovereignty issue, that is, on the Malanite war against the Law Courts of the Land, Dr. Malan merely asked the White voters to trust his gang!

It is on the apartheid issue that he dwelt at length. His was a defensiveness which requires closer examination. Firstly, he said, his party would not have a new manifesto. It would ask the electorate for a new mandate endorsing the Government's apartheid policy. Let him state his case as reported in the Press: "Apartheid seeks to encourage on both sides of the colour line free natural development in accordance with capacity and level of civilisation. Apartheid is both in conception and in application, not a specifically South African product and far less still, something created by the Nasionale Party for political purposes..... Apartheid is accepted even in Europe and throughout the world as being natural, obvious and right. And now we

rightly ask why must it in South Africa be regarded and condemned as a mortal sin..... Apartheid is no policy of oppression, neither in principle nor in its historical background, nor in its existing or proposed application..... Apartheid creates friendship and co-operation..... It indicates a separation without eliminating necessarily legitimate and desirable contacts in both directions. Although it places reciprocal restrictions on both sides, it also serves as an effective protection against violation of one another's rights. It is the best guarantee for friendship and reciprocal helpfulness."

Unbelievable

My own experience as an African makes it impossible for me to believe the things Dr. Malan wants me and I suppose the world, to believe about apartheid. Anybody reading these passages from his Stellenbosch speech would wonder if it was not one of the Institute of Race Relations Liberals speaking! For, the Nasionale Party is, at this very moment, making plans to rob the Coloureds of their right to "free natural development" by seeking to strike them off the common roll and giving them a fixed, permanent number of representatives in parliament, who must be Whitemen and whose numbers will not increase fairly as the Coloureds' capacity to administer their own affairs increased. By blocking Coloured development in this unnatural way Dr. Malan says apartheid promises free natural development to all races!

He claims that apartheid is not a specifically South African creation. He is probably right. Race-hatred took a notoriously virulent form in Germany only a few years ago. It was in Europe that pogroms were regularly organised against the Jews.

But this is not what the Prime Minister has in mind. He says Europe's map is divided into a number of sovereign independent states. A citizen of one is a foreigner in the others. But what the Prime Minister does here is to confuse nationality with race hatred. It is true that a Frenchman is treated as a foreigner in Holland—that is, if he has no desire to conform to the demands of Dutch citizenship. The door is always open for him to become a Dutchman, by the simple process of naturalisation. And, if he does not avail himself of this opportunity, nobody ostracises

and insults him in public places by putting up notices declaring: "No Frenchmen Allowed Here." He can go into any railway coach; any hotel; live where he likes so long as he complies with Dutch Law.

Fundamental Difference

In South Africa, it does not matter how much of a Christian and civilised human being an African might be, public notices will loudly proclaim: "Natives And Dogs Not Allowed Here." He will be permanently insulted and humiliated in the land of his birth and be made to feel by every means possible, that he is a hated inferior by the White herrenvolk. This is the fundamental difference between the sense of nationality we see in Europe and the race-hatred for which apartheid stands. Both have nothing whatsoever in common. The intensest sense of nationality can have no race-hatred whatsoever; whereas apartheid cannot thrive without its active principle of race-hatred. When Dr. Malan says European nationality is synonymous with Malanite apartheid, he is confusing two different and unrelated concepts.

He goes farther, he wants to know precisely why apartheid is condemned as a mortal sin. The answer can be given readily: Apartheid stands for white baasskap; that is, the concentration of all political power in white hands. It denies the African the right to determine his own life. If it does not, apartheid should be working towards giving the Africans land they will own and run as their own country; land where they will be completely independent and sovereign; free to declare war and make peace with any other country in the world. If the apartheid-ers are honest in their talk about natural development, this is the goal they should be talking about.

But there is a deeper reason why apartheid is a mortal sin in this country. By denying the African the right to influence legislation in a way to improve his own economic and living conditions it creates situations like the one revealed in a recent Institute of Race Relations survey. A team of experts was appointed over three years ago to investigate infant mortality among all the racial groups of South Africa in the larger cities of the Union. This is what these Institute experts discovered: (The mortality figures given are per thousand live births):

Johannesburg: European 31.9, African 232.0, Coloured 95.51, Asiatic 75.13.

Kimberley: European 50.88, African 185.18, Coloured 133.80, Asiatic Nil.

Pretoria: European 32.34, African 181.97, Coloured 85.23, Asiatic 75.47.

Martitzburg: European 23.9, African 273.8, Coloured 110.1, Asiatic 55.3.

Banoni: European 39.48, African 312.25, Coloured 136.05, Asiatic 57.96.

Port Elizabeth: European 37.78, African 174.85, Coloured 162.57, Asiatic 49.59.

According to these figures the average infant mortality rate for the whites in the larger cities is about 36.21 while that for the non-whites as a group is 149.7 per thousand live births. The figure for Africans alone is considerably higher, of course. This state of affairs is possible because political power is concentrated in white hands. The non-whites cannot influence legislation in the direction to reduce their high infant mortality rate. This is so because apartheid denies them the right to an effective say in how their country shall be governed. Because of this apartheid, in all its forms, is directly responsible for the death of little non-whites in such large numbers. And that is precisely why we condemn apartheid as a mortal sin: it murders too many non-white babies!

Policy Of Oppression

Apartheid, contrary to the Prime Minister's claim, has proved that it is a policy of oppression. Its historical background leads us back to the slave days of the Old Cape Colony. When British liberalism abolished slavery, the Voortrekkers were so incensed about this that they left the Cape and drove into the hinterland where they continued to treat the man of colour either as their natural slave or inferior. As for its present application—you oppress a man when you deny him the right to say how he shall live and claim that you alone can look after his affairs better than he can and then proceed to impose a police tyranny over him; lock him up in rural locations with rigidly controlled entry and egress and urban ghettos where he has to have a pass allowing him to live with his son over eighteen years of age. When you do that to a fellow human being, I repeat, you oppress him.

At least most Indians and most Africans raised their eyes in surprise to read that apartheid creates friendship and co-operation. A brief catalogue of incidents since 1948 will be revealing: 1949—Indo-African riots. 1950-52—Appellate Court declares on two separate occasions that the Government seeks to upset the foundations on which

South African society is based; Mr. Strauss and the United Party boycott the so-called High Court of Parliament; riots at Port Elizabeth, East London, Kimberley and Denver.

In addition the resistance movement is a striking reproof of the untiring capacities of apartheid. If apartheid had been as friendly as Dr. Malan claims, there would have been no resistance movement. Even the white community is torn sharply into two groups. Dr. Malan calls that co-operation!

During the period 1948-53 blood was shed in the Union, racial strife intensified and social unrest stirred on a scale without parallel during any similar, peace-time period in the history of the Union. And apartheid

was overwhelmingly responsible for this. Dr. Malan, in spite of this record, argues that all this was proof of the fact that apartheid is a guarantee of friendship and conduces towards co-operation. Comment is superfluous!

The issue before the white voter is whether or not these things shall be continued and South Africa set firmly on the road to final road to disaster. Those who say South Africa must be destroyed will vote for the Malanites. We trust sane men and women in the white camp—and may they be in the majority—will teach the Malanites that South Africa will have no more of the evil tyranny, a taste of which they gave South Africa amply in the years they were in power.

ANOTHER KENYA AFRICAN LEADER ARRESTED

AS the forth-month trial of Jomo Kenyatta and five other Africans on Mau Mau charges neared its end on Monday, the Government dropped a bombshell by arresting Kenyatta's successor as president of the Kenya African Union. He is Mr. F. W. Odede, who is one of the African nominated members of the Legislative Council. It is officially stated that before taking this "serious step" the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, had satisfied himself that Odede had been attempting to spread its violent methods into the Nyanza province.

An official statement says that "information received shows he has threatened a number of loyal Africans with the same fate as has been suffered by some lawabiding Africans. "For reasons of security it is impossible to disclose the sources of this information. It must be emphasised that this action is taken against Mr. Odede personally because of his connection with, and advocacy of, the violent attainment of certain objectives. It has not been taken on account of any political views he may hold or express, or his legitimate activities, as a Member of the Legislative Council, or representative of the Africans of Nyanza."

Odede's last public function was on Friday when he enrolled Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., defence counsel in the Kenyatta trial, with a monkeyskin coat in the presence of 3,000 Africans. This was described as a token of appreciation of Mr. Pritt's services for the Africans.

Dr. H. Bunsce Singh who recently passed his medical course at Glasgow University has returned to Durban. A welcome reception was given in his honour by the Springfield Hindu Sabha, he being a resident of Springfield.

The European leaders are now saying that his arrest should reopen the whole question of African representation on the Legislative Council and Government committees during the crisis.

In addition to drafting police to many upcountry areas, leave of Army officers and troops has been cancelled in certain districts: It is no secret that the authorities anticipate disturbances once the Kenyatta verdict is announced. Odede's arrest now adds fuel to the uneasy situation. Distinct concern is noticeable throughout the Colony over the effects of the emergency on Kenya's economic and social development. Unofficial European leaders, I understand, are thinking that if the emergency is prolonged another six months they will probably press the Government to seek a loan from Britain.

The Nigerian lawyer Mr. Kezekiah Davies returned to the Magistrate's Court at Kaponguria after walking out of the trial last Friday, leaving Jomo Kenyatta without legal representation.

AID NEEDED FOR INDIAN GARDENERS

MORE than 1,000 Indians whose market gardens were washed out in the January floods at Sea Cow Lake, Durban, face starvation.

Food is not coming in fast enough, says the South African Institute of Race Relations, which appeals most earnestly to Durban people and business firms to give immediately £5,000 worth of goods and £5,000 worth of fertilisers and seed, to relieve the very pressing distress in the area.

At the last distribution of free aid, only 20 families out of 210 could be helped—there was no more aid to go round. Basic foods, such as mealie rice, peas, beans, sugar, oil and tea, were issued. At the previous allocation, on February 14, only 75 out of 200 families applying for aid could be helped.

The institute notes that a panel of doctors has been formed to give advice and help those needing it in the distressed area.

So far, about 75 per cent. of the help given has come from the Indian community itself. At the last Institute meeting in Durban, concern was expressed at the slowness of the response to the appeal for funds and food to relieve the distress and to enable the flooded-out market gardeners

to rehabilitate their land and to replant crops without delay.

Food parcels have been given to those whose food stocks were already exhausted, but it appears now that not only are these relief stocks exhausted but that many families who had been holding out have now exhausted their own stocks. Altogether, 1,215 people were affected.

It is now urgent, says the Institute, that immediate help be given on a generous scale by the rest of the City. Damage estimated at £13,000 has been done at Sea Cow Lake, and rice, mealie rice, oil, beans, dholl, flour, sugar, tea, etc., worth £5,000—or the money to buy this food—is urgently needed, together with another £5,000 to buy fertilisers and seed.

The Durban City Treasurer has agreed to act as treasurer to the fund and cheques should be sent to him, made out to the Sea Cow Lake Flood Relief Fund. Those able to make larger donations of food, fertiliser or seed should get in touch with Councillor Mrs. Mary Asher or with Miss Webb at 7 Woodlands Road, Glenwood.

A depot for receiving such gifts has been set up at the Victoria League in Mercury Lane, but so far only a little sugar and some clothing has been received. The fund at present has little more than £100 to buy food for allocation.

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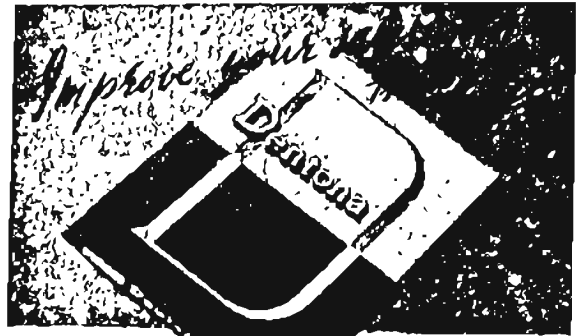
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