

Not a day passes over the earth but men and women of no note do great deeds, speak great words and suffer noble sorrows.

—Charles Reade.

# OPINION

Founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1903.

Former Editor: Manilal Gandhi—1918-1936

No. 32—Vol. LV.

Friday, 16th August, 1957

LIBRARY

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A PAPER.

Price: FOUR PENCE

## MGUBASE TESTIFIES AGAINST ANC IN TREASON TRIALS

"I AM going to ask the Court to hold that all your evidence is a deliberate falsehood," retorted Mr. V. C. Berrange, Counsel for the defence at the Drill Hall last week in a sharp exchange with Crown Witness Solomon Mgubase who had come from prison where he is serving a three years imprisonment for fraud to testify at the Treason Enquiry. He admitted that he had been a thief and a liar.

Earlier Mr. Joe Slovo who is appearing on his own behalf had told the Magistrate that the witness was "obviously mad and was living in a dreamworld of his own."

In cross-examination Mgubase admitted that he had lived a large part of his life as one of lies and that he had served a number of imprisonment for criminal offences and that he had committed other crimes for which he had not been convicted.

### B.A. And Not A B.A.

Mgubase said that he was a B.A. of Fort Hare but in cross-examination admitted that he had not obtained any such degree. He had in the past held out to be a graduate in Bachelor of Science and that he had practised illegally as an advocate and had been imprisoned for three years for doing so. Here are some of the highlights of the evidence given by this witness:

In 1951 the witness said he attended an A.N.C. Con-

ference with Dr. Naicker in Bloemfontein at which the Freedom Charter was drawn up by a Sub-Committee consisting of Advocate Mall, Dr. Letele, Dr. Mji and the witness. This Charter was similar to the one adopted at Klipfontein in 1955 and the original was still available in Port Elizabeth where he had hidden it.

The Defiance Campaign was planned in 1951 and it was decided that should the Campaign fail then the Freedom Charter Campaign would be launched.

While the A.N.C. leaders were to advocate non-violence the volunteers in the Defiance Campaign were told to resist arrests and to engage in violence. The witness said he had done so as a volunteer and had taken part in burning down a bioscope in Port Elizabeth.

The African National Congress had decided to obtain arms and ammunition from Russia, and financial support from Russia, China, India and the Gold

Coast. The ammunition and the "gas powder" were to be stored in the Transkei. All the Europeans in the Transkei were going to be murdered in the MAU MAU fashion.

Messrs. Sisulu and Bopape were to be sent to Russia for the obtaining of ammunition and the "gas powder."

Professor Matthews was a "Secret Agent" and legal adviser to the African National Congress.

The ANC Conference had discussed the parentage of Dr. Malan and expressed the opinion that his father was a European and his mother a Hottentot.

### Cross-Examined

In cross-examination Mgubase admitted that he had referred to Dr. Letele's name a number of times and that he was keen on getting his own back on Mrs. Letele who was a Crown Witness against him in a fraud case at present pending at Kimberley.

The witness further said he had asked Advocate Mall to appear for him when he was facing a charge at Durban, but Advocate Mall had declined to do so.

When asked to identify Dr. G. M. Naicker whom the accused said he knew, Mgubase after a careful scrutiny of all the accused pointed out Accused No. 149 (Mr. Debi Singh).

The evidence of Mgubase was led by Mr. Liebenberg one of the Crown Prosecutors who had been absent from Court for some months. In cross-examination it was disclosed that Mgubase had written to the Magistrate of Kimberley on the 27th July 1957 volunteering to give this evidence.

Before leading Mgubase's evidence Mr. Liebenberg informed the Court that the Crown would lead evidence of violence committed during the Defiance Campaign in 1952.

After Mgubase's evidence police witnesses dealt with incidents which occurred in the Eastern Cape in 1952.

### "Coolies" Not Offensive Term

Detective Sergeant Hattling told the Treason Enquiry under cross-examination that he had never heard that Indians regarded the word "Coolies" as offensive.

Mr. Berrange: It has never been brought to your attention that Indians object to the use of the word "Coolie"

Witness: No. It has never been brought to my attention.

Mr. Berrange: When do you write the word Coolie and when Indian?

(Continued on page 360)

# OPINION

FRIDAY, 16TH, AUGUST, 1957

## Holloway Revelations

**D**R. J. HOLLOWAY, the Union's ambassador to the Court of St. James, recently wrote to the London "Times" and said that one of the reasons behind the "Church" clause of the Native Laws Amendment Act was the fact that the African National Congress incited Africans to enter White churches as a means of political protest.

Dr. Holloway occupies a very responsible position as Union's ambassador in London. It is his duty to explain the policies of his government to the best of his ability and to enable the British people to see these in the best of light possible. Thus, in presenting the Government's case on the Church issue he was doing precisely what the South African taxpayer pays him to do.

But in doing that it is always his business to ensure that the facts he uses to prove or reinforce his case are unchallengeable. For his office not to be careful about the information he uses does not only add to give South Africa a bad name for unreliability, it shakes world confidence in the factuality of statements issued from South Africa House in London.

A case in point is the statement he recently issued on behalf of the Union Government in which he tried to put the blame on the African National Congress for the Church clause. His is a very ingenious argument. But it does not seem to be founded on established fact. Certainly the leading clergymen—some of whom have no connections of any sort with the ANC—who should know have denied publicly that the ANC ever had anything to do with their congregations.

### External Affairs

Dr. Holloway acted obviously on information supplied to him by the Union Government. Real blame for the Holloway statement and the failure even to attempt to substantiate it goes to the Minister of External Affairs—whose job it is to see that the Union's representatives abroad are given accurate facts about the situation in this country.

But the fact to which we seek to draw attention is that as long as we have a government inspired by a doctrine like apartheid, the Union's representatives abroad will continue to be furnished with unreliable information. And if that continues to give South Africa a bad name, the men of apartheid will turn around and accuse their opponents for it. That is the vicious circle into which apartheid has got the country. The only cure is to throw out apartheid lock, stock and barrel. If the Johannesburg conference accelerates events in that direction it will have done South Africa a lot of real good.

## Nkrumah And A Free Press

**E**VENTS in Ghana these days are most disturbing to the friends of this young African State. When Dr. Nkrumah was in London, spokesmen of his Government said that on his return he would show all who was ruler of Ghana. That language does not come readily to a democrat. This was followed by the expulsion of Mr. Bankole Timothy, who occupied a high and responsible post in Ghanaian journalism. Government explanations of this action have been so mealy-mouthed, contradictory and unconvincing they have not allayed fears that Dr. Nkrumah is now trying to show who the real boss of Ghana is.

The danger of such exuberance, if carried too far, is that it might give African democracy not too good a name at a time when it—as tested by Ghana's success—can ill afford to invite doubt on its real intentions.

## Verwoerd's Latest Excuse For Church Clause

**T**HE Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd, told a Nationalist Party rally at Brits recently that the reason for the Churches Clause of the Native Laws Amendment Act was—the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves.

Early last week the South African High Commissioner in London, Dr J. E. Holloway, wrote to the Times that the clause had been made necessary because the African National Congress had been organising the attendance of Africans in European churches as a demonstration against apartheid.

But on Saturday Dr. Verwoerd said: "Certain clergy began to entice Africans away from their churches in the White urban areas as a demonstration against apartheid. Ambrose Reeves did it, and it happened at Empangeni and other places I have mentioned. "The result was we received complaints from members of those churches. I had to alter the law to meet the new situation."

### An "Ambrose Reeves"

Dr. Verwoerd went on to describe how the Church Clause might be applied. (It is now law, but has not yet been used.) He pictured a small town—it might be Brits, though he said he did not know the precise situation there—with an Anglican church in it that has a small congregation of 25.

"There comes an Ambrose Reeves from overseas to take charge of that church. He soon gets tired of preaching to only 25 people. So he invites 500 Africans from the location to come to his services. These Africans coming through the

town to this church becomes a nuisance to the people of the town. In a case like that ought not the State to intervene?"

Sapa-Reuter, in a message from London, says that Mr. N. E. Coaker, who was for 10 years until last November, Chancellor of the Anglican Diocese of Johannesburg, in a letter to "The Times" commented on the letter which that paper published last week from Dr. J. E. Holloway, the South African High Commissioner, on the Church Clause of the Native Laws Amendment Act.

### Who Were They ?

Mr. Coaker says: "I never heard of a case of an abnormal number of Bantu entering an Anglican church. Had a large number of Bantu gone to such a church by way of demonstrating against apartheid in any part of South Africa, I could hardly have failed to know of this."

Mr. Coaker adds: "Could your readers be told who the Anglicans were that made the complaints, which churches were invaded by large numbers of Bantu demonstrators, and when?"

"Until then I would advise a suspension of belief. It is indeed surprising that highly placed Anglicans who have been protesting against the new Law, and even suggesting resistance, should not, ere this, have been told that their adherents want Legislative protection against a nuisance."

## Comment On Men And Events

## UNITED PARTY MISSES OPPORTUNITY

By JORDAN K. NGUBANE

AFTER months of propaganda designed to work up opinion to expect something constructive and realistic from the United Party in its new Native Policy this week's conference promises, by the time it ends, to have been remarkable for the way it will show how tragically the United Party has missed a golden chance to move positively in directions which could inspire African confidence and restore peace to this troubled land.

At the time of writing Press commentators have described in broad but revealing terms the lines along which the United Party is thinking. It has in mind the idea of giving the Africans Senate representation—though sections of it (like the North Rand division, for example) would be ready for extension of the vote to African graduates. At the same time it has reaffirmed its firm belief in a watered-down version of White supremacy, now called White leadership.

## Part Company

It is precisely at this point that the Africans and the United Party will part company. White leadership was rejected by the African community at the Bloemfontein conference last year when the appeal was made for a united front of White and non-White opponents of apartheid. And in the bus boycott the Africans made it plain that while they continued to adhere to the ideal of co-operation and interdependence, they would co-operate on their terms; on the basis of equality.

The United Party's Bloemfontein conference has replied by treating all this as so much nonsense or childish twaddle. It leaves the African community with one real alternative: To ignore completely the United Party's proposals and continue to act as if nothing had happened.

For, what the situation calls for today is not a change in emphasis; it is a convincing change in direction. This means readiness to recognise the African's right to the franchise and not just the vote alone. If the White South African seeks the trust of the African, it is for him to convince the latter that Black and White are going the same direction. The United Party is definitely not going our way.

## Heart-Searchings

At the same time the African will do well not wholly to disregard the change in emphasis. It shows that serious heart-searchings are going on in the Party. The duty of the African, as is that of democrats on both sides of the colour line, is to encourage the United Party to pro-

ceed from supremacist doubt to democratic certainty; to shift from the unrealism of attaching importance to the skin colour of a citizen to the sanity of working for a society in which no man shall be punished for having been born the son of his parents.

This can be done, firstly, by ensuring that the Johannesburg interracial conference commits itself to goals which will inspire African confidence and guarantee survival to the minorities and, secondly, by White and non-White democrats binding themselves in a front whose programme and mood will throw in the clearest outline possible the fundamental difference between an apartheid society and its democratic counterpart.

In other words the conference will need to ensure that the franchise issue becomes a matter of practical politics among White voters at this very moment. That cannot be done merely by declaiming against apartheid in the Press or from public platforms. It can be done most effectively by co-ordinated and determined action by White and non-White democrats—in demonstrations like boycotts, etc. White South Africa needs to be shocked into awakening to the need for realism in its approach to the race question. Things like nationwide boycotts supported vigorously by Black and White democrats alike are some of the means by which the United Party, among others, might be made to hurry a little more to see the democratic truth in clearer light.

## New Force

If the Johannesburg conference turns out to be a success, a new force, the united Will of White and non-White democrats, shall have been brought into being with the very real potential to bring apartheid crashing to the ground within the next five years. As it grows in strength the shift in the White community is most likely to be away from emphasis, towards directional goals.

Against this background we might say that while we are disappointed with the performance of the United Party, the initiative to move events in the direction of our choice remains firmly in our hands.

SUNSHADES ARE FINE—



but

SUNBEAM  
STOEP POLISU

for shine

Every tin of Sunbeam is a tin of sunshine. See what a wonderful, dazzling shine it gives to your stoeps. A quick shine. A long-lasting shine. A Sunbeam shine! Red, green and black for stoeps. White, light and dark for floors and furniture.

*Shines...and shines...and shines*

9691



For an antiseptic to fulfil the exacting conditions of obstetric, surgical and medical practice it is not enough that it should kill the germs that are the cause of infection. It must also be safe in use, harmless to the delicate human tissues the germs invade. Such is 'Dettol'

In your own home, whenever infection threatens, learn from the hospitals — rely on Dettol.

**DETTOL**

THE ANTISEPTIC DOCTORS USE

## "White Spots" And "Black Spots"

THE fate of South Africa's most famous "black spot"—Sophiatown—is well known. Because this predominantly African-occupied suburb has been surrounded and encroached into by expanding white Johannesburg; because white voters disliked non-white neighbours, and white industrialists and estate agents coveted its valuable building site; it was proclaimed for "slum clearance" (which it partially deserved, but less than many other much worse areas) entailing the "removal" of all

By

C. W. M. GELL

non-Whites. Dr. Verwoerd has decreed that there shall be no "black spots" in "white areas". Sophiatown will, therefore, become a white residential and industrial suburb.

But because of the outcry by the African National Congress, Father Huddleston and others, the Government decided—in this case only, out of all its "removal" schemes—to build houses (albeit without freehold title) for the displaced Africans before they were moved. Thus Meadowlands has become the "show-piece" of Nationalist "removalism". But, since the Indian and Chinese inhabitants of Sophiatown numbered only some hundreds (against the 60 70,000 Africans), they are being "removed" without prior provision of alternative accommodation and without any consideration of an alternative livelihood for those (the majority) who had run shops for the Africans of Sophiatown.

The plight of these Asians, especially the tiny Chinese community, has recently made world-news, especially in view of the fact that nearly 10,000 more Asians and Coloureds are to be uprooted from other Johannesburg suburbs scheduled for white occupation on August 3 and a further 10,000 on August 3 next year—in both cases without providing the displaced with alternative housing or livelihoods. But no less deserving of attention is the reverse situation of a "white spot" surrounded by "black areas".

In the south-west areas of Johannesburg lies a small "white" salient in the growing non-White

residential complex being created by the Group Areas Act and related legislation. The salient is called Nancefield. It is inhabited by 600 families, most of them Afrikaner Nationalists whose 1,500-2,000 votes constitute much of the electoral majority of Mr. B. J. Schoeman, Minister of Transport. Around it lie the proclaimed black townships of Pimville, Jabavu, Orlando, Meadowlands, Moroka and the Indian-proclaimed area of Lenz. Alongside it is Kliptown, housing today some 12,000 non-Whites (many of them landowners), whose future fate was undecided till the other day.

When Group Areas proposals were first called for some five years ago, the White inhabitants of Nancefield—like White people everywhere—proposed that their locality be proclaimed "White" and that non-Whites be moved from their vicinity. But by fell chance a separate Government Commission was simultaneously deciding to site most of Johannesburg's non-Whites in their general direction. When this was later announced, when property values in Nancefield declined sharply as a result and after the Government promised to bear 80 per cent. of the estimated loss on enforced property transfers, the inhabitants of Nancefield quickly changed their minds. They asked to be declared "black", so that they could cut their losses, sell up and get out. 96.8 per cent. of them signed a petition to this effect.

There followed a long period of indecision, during which Mr. Schoeman pointedly kept clear

of his constituents in this area. But recently the blow fell. The Government proclaimed Nancefield "white". Certainly they enlarged its area to include Kliptown. But it is still surrounded by "black" and "brown" areas and by the municipal sewage farm—an almost traditional adjunct of non-White areas in South Africa's group zoning today. Minister Schoeman has tried to sweeten the pill by promising to create a "buffer" of light industry between Nancefield and the nearest "black" areas. He has had 12,500 of the African inhabitants of the enlarged proclaimed area "removed" already to site-and-service schemes (bare plots with lavatories, where Africans erect their shacks and await more permanent housing provided by the Mining Companies' £3 million loan). The last 3,000 Africans will go by July.

But there remain something over 10,000 Coloureds in Kliptown and 1,000 Indians for whom no provision has yet been made, nor seems likely to be. They have to be out by April next year. The only proclaimed Indian area for Johannesburg is Lenz, 22 miles from the heart of the city and useless as a trading centre. All the Coloured areas so far proclaimed are grossly overcrowded and displaced Coloured families are already in tents, shacks—any sort of temporary shelter against the bitter Rand winter.

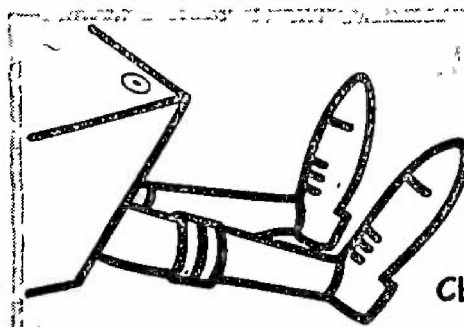
Faced with the choice of moving 2,000 Whites or 26,000 non-Whites (before Africans began to be shifted from Kliptown), what possessed the Government to eject the latter against the eventually unanimous wish even of the 2,000 White inhabitants, clamouring to be moved?

First, one is forced to conclude that "White domination" regards the eviction of Whites

(even willing ones) as an absolute evil to be opposed in virtually all circumstances. Secondly, these voters (unlikely to desert the "volk", however disgruntled) are needed in this constituency. There is the parallel case of Algoa Park in Port Elizabeth North. Thirdly, the Government has it "in" for Kliptown because it staged the multi-racial Congress of the People in 1955 on privately owned non-White land (so that the police could not stop it) when the Freedom Charter (a document of Victorian radical hue now at issue in the mass "treason trial" was drawn up.

The retention and extension of this Nancefield "white spot" at the expense of Kliptown's non-Whites contrasts unfavourably not only with the eradication of the Sophiatown "black spot". There are many other examples of the unacceptability of "black spots". To choose only from those in and around Johannesburg—there is the refusal to allow "brown spots" in Pageview (5,000 Indians, 3,000 Coloureds, 2,000 Africans) or on certain Indian-owned farms between Johannesburg and Pretoria (also used for non-White political meetings and multi-racial events, and there is the impending uprooting of the Coloured middle-class suburb of Albertsville because (as Dr. Donges, Minister of the Interior said) "although I quite agree this self-contained community of 4,000 Coloured people is of a very decent class, it is unfortunately surrounded by Europeans. But Nancefield remains as a "White spot."

With such contrasting examples of the working of the Group Areas Act for the world to judge, of what avail to plead its "justice and fairplay to non-Whites," as Dr. Donges originally promised?



PEOPLE  
LOOK  
AT YOUR  
CHILDREN'S SHOES

See they get 'NUGGET' Polish every day!

AA218

## United Voice Of Churches On Evil Of Apartheid

THE following review of Church opinion on Apartheid is from the current newsletter of the Civil Rights League:

With acknowledgements to the 'Cape Times,' we summarise the recent pronouncements by Church bodies with regard especially to the Native Laws Amendment Act, but also to apartheid as a whole.

Pastoral letters have been read in all Anglican and Roman Catholic churches in South Africa in which the Bishops of these two communions tell their people to ignore the Native Laws Amendment Act, and declare that they will give all possible help to any of their members who are prosecuted under it.

A statement condemning the Bill while before Parliament was made by the Cape Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, and read from all its pulpits.

The Roman Catholic Bishops have called apartheid "evil and anti-catholic" and "blasphemous," and have urged all white South Africans to consider fully "its evil and anti-Christian character, the injustices that flow from it, the resentment and bitterness it arouses, the harvest of disaster it must produce in the country we all love so much."

The Anglican Bishops have said: "We believe that it is morally wrong to follow a policy which has as its object the keeping of any particular racial group in a permanent position of inferiority and we believe that racial discrimination as it is practised in this country is directed to this end."

The Baptist Union of South Africa has passed a resolution deploring "social and economic injustices and the breaking of solemn pledges given to the non-Europeans."

The Congregational Union of South Africa has recorded its sincere conviction that the Government's policy of apartheid has no sanction in the New Testament scriptures and that in fact it is diametrically opposed to the teaching of Jesus Christ and His concept of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man."

The Methodist Church of South Africa has said: "In the application of the principle of

apartheid through successive legislative acts the sacredness of personality and the potentiality of men and women as individuals are ignored."

The Christian Council of South Africa (to which 23 Protestant churches, large and small, are affiliated) has said:

"The denial of freedom and association and the enforcement of compulsory apartheid in any sphere of life is a denial of the law of God."

The 'Cape Times' comments: "The Nationalist politicians surely know that the day must come when the fraud they are perpetrating in the name of apartheid will become apparent to the Dutch Reformed Church, and it will be obliged to join the 'certain clergymen' in their condemnation of what this Government is doing"

### U.P.'s Vote For African Graduates Only

A MEETING of the North Rand division of the United Party, held recently, agreed by 29 votes to two that Africans holding a university degree should be given the vote.

This was not put forward as a resolution to the Union congress of the United Party, but was intended to serve as a guide to delegates to congress should the issue of African franchise be raised.

The attitude of the division has come as something of a surprise to certain circles of the United Party, particularly as the North Rand constituency includes a large number of Afrikaans-speaking votes and embraces a wide area of small holdings. It is regarded as a semi-platteland seat.

The suggestion has been welcomed by many United Party supporters, who said that they hoped it was the beginning of a more advanced outlook in the party.

They were inclined to tie a resolution of this nature with the appeal made by Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, M.P., for a vast programme of reform in non-European affairs.

The North Rand seat is held by Mr. B. Coetzee (Nat.) who has announced that he will not stand again. He left the United Party after the 1953 election and formed the Conservative Party with Mr. Bailey Bekker, who has since dissolved it.

## Three Outstanding Books

Beautifully Printed With Coloured  
Varnished Jackets And Library Binding

Order for yourself as well as to present them  
to your DEAR ONES

**St. Mira:** The Story of Mirabai whose name is a household word in Indian homes, and whose Songs are sung in a million homes everyday. In words at once vivid and soul-stirring, the author portrays the inner spiritual experiences of Mira, the purity of her character and her undimmed courage and heroism. 10/- per copy.

**The Face Of The Buddha:** Through the pages of this book peeps the radiant face of the Buddha who was essentially, a lover of peace...As the story unfolds, we see the Buddha talking to the waiting multitudes his great message of deliverance from sorrow. 7/6 per copy.

### In The footsteps Of The Buddha:

The thrilling story of Shanti Deva the greatest poet of Mahayana Buddhism. A King's son, he renounced the throne to walk into the footsteps of his master, —Gautama the Buddha. 5/6 per copy.

(All the three books will be given at a special  
price of 20s. only)

Order any or all the books from:

**H. P. VASWANI,**  
91 BHULABHAI DESAI ROAD,  
BOMBAY, INDIA.

TRADE INQUIRIES INVITED

## JUST ARRIVED

### 'The Indian Annual Review For 1956'

Fully Illustrated"

Priced at 5/6 only

India 1956 is the 5th Series of annual review produced and published by the Information Services of India in the United Kingdom every year.

### 'The March Of India'

is another interesting monthly published and produced by the Government of India. This monthly magazine is a creative genius of India which today leads the world 4/9

### 'Caravan'

Monthly Magazine gives you a true picture of India today of what happens there daily 2/-

### 'The Illustrated Weekly Of India'

is the finest Picture Magazine of the whole of Asia. You will be proud to have a copy. So order today 2/-

Books of all sorts, Educational, Indian, Ancient, Historical, are sold by us.

**D. ROOPANAND BROS.**

MUSIC SALOON AND BOOKSELLERS

Phone 20757.

P.O. Box 2524.

65 VICTORIA STREET,

DURBAN.

# GANDHIJI— The Story Of His Life

## Ruling By Love Alone

### CHAPTER XXIII

ONLY one political leader spoke out for peace and brotherhood among the nations. That was Gandhiji.

He had now become so great and powerful in India that millions of men and women worshipped him like a saint and were ready to give their lives for him. Unlike the Dictators he wanted nothing for himself and ruled by love alone. His only throne was in the hearts of his followers.

He still worked tirelessly for India's freedom. He continually told the British that if they would only set India free, Indians would gladly help Britain in all her troubles caused by the war. But the British Government would not listen. In a world so full of hatred and deceit they found it hard to believe that there was one man who was absolutely truthful and sincere.

Again Gandhiji tried Satyagraha: By organising a move-

ment of peaceful disobedience to the Government's orders all over India, he tried to convince the British that India must be free without any more delay. But it was useless.

By

Mrs. Gertrude Murray-Correa

The long years of hard toil had made Gandhiji an old man, though he was very healthy and still worked harder than any youth.

Several times during these years of struggle he had fallen seriously ill. Many times he had been sent to jail. Many times he had fasted. But nothing had changed his determination to set India free. At the same time he had been continually teaching Indians of all communities to live together in peace and love.

He had raised up great numbers of the poor Untouchables, making them understand that

they had every right to hold their heads up with dignity like other men. He forced Hindus to respect them and allow them to enter the temples from which they had so long been shut out. He educated them, taught them handicrafts and proved that they were just as intelligent as other Indians. For this glorious work alone he deserves undying fame—but it was only one of the wonderful things he did for India.

Since this land is chiefly a land of villages, he and his fellow workers taught the peasants how to make their villages into little earthly paradises. He wanted the villagers to be so content at home that they would no longer want to wander into the big cities to work in the factories and lose their health away from the green fields and pure country air. He wanted them to practice their lovely handicrafts that they had learnt from their fathers and grandfathers, instead of learning how to work machines. He taught them to understand the beauty of handmade cloth, pottery, furniture and even houses, and

explained how these things could all be made by themselves, so that no one need be without them, however poor he was.

Copyright: Reproduced by courtesy of Longmans Ltd.

(To be continued)

## “Coolies” Not Offensive Term

(Continued from front page)

Witness: It depends on circumstances how one feels about it. It is easier to write Coolie.

### Sergeant Moeller

The next witness Detective Sergeant Moeller however told the Court when questioned by Mr. Berrange that everyone knew that Indians regarded the use of the word “Coolie” as offensive.

### 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.

India's Largest Insurance Company At Your Service

The  
*New India Assurance*  
Company Limited

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

RUSTOMJEE JALBOHY 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.

## Judgment On Grahamstown Mixed Meeting

THE chairman of the Grahamstown Joint Council for Europeans and Africans, Alan Flee, was found guilty in Grahamstown Magistrate's Court of contravening the regulation which prohibits anyone from presiding at a meeting at which more than ten Africans are present. Flee was cautioned and discharged.

The prosecution followed a meeting organised by the Grahamstown Joint Council on April 11, 1957 at which 11 Africans were present. After the meeting, which was addressed by Professor R. McKerron, three members of the CID, one an African, took the names of the chairman, secretary and speaker and later Flee was charged under the regulation.

At the second hearing, the first having been adjourned, Advocate P. O'Hagan, Q.C., who, with Mr. A. Kerr, was briefed for the defence, suggested that the charge was ultra vires as the regulation was originally gazetted with regard to meetings held by Africans.

The assistant magistrate, Mr. C. van der Westhuizen did not agree and the hearing was continued.

### Unexpected

Flee, who is a senior lecturer in political science at Rhodes University, said that from past experience he had not expected more than ten Africans at the meeting.

"The African membership is only seven and normally few non-Europeans attend. Only on one occasion during the past two years has the African attendance

exceeded ten," he said.

Advocate O'Hagan pointed out that Flee became chairman of the Council in 1955 and was not aware that the regulation affected the Council. He understood that an invitation to the magistrate to attend covered the requirements. This had been the case in the past and had he known it was necessary, Flee would have complied with the law and applied for a permit.

### Technical Offence

It was true that Flee had not checked on the numbers present at the meeting, but if there had been 50 present he would naturally have noticed. One extra, however, was not obvious and, therefore, the violation of the regulation was unintended.

The case was treated by the magistrate as a technical one, but he indicated that the responsibility for knowing the context of the regulation applying to such meetings rested with the chairman and Flee was guilty of not having checked the number of Africans.

In discharging Flee, Mr. van der Westhuizen cautioned him that in future, permission should be sought from the Native Commissioner when there was any likelihood of Africans exceeding ten at meetings.

## All-India Congress Seeks Revitalisation

MR. U N. DHEBAR, Congress President, recently said in Allahabad that the recent discussions on the revitalisation of the Congress organisation had a five-fold aim behind it.

Speaking at the Congress House, Mr. Dhebar said that the last general elections had brought home the fact that unless drastic and realistic overhaul was effected in the party set-up, the Congress would cease to be an effective link between the people and the Government.

The electoral lesson could be ignored only at the peril of the organisation. If it was overlooked, the Congress would even be unseated from the power and rendered incapable of implementing its programme.

The five aims of the proposed changes in the congress constitution, which would come up for

discussions before the All-India Congress Committee and the plenary Congress session, were:

1. Encouragement of local initiative and facilitating the throwing up of leadership from below;
2. Decentralisation of effective power;
3. Substitution of a "delegated democracy" and "personality politics by democratic discussion and decentralisation";
4. Provision of an effective link between the people and the Government so that the defects in one would not reflect on the other; and
5. Spreading of constructive activity from the Pradesh level to the village level.

Mr. Dhebar said the amendments were not new, nor were they intended as a panacea for the party's organisational weaknesses.

## Ghana Will Not Tolerate Subversive Activities

Accra.

ON August 4 Mr. Kofi Baako, the Minister of Broadcasting and Information made his first statement about the recent deportation of Mr. Bankole Timothy of the "Ghana Daily Graphic."

The statement declared that the Ghana Government was not prepared to tolerate subversive activities and went on to link the deportation of Mr. Timothy with that of Archbishop Makarios from Cyprus. It asked: "Would anyone be right to say that the deportation of the Archbishop was the suppression of religious freedom? The Minister also said: "During our struggle for independence certain foreign newspapers were hostile to us and we have been led to believe that they have sent special correspondents here who constantly and persistently fed their papers with foul and unfounded news about Ghana."

"One wonders if those foreign papers which are now against the deportation of Bankole Timothy wish us to be confirmed in our suspicion that he was sent here to cause confusion in Ghana" It must be admitted that this has done little to remove the concern

overn this incident in Britain. For the British paper for which Mr. Timothy was Ghana correspondent was the "Sunday Observer, which, with Mr. Collin Legum on its staff and frequent contributions from folk such as Father Huddleston and Tom Mboya, is one of the last papers one would suspect of harbouring hostile thoughts towards Ghana or the African freedom movements in general. Nevertheless it was good to have Mr. Baako continuing to state that the freedom of the press in Ghana was not in danger and that his government welcomed and valued constructive criticism.

### DRY CHILLIES FOR CASH

5 lb. Pocket for 8/3  
(Postage Paid)

35 lb. Bag for 41/- (Railage  
Paid for Union Stations)

From:

MAARMANS (Pty) Ltd.  
Box 26. Phone 128.  
BRITS. Transvaal.

FOR  
**RUBBER STAMPS**  
AND  
**PRINTING**  
CONTACT  
**STANDARD  
PRINTING PRESS**

GENERAL PRINTERS  
AND  
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

**73 BEATRICE STREET — DURBAN**

PHONE 61005  
P.O. BOX 3782

ESTABLISHED 1927



### B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd.

S.S. Karanja due 30th August. Sailing 5th Sept. 1957.  
For Bombay.

Passengers must conform with the Cholera Vaccination and Yellow Fever inoculation requirements and obtain certificates from their nearest District Surgeon. Inoculation by and certificates from private Medical Practitioners will not be accepted.

#### FARES : DURBAN TO BOMBAY

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

Non-Vegetarian Special Food	£11-10	Ordinary Food	£4-18
Vegetarian Special Food	£10-3	Ordinary Food	£4-6

Bookings for 1st, 2nd, 3rd can be effected by communication with us by telegram or letters.

For further particulars apply to—

**SHAIK HIMED & SONS (PTY) LTD.**

390 PINE STREET, Telephone 20432, DURBAN.  
Tel. Add. "KARAMAT."

## MODERN SHOP TO LET At Reasonable Rent

Situated in the heart of Indian Business Area  
In Kort Street opposite Azad Cafe,  
JOHANNESBURG.

IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION

Apply :

**M. JOOSUB,**

49a Market Street,

Phone 33-1516 JOHANNESBURG.

Cable & Tel. Add.: "HARGVAN".

Phone 29368.

## P. HARGOVAN & CO.

(PTY.) LTD.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS  
AND IMPORTERS.

P. O. BOX 1250.

1557 Warwick Avenue

**DURBAN.**

# 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.