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OPINION

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A Lesson For The Nationalist Extremists

AN outstanding event of the week was a flying visit to the Union of Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Prime Minister of Australia, who had come at the special invitation of our Prime Minister, Dr. D. F. Malan. The speech he delivered at the Deputy-Administrator of Natal's banquet, at the Marine Hotel, in Durban, as reported in the 'Natal Mercury,' is worth noting especially by the extremists in the Nationalist Party, who, we wonder, if they know the meaning of the word "interdependent," "tolerance" and "brotherhood," on which Mr. Menzies laid so much stress. It is certainly a lesson they are much in need of.

"As one of the Prime Ministers of her Majesty's Government," said Mr. Menzies, "I am all for the structure of the British Commonwealth of Nations which is the basis and structure for a common allegiance to a common Crown."

Speaking of the Commonwealth countries' independence, Mr. Menzies said "Of course Australia, South Africa, Canada run their own affairs," Their independence is unchallenged. But we are not so much independent as interdependent. If we are to be interdependent, if we are to be something which has structure, which has bones in it so that we know where our friends are, so long as that is so, we must not worry ourselves about what is irrelevant but we must understand each other better, be more tolerant and come to an understanding of each others difficulties."

Australia's freedom depended to some extent on what was done in South Africa and South Africa's freedom to some extent on Australia's actions.

"It is a wonderful thing to think that so many proud and independent countries gather round and say 'We have a relationship so great that we stand together because we have a common allegiance by which we are prepared to stand or fall,'" Mr. Menzies continued.

"But we must be prepared to dig for knowledge about each other. We must have understanding because without that how can we have tolerance? If we have tolerance we will still have a part to play far surpassing our illustrious past."

Turning to South Africa's problems, Mr. Menzies said "Nobody who has seen them will have the slightest wish to write a quick book about them." (Laughter.)

"I can assure you that you will have at least one man in Australia when he reads of them in the newspapers who will say 'Well, thank Heavens that's one problem I don't have to try to solve.'"

"It is in our joint action and our brotherhood," said Mr. Menzies "that so much good will come from the world at large."

The only conquests which are permanent, and leave no regrets, are conquests over ourselves.

—Napoleon.

—o—

You can preach a better sermon with your life than with your lips.

—Goldsmith

—o—

The will of the people is the only legitimate foundation of any Government. And to protect its free expression should be our first object.

—Thomas Jefferson.



INDIAN OPINION

FRIDAY, 10TH JULY, 1953

Timely Warning

THE Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, is reported by Sapa-Reuters from Agra to have described as "scandalous" the treatment meted out to Africans in parts of the African Continent. "They are treated almost as wild animals," he said. "It amazes me that this kind of thing should go on. If there is no solution to this African problem very soon the whole of Africa might be ablaze." Mr. Nehru was opening the two-day session of the All-India Congress Committee last Monday. Mr. Nehru said, India did not wish to interfere in other people's problems, "but so long as we shall fight for equality everywhere in the wide world." He spoke of "the great ferment" in Asia and Africa and the "admixture of colonial domination and racialism" in these continents.

What Mr. Nehru has said is quite true. It should be thought-provoking for all those who have not lost the power to think—who want to think.

We are by no means supporters of Mau Mau. We abhor their treacherous activities and firmly believe that an end must be put to them. But the methods that are being adopted to put an end to them are no less treacherous. It amazes us to think that the heart of the civilised world does not rebel against them. The authorities concerned are dealing with the effect but they do not seem to have

given the slightest thought to the cause that has given birth to Mau Mau. This great blunder has been continuously made since the last Great War. Nobody gave the slightest thought to what brought Hitler into existence. The whole world joined in bringing an end to Hitler but has the world benefitted thereby in the slightest degree? Attempts have been made ever since to bring peace in the world but the world is nowhere near it. Peace seems to be going farther and farther away from it. Hitler is dead but not his spirit. It seems to be too much alive especially in the African continent and particularly here in South Africa.

Why have we touched upon Mau Mau—a subject so far remote from us in South Africa? We have been led to do so because it is inter-related with the affairs in South Africa. The causes that have brought about the existence of Mau Mau in Kenya are the same that have brought about the present unrest among the non-Whites in this country. That unrest will never be removed by wholesale murders. It can only be removed by tackling with scrupulous honesty and sincerity the problem of land, hunger and home. It can only be done if the capitalists, who are the arch war criminals would curb their greed for wealth and the power-mad would curb their greed for power. Capitalism and power madness are

are the two evils that are bringing the world to an end.

We in South Africa are living in a vicious circle. The exploiters are perpetrating all the evils and the exploited are consciously or unconsciously lending their hands to it. The root cause of all the evil is that we have enslaved ourselves to the comforts science has produced for us and our lives have become unnatural. We are going farther and farther away from Nature. We have forgotten God. Money has become our God.

Our salvation lies in getting out of that vicious circle, i.e. to revert back to Nature. To do that we must do away with all the things that have taken us away from Nature; which means, boycotting everything that has been the cause of our enslavement. When you come to think of it this is a tall order. We would have to boycott almost all the existing institutions and all that sustain

those institutions. The net result would be to allow ourselves to starve to death. Better that, surely, than to live as slaves of man. There can be no room in Heaven for those who choose to remain as slaves of man.

But all this must be done with no bitterness for the perpetrator of evil for he himself is a victim of that evil and is to be pitied rather than hated.

The salvation of non-Whites in South Africa or any part of Africa lies entirely, not in resorting to Mau Mau methods, but to seek the Real from the unreal, whose slaves we have become, which requires great courage and an unshakable faith in God.

The present session of Parliament has begun its evil work of destroying our manhood and reducing us to semi-barbarians. Are we going to quietly submit to it or are we going to dedicate our lives at the altar of Truth and Justice so that posterity may not spurn us for being cowards?

NOTES AND NEWS

Coloured Franchise Rights

South Africa eleventh Parliament opened on Friday July 3. The Prime Minister, Dr. Malan announced the previous day the Government's intention to introduce a Bill to validate the Separate Representation of Voters Act of 1951. He said he would seek the enactment of this Bill by a two-thirds majority at a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament at the third reading as laid down by Section 35 of the South Africa Act. The Separate Representation of Voters Act was declared invalid by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the grounds that the procedure by which the Bill had been enacted had not complied with this provision of the South Africa Act.

Apartheid To Be Extended

The Political Correspondent of the 'Natal Mercury' states the Government plans to make Apartheid in South Africa more widespread that it is at present.

This was indicated in the Senate when at the official opening of the eleventh session of Parliament the Governor-General, Dr. E. G. Jansen, in the speech from the throne, said that legislation would be introduced to amend the Interpretation Act of 1910. As a result of a Court ruling that apartheid could not be applied in railway waiting rooms because the races were not treated equally it has become necessary for the Government to renege the position through legislation. As it is considered possible that the Court's ruling could be applied in other directions the Minister of Justice is taking the opportunity to widen the scope of apartheid in all public services such as post offices, hospitals, city halls and cinemas. The legislation to be introduced will be retrospective and thus overtake the Court's decision. It aims at making legal all that was done in the past to achieve apartheid and to ensure that it can be applied in the future.

South African Prisons

A programme for reducing crime in the Union, through the betterment of living conditions and alterations in the penal system has been formulated by the South African Democratic League, the chairman, Mr. Raymond Arde, told a Press representative last week. Provision of adequate housing for all sections of the community; more recreation facilities; elimination of petty restrictive legislation; and the careful censorship of films to eliminate the tendency among children towards the "gangster spirit," are among the suggestions. Abolition of farm goals and the hiring of convict labour; increased emphasis on reform and rehabilitation of prisoners while in goal; the training of police and prison staffs in Native languages and prisoner-reform; and a proper system of after-care for released prisoners, are the reforms suggested to the penal system. The League declares that South Africa's prisons are serving the purposes are schools for crime, as a result of which many inherently decent people, goaled for minor offences, are turned into criminals. "Poverty and ignorance are fine soils for the propagation of crime," Mr. Arde said. "The only way to lessen crime in South Africa is to tackle poverty and the housing problem, open up opportunities for the underdog, provide facilities for recreation, lessen social tensions and increase education.

Death Of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, a member of the Indian Parliament and President of the All-India Jaa Sangh, died on June 23 in Srinagar. An earlier mes-

sage said that Dr. Mookerjee was suffering from pleurisy and was removed on June 22 to a nursing home at Srinagar for medical treatment. His condition suddenly deteriorated at about 7 p.m., when there were signs of weakening of the heart. At 10 p.m. it became worse, and he passed away at 3.40 a.m.. His body was flown to Calcutta by a civilian plane. The funeral took place in Calcutta on the afternoon of June 24. His body was cremated on the banks of the River Hooghly. The last rites were attended by thousands of people.

Messages of condolence were sent by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Prime Minister Mr. Nehru and many ministers and leaders. Many shops and business concerns were closed in Calcutta when the news of the death was received. All offices of West Bengal Government, courts and offices and institutions of Calcutta University were closed. Flags were flown at half masts over public buildings.

The sudden and unexpected death of Dr. Mookerjee removes from the scene one of the most prominent figures in the public life of India. His absence will be felt keenly in many spheres, and nowhere more than in the House of the People, where he was regarded as one of the most effective parliamentarians. Son of the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Dr. Mookerjee was educated in Calcutta and London. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple and started practising at Calcutta. With Calcutta University his association was intimate. He had been a Fellow of that University since 1924 and vice-Chancellor during 1934-38.

"ON WAITING FOR FREEDOM"

By WILFRED H. HARRISON

A CONTRIBUTOR to 'Indian Opinion' quotes Lord Macaulay: "If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait for ever." That phrase aptly describes the world as we know it today. We are for ever weighing up the character of men—or good Governments but rarely subject the present system to analysis, which is the cause of most of the bad deeds attributed to mankind today. No less than seven different political organisations were quoted by John Gild, the contributor of the article under notice, neither of which have any objective or purpose other than the existing form of the political machinery, nor of any drastic change of our present system of

productive and distributive industry. Yet the very basis of our political and industrial life is the cause of colour and racial animosities, wars, and its appendages in the form of high cost of living, poverty and squalor, and most of the evil consequences we are suffering today.

It is that system that elevates so many in wealth and splendour, and degrades so many others. We may call ourselves liberals in the real sense of its meaning, the world is full of liberal kind people but where are we? The liberal party as a political body was established in England in the early machine age for the purpose of allowing people the liberty to develop industry outside of the Feudal System. Since when it

has been in and out of the political machinery. It initiated and carried through the first world war. Today in England it is an obsolete political force, because it is known that every liberal concession desired by the community will be granted by any Government if it does not aim to overthrow it.

It is that fear that the present Government of South Africa have in mind. Full political and social equality to the Native and Coloured people of South Africa, would mean a Native majority in Parliament. Also, as the present Communist member stated in his maiden speech, "a Native Prime Minister." If then we are to judge by the large majority every member of the Communist Party has received Native votes. The only logical conclusion is that they will affiliate with the East rather than the West and adopt the ideology of Communism.

If on the other hand the Natives of South Africa vote for the Communists because they know that the Communist champion their cause in all their petty grievances, which they have done since 1927 even to supporting "A Native Republic of South Africa" did not indicate any ideological change in the administration of industry.

This policy which was endorsed by the Comintern at the date above on the ground that "Back to the Masses" was the slogan of every affiliated Communist movement in the world. This would mean that such a policy, while the concomitant forces of the political machinery, industry, finance, with the Naval and Military forces in the hands of the Europeans would create a condition of chaos and confusion more complicated than today.

The primary purpose of the Communist should be to show and propagate the objective of the party—meaning the common ownership and control of all the means of production, distribution and exchange. Showing that industry and all its exploiting tendencies is because it is in the hands of individuals and monopolists, who have converted it into a means of exchange creating interest and multiplying figures of no material value, which has now drifted into the hands of an increasing parasitical class of high financiers who draw heavily on the resources of the community, increasing our obligations and burdens by international wars, raising the price of every commodity owing to the restricted output of the necessities of life as a consequence.

Governments of every country of the Western world pander to that system. Many now with certain reservation. America is the hub of the capitalist universe also the "Mecca" of those who wish to maintain the present system in spite of all it has meant and still means to the detriment of the common people. America with its almighty dollar and millionaire financiers, is now the central authority of a pernicious banking system, which has almost control, by loans from that system, of most of the Governments of the Western World. It is interesting to note that India has declined association asserting opposition to anything that means war.

South Africa should make the same declaration. It is not a coloured problem that we have to solve, but an economic problem. The line of demarcation was originally drawn for that reason to distinguish the master from the slave.

For the same economic reasons it was continued in wage slavery. Tradition has now made it a social barrier. If we remove the economic circumstances, that was, and is the cause of it. With the abolition of the money obstacle, the advance of our culture, intelligence and refinement, as we notice at the meetings of the Great Powers of all nations black or white. The social equal is in evidence, and the question of colour in their handshakes and greetings fades out. Our universities are showing that spirit even today.

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OVERSEAS INDIANS' CONFERENCE IN LONDON

(From Our Correspondent)

THE Overseas Indians' Conference for which the Council for Indians Abroad made preparations over many months, took place in London on June 13 and 14.

It was the first conference of its kind ever held where Indian delegates, observers and visitors from practically all the countries where Indians are settled took part.

The organisation and the conference had the co-operation and the support from national Indian organisations in Aden, Fiji, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaya, Mauritius, Southern Rhodesia, British West Indies, Uganda and at the last moment, the South African Indian Congress, through telegraphic communication, appointed a special observer for the conference.

Among the delegates, were prominent Members of the Colonial Legislatures, including the Hon. Messrs. R. Seeneevassen, A. M. Osman from Mauritius and Hon. Pandit Vishnu Deo from Fiji. Mr. B. Kaher Singh represented the Malayan Indian Congress. Other territories were represented by specially appointed visitors and observers.

Among the English friends who gave this conference their active support were Messrs. Fenner Brockway, M.P., Henry S. L. Polak, Fox Pitt of the Racial Unity and Dr. Richard Pankhurst.

The conference was held at 87 West Cromwell Road, London, S.W.5, and consisted of two whole days sessions on Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. K. D. Kumria, the Hon. General Secretary of the Council, at the suggestion of some of the overseas organisations was elected by the delegates in London to preside over the conference.

In his presidential address, Dr. Kumria said that in most of the overseas countries, the Indians had no problems, as they were an integral part of the multi-racial society, and were striving to achieve responsible government, together with other communities.

The primary object of the conference was to make it clear beyond any doubt that the Indians in the overseas territories owed political allegiance to the country where they lived.

In South Africa the Indians needed special consideration as by special repressive laws and vindictive legislation every effort was being made to drive them out of the country. On the Continent of Africa, Indians must not expect any rights or privileges that they are not willing to extend to the African people.

While it is clear beyond any doubt at all that the Indians in the overseas territories must regard themselves politically nationals of the country in which they live, and owe it their whole-hearted loyalty, it is also considered essential that the Indian people should do everything to develop and foster and maintain their religious, cultural and philosophical traditions which they have inherited from their ancestors.

It is by means of pooling this cultural heritage in their new countries of adoption that they can make a useful contribution.

Indians In Fiji

About conditions in Fiji, Hon. Pandit Vishnu Deo M.L.C. made a statement in which he mentioned that the Indians as such, had no particular disabilities, and judging by the present political conditions, there was no likelihood of any responsible government or adult franchise being established in the near future.

He also mentioned that there was no likelihood of the mass of the Indian people now working on the sugar plantations, being able to buy or own land, for a considerable time.

Jamaica

The East Indian Progressive Society of Jamaica, sent a prepared statement which was read to the conference by their observer, Miss Ahilya Varma and supported by Dr. Singh.

The report from Jamaica emphasised the poor and unsatisfactory condition of the majority of the Indians and expressed the urgent desire for betterment of their condition.

Kenya

The Kenya Indian Congress, appointed no delegates but authorised one of their members, Dr. Adalja to act as an observer.

Dr. Adalja made a brief statement emphasising that he was speaking purely in his private capacity and not representing the Kenya Indian Congress point of view officially.

Dr. Adalja emphasised that in Kenya, there was no such thing as purely Indian question, and that all their problems were common to all the communities. The Kenya Indians objected to the European settlers taking advantage of the present unsettled position in the country, by demanding more political power for themselves.

The Indians in Kenya were most anxious and willing to help

the African community in every possible way, but they were not in sympathy with the violent movement in Kenya.

Dr. Seth, supplementing the statement on Kenya, and also speaking in his personal capacity, briefly mentioned some of the social and economic disabilities from which the Indians suffered.

He mentioned the disabilities under the colour bar practised by some of the restaurants, clubs and hotels, discrimination in the railways and denial of higher paid jobs in the railways, police and civil service, to the non-Europeans.

Malaya

Mr. B. Kaher Singh, officially appointed delegate by the Malayan Indian Congress, read a lengthy statement prepared by the Malayan Indian Congress, and supplemented it by some remarks of his own.

Mr. B. Kaher Singh also emphasised the point that Indians in Malaya had no peculiarly racial problem and that they enjoyed all the economic and political rights, together with the other communities.

They played their full part in the life of the country and most of the Indians had decided to work for the common problems of the country as citizens of the State.

Mauritius

From Mauritius, the Indo-Mauritian Association had sent a strong delegation and their chief delegate the Hon. Mr. R. Seeneevassen spoke for that territory.

Mr. Seeneevassen in an eloquent speech, traced the history of the Island, and the very early settlement of the Indian people.

He emphasised, like most other delegates, that though the people of Indian origin in Mauritius now formed a majority of the population, they had no desire whatsoever, to use their majority in taking over the political control of the Island, to the detriment of any other racial group.

The Indians in Mauritius did not look to India, where political loyalty was concerned, and that most of them having been born in Mauritius and having made their homes there, were now living in the Island of Mauritius and owing their political loyalty to the country which they had made their home.

That did not mean, that they forgot the great spiritual and cultural heritage of their ancestors, and were determined to contribute to the best of their ability, to the life of the country in matters of culture, philosophy and literature etc.

He mentioned that the political struggle in Mauritius at present, was developing on economic basis.

On one side were a large number of people economically poor and educationally backward, who were trying to better their conditions, and on the other hand, people representing vested interests, who owned a great deal of land, mills and the wealth of the country, trying to keep the political and economic power in their hands.

In conclusion, he told the conference that the people of Indian origin, together with people of other racial groups, were forming joint political organisations to participate in the political life of the country.

South Africa

One of the important statements was made by Mr. E. J. Pillai, observer on behalf of the South African Indian Congress. Mr. Pillai, in effective and moving terms, described the conditions and the disabilities of the Indian communities in South Africa.

The most important point he emphasised was the joint struggle of the Indians and the Africans in resisting the repressive legislation of the South African Government.

British Guiana

Mr. Chhangur, from British Guiana, which was not officially represented at the conference, said that the Indians in the Colony who were the largest unit, had demonstrated in the recent General Elections that they had no desire to exploit their numerical superiority in the new universal franchise. Africans as well as Indians had been returned to the House and shared in forming the Government. There was no Indian problem as such.

Nine resolutions, after having been proposed, seconded and discussed, were unanimously adopted by the entire conference.

In addition to the delegates and the representatives of the overseas organisations, the conference was attended by a number of Indians resident in London, who were greatly interested in the proceedings, and were anxious to give their support and sympathy to the problems of overseas Indians.

European Supporters

To the very great regret of the Council, some distinguished Members of Parliament, including the Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, Rt. Hon. John Dugdale, Sir Richard Acland, Mr. Leslie Hale, Miss Jennie Lee and Mr. Fenner Brockway, who had accepted the invitation to attend, were, at the last moment, prevented from doing so. They were, on the evening, engaged in the House of Commons, discussing the Bill on Central African Federation.

All these friends sent messages and letters of apology. Rt. Hon.

James Griffiths, regretting his inability to attend, offered to meet the representatives of the Council at a convenient time to discuss problems.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, in his message, said that the Indians in Africa had the opportunity to act as mediators between the Europeans and the Africans. He pointed out that Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, has given far-seeing advice in calling upon Indians in Africa and other areas, to identify themselves with the lives of the people in the countries to which they have gone.

He promised every assistance in the realisation of the equality and liberty of all races. He particularly welcomed the identity of Indians and Africans in their joint struggle in South Africa.

Rt. Hon. John Dugdale, in the message said that he had seen the great part played by Indians in many parts of the Commonwealth, and that they have now a vital role to play and one which will be of increasing importance as the years go by.

The conference was also addressed by Mr. Henry Polak, who has been active in the cause of the overseas Indians for nearly 30 years and has been connected with various overseas organisations for a long time.

Another English speaker at the conference was Father Harold Satchell, who had worked in the cause of the non-Europeans in South Africa for a number of years, and had recently come from India, where he was active in organising the Convention of Race Relations.

Resolutions

The following were among the resolutions passed at the conference.

(1) (a) All Indian settlers in overseas countries who look upon the country of their adoption as their homeland and sole object of their loyalty, should be prepared to accept the duties and responsibilities of full citizenship and in return be guaranteed equal rights and privileges with all other citizens of that country, and also seek for and obtain reasonable terms and conditions of naturalisation wherever such laws are necessary for attaining that country's citizenship.

(b) Indian settlers of overseas countries who desire to retain the nationality of the country of their origin, should be prepared to accept the status of friendly aliens, which means to say that they shall not claim civic rights but should be assured of equality before the Law and enjoy safety of person and property and should be treated in a generous and humane spirit by the country of their sojourn.

(2) To consider ways and means of setting up single social organisations in respective overseas countries in order to improve the social life and status of the community as a whole and for fostering its contacts with the other racial groups residing in the respective overseas territories, with a view to cementing the spirit of friendship and brotherhood with them.

(3) To devise ways and means to put an end to the spirit of communalism which is more or less rampant among overseas Indians, because of religious, caste and provincial differences.

Resolution Of South Africa

(4) This conference of overseas Indians meeting in London records, with deep apprehension, the continued deterioration in race relations in the Union of South Africa since the Nationalists Party of which Dr. Malan is the Leader, assumed office in 1948.

This conference, is noting that:

(a) The successive legislative Acts, like that of the Group Areas Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, the Public Safety Act, the Criminal Laws Amendment Act, the Many 'apartheid' or racially segregatory regulations, each of which is clearly designed to limit the already meagre rights of the Indian and other non-white communities in the Union.

(b) The increasing resort on the part of the Authorities to repressive measures is viewed with great concern, as likely to cause a further deterioration of the situation as witnessed in Denver (Johannesburg) riots of November and the Port Elizabeth riots of December last.

(c) The ban on acknowledged South African leaders like, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, Dr. G. M. Naiker, Mr. Y. A. Cachalia Mr. J. N. Singh (of the South African Indian Congress) and Chief Luthuli, the President-General of the African National Congress, from taking part in public activities.

(d) The declared intention of the South African Government to subvert those sections of the Union Constitution which guarantee to safeguard the franchise rights of certain non-white South African citizens and nationals.

(e) The complete withdrawal by the Union Authorities of the right hitherto enjoyed by South African wives of Indian origin to join their husbands unanimously deplores such measures which are contrary to the principles of democracy as enunciated by the U.N.O.

This conference welcomes the use of Mahatma Gandhi's principle of non-violence in the

achievement of its political objective as against violence, which begets violence, and hopes for the establishment of genuine Democracy in South Africa.

(5) Further, this conference requests the South African Government to convene a National Convention representing all sections of South African Nationals with a view to finding an amicable settlement of all problems affecting Franchise, Economy, Race-relations and the Constitution.

The copy of this resolution to be forwarded to U.N.O., the Governments and their High Commissioners in London, of India,

Pakistan and South Africa, and the Government of the United Kingdom.

(6) This conference is of the opinion, that a Centre be established in London, with a suitable building, for the social and cultural use of the overseas Indians, and for furthering the work of the Council for Indians Abroad, London.

(7) "And the conference further recommends that an annual contribution be made by Indian Organisations abroad, in order to lend whole-hearted support to The Council for Indians Abroad, London.

MR. PATRICK DUNCAN'S INTENTION TO WITHDRAW HIS APPEAL

THE Western Areas removal scheme was without parallel in history and as a born Johannesburger he intended to renew his earlier protest against "such cruelty" by abandoning his appeal and serving his sentence of 100 days with compulsory labour and as soon as he was out of hospital and had recovered from two operations, Mr. Patrick Duncan, son of the late Sir Patrick Duncan, first South African Governor-General of the Union, said in a message read on June 28 at a protest meeting in Sophiatown against the western areas scheme.

Mr. Duncan was on February 4, together with seven other persons, convicted of behaving in a manner calculated to cause Natives to resist and contravene a law or to prevail on them to obstruct the administration of any law, by leading a procession or group of Natives into the Germiston location.

He was fined £100 (or 100 days' compulsory labour). Appeal was lodged against the conviction.

Mr. Duncan's counsel said that his statement would not affect the hearing of the appeal until Mr. Duncan formally asked for the appeal to be withdrawn. No such request had as yet been received from him.

If the appeal was withdrawn or failed and the fine of £100 was not paid, Mr. Duncan would have to serve the term of imprisonment.

Mr. Duncan is at present in a nursing home in Maseru. His home is in the Free State, close to the border of Basutoland and to Maseru.

Mr. Duncan said in his message that he had joined the defiance campaign in December and had protested with others against some of the allegedly unjust laws of the country.

"Among these laws was expressly the Group Areas Act.

We were convicted but appealed as we wished to have the validity of certain new laws examined by the Supreme Court.

"Acting under the spirit of the Group Areas Act, the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd, now schemes to evict 90,000 Natives with homes in the Western Areas in Johannesburg for no reason other than their race and to leave them in the open veld to build themselves new homes. At the same time, neither he nor any other authority has taken effective steps to house the 50,000 who have long been waiting for homes in Johannesburg."

"I ask White Johannesburg to imagine what this scheme would mean to them. Under the Group Areas Act the Minister of the Interior might deem White South Africans of Scottish extraction to be a group. He might rule that they were unsuited to be allowed to live in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg. He might decide to evict 90,000 to a farm of 1,000 morgen between Johannesburg and Pretoria, with sewage standpipes and the roads supplied by the Minister, with such compensation as was deemed suitable by the Minister in their pockets and with the question of transport to their jobs left to the consideration of one of the Minister's committees," Mr. Duncan continued.

"Johannesburgers would naturally regard such a scheme as an hallucination—yet this, for Native householders and tenants, is the Meadowlands scheme of the Minister of Native Affairs.

"I would like to ask what the Minister thinks of the properly under the moral of what he is going to do about the poor, the pregnant, the old, the widows, the sick, and the people who, after working a lifetime, have earned the security of their own homes."—'The Star'

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LIBERAL PERSPECTIVE

RACIAL ISSUES IN SOUTH AFRICA

By C. W. M. GELL

(Reproduced by Courtesy of 'Public Affairs' In which it was published in November 1952.)

IV

NOW, it is important who wins in 1953. A Nationalist victory would extinguish hope of compromise or moderation on either the constitutional or racial issues. A victory for the U.P. might give a short breathing-space in which reason and sanity might make themselves heard. But if I am right in supposing that the Defiance Campaign has started something that can never be stopped; that, even if this first movement is crushed, another and yet another will shortly break out, gathering strength from adversity and martyrdom, and gradually uniting the non-European majority in a common resolve finally to shake off the shackles of pigmentocracy—only too possible, also in a common hatred of the oppressor: then the policies of neither party offer any real hope of averting catastrophe.

This article can longer avoid that word of ill-omen, *apartheid*, for on its interpretation depends whether South Africa's future is to be revolution or evolution. Here, once again, the two European factions are much nearer each other in practice than is at first apparent. The Nationalists theoretically believe in confining the non-Europeans to "their own areas." This they explain as reversing the present trend of Africans to migrate from the countryside to the towns. The Africans will have their homes in the rural Native Reserves from which migrant male labour will come to work in European industry and on European farms: Being only temporary sojourners in the "European areas," Natives will have no claim to political rights or economic opportunities in the European polity, but will be allowed "the fullest development in their own sphere"—subject always to overriding White control.

But, in fact, this is dishonest pleading. Putting aside altogether the question of African consent to such a scheme and the propriety of using migrant labour, the whole policy is impracticable. The Native Reserves constitute about 12 per cent. of the area of the Union in six large and many pockets of land. They cannot support their present population of 3½ millions (about 40 per cent. of

the Native population today) Making every allowance for much that could be done to increase their carrying capacity by rehabilitating agriculture and establishing some light industries, there is no possibility that "in 50 years' time all the then Native population of 19 millions will be in the Reserves," as Senator Verwoerd recently promised. The Nationalists in their first term of office have done much to control and subordinate the non-European in the "European areas" and nothing to promote "his development in his own area." In fact, the rate of African urbanisation and integration in the "European economy" has greatly increased in the last four years. The Nationalists may retard it slightly; they cannot reverse it.

In practice, therefore, Nationalist *apartheid* is difficult to distinguish except in degree from the UP's policy of encouraging the economic integration of the non Europeans, subject always to the industrial colour bar, residential segregation in the urban areas and exclusive White political control. This concentration by both parties solely on European convenience and the provision of a cheap labour supply naturally appeals to the dominant White electorate.

But an increasing number of intellectuals, Nationalist and non-Nationalist, are coming to see that this cannot continue; that, even with a monopoly of modern weapons, one-fifth of the population will not be able to hold down indefinitely the other four-fifths, once they have acquired the technique of mass action; that to try to do so is also morally indefensible and will be economically disastrous; that it will lead in the not distant future to uncompromising White nationalism being confronted by implacable Black nationalism and that there can be no peaceful solution to that appalling dilemma.

This awareness of impending disaster has led some Nationalist intellectuals and a section of the Ministry of the Dutch Reformed Churches to advocate total *apartheid*, by which they mean complete territorial separation gradually achieved, the eventual elimination of Native

labour from the White economy and the ultimate partition of the Union, if the African state so desires. They justify this solution by admitting the immorality and impossibility of maintaining the present master-subject race relationship for ever. But they feel that racial prejudices and fears are so deeply ingrained that the Whites will never be prepared to make substantial concessions to the coloured peoples in a mixed society which the latter would ultimately dominate numerically. They identify the preservation of civilisation with the survival of the White races and argue (with doubtful logic and less evidence) that political equality leads to social equality and that in turn to miscegenation. But, if they face the psychological facts only too realistically, they are less convincing on economic and territorial matters. They minimise the tremendous cost of eliminating non-European labour from South Africa's economy.⁵ This would catastrophically reduce the living standards of both White and Black. And they try to avoid the territorial implications of partition either by offering the Africans parts of Britain's various colonial possessions (which are not theirs to offer) or by envisaging an African state composed of the six divided units of the present Reserves, unable to accommodate more than a minority of the Bantu, without mineral or adequate natural resources and without the possibility of railways and harbours under Afri-

can control. If South Africa does ever decide for partition, the Whites will have to think in terms of, evacuating, say, the Transvaal and Natal. The sacrifice will be of that magnitude and will need to include capital works.

⁵ Nine-tenths of mine labour, three-quarters of agricultural labour and two thirds of industrial labour is today non-European. Economists have long preached in vain that the two chief defects of the South African economy is its failure to develop the skilled potential of non-European labour and the waste of labour resources which results from the Whites regarding manual and menial tasks as "Kaffirs' work" from which the colour of their skin debars them. About a tenth of the White population—the poor Whites—are kept by the industrial colour bar at an economic level to which their diligence and skill does not entitle them and are deprived of the incentive of competition which would make them more productive citizens. Those who sincerely advocate partition have almost as great a psychological problem ahead of them as financial and economic.

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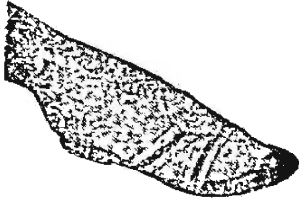
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THE WIDER WORLD

By John Gild

A NOBLE DECISION

PATRICK DUNOAN has decided to abandon the appeal to the Supreme Court and to serve his term in prison. It is a noble decision and by it he ensures for himself honourable mention in the future South African history books: The main purpose of the appeal was to argue that the Government acted illegally last year when it made new laws by administrative decree. Whether that was so or not has since become of little practical interest because Mr. Swart's new Acts this year have consolidated the legal position. In any event, since the Africans and Indians who took part in the Germiston resistance served their short sentences, there was good reason to hope that the Europeans would do the same. I may say that Manilal Gandhi, who was singled out and tried with the Europeans, has from the beginning been sceptical about the moral value of the appeal to the higher courts. He has consistently held that the spirit of satyagraha required resisters to be ready to go to prison.

Apartheid Is Immoral

"Mrs. Ballinger said that she had no objection to apartheid on moral grounds." I was amazed to read this sentence in a report of a meeting at Potchefstroom. The deepest objection to apartheid is on moral, i.e. human grounds. If Mrs. Ballinger has not yet grasped that vital point, she must be all at sea on the subject. Any alternative attitude leads one down a slippery slope. It leaves one to base one's opposition to apartheid on the purely practical grounds that separate facilities are never really equal. Those who adopt this attitude miss the whole point that apartheid is objectionable even if the separate facilities were equal. It is morally objectionable because it is irrational and inhuman to separate people simply because their skin is a different colour from yours. Does Mrs. Ballinger believe that Mr. Luthall would not mind being segregated from all white people as long as a separate seat is kept for him? If so, she ought to read what American judges say on this subject when it comes before the United States Supreme Court. And she ought to consult her Anglican friends, including the Bishops, who have shown an understanding of the moral issues

involved in apartheid. What non-Europeans all the world over are demanding today is not separate seats of exactly the same size as white men have. What they are demanding is nothing less than the right to join the human race.

Through Candid Eyes

Writing in 'The New Statesman and Nation,' Mr. Basil Davidson, the well known British journalist recently deported from South Africa, says: "As long as the present Congress leaders retain control, the principle of non-violence will remain. The present leaders are men of moderate liberal or left-wing views who are known to condemn violence on political and also on religious grounds. The influence of 'satyagraha' is paramount among the Indians, and is said to be spreading fast among the Africans. But the Nationalist Government has shown that there is nothing it dislikes more than non-violent resistance, for its customary method of repression—violence—is then inhibited (though not by any means forgotten.) The Government has done its best to corrupt or intimidate the present leaders of the non-whites; so far it has failed in this. The influence of these leaders has probably never stood so high as it is to-day.

This Government goes about its business of reducing, and if possible destroying, every sound, peaceful, and progressive influence on the non-whites. So far it has not succeeded; and perhaps it will never succeed. But no one should underestimate this Government's lunatic determination, nor the abhorrence in which racial co-operation is held by nine whites out of ten. Abandoned to their fate by all but a handful of whites, the non whites have at last found strong and honest leaders. They have combined in a struggle against their status of permanent inferiority. This combination is likely to prove of high importance in the history of Africa."

Tawney And Equality

A new edition of Professor R. H. Tawney's famous book, "Equality," (Allen and Unwin) is warmly to be welcomed. It is a classic statement of the case for a large measure of economic equality in any society. Though

based on Britain's experience; the same argument can be applied everywhere. The present economic system, he points out, involves a perpetual misdirection of national resources to the upkeep of costly facilities. What a country really requires for the welfare of its people is not the production of luxury goods, but more and better food, more and better houses, and more and better schools. For lack of these simple necessities, the human energies which are the source of wealth are, in the case of the majority of the population, systematically under-developed from birth to maturity: Our unequal society has resulted in the creation of a jungle of vested interests, which stubbornly resist every attempt to reconstruct a better economic system than the one we inherited from the nineteenth century. With the knowledge now at our command, mankind could, if it wanted to, ensure that all children grew up in an environment equally conducive to health; enjoyed equal opportunities of developing their powers by education; had equal access, according to ability, to all careers; and was equally secure against the misfortunes of life. What prevents effective action is neither ignorance nor lack of resources. It is mainly the

selfish desire of the property owning classes to retain their superior status and to avoid or frustrate all social policies that threaten their privileges. So here a summary cannot do justice to this noble book. Those who enjoy reading a sustained argument will find it memorable.

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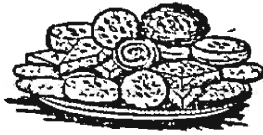
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INDIA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Bombay, June 19.

THE highest mountain in the world, Mount Everest, has at last yielded to man's prowess. An Indian citizen, Sherpa Tensing Norkay, was the first person in the world to reach the dizzy height of 29,002 feet to conquer the rock that has defied man through the ages. The Himalayas have always charmed the Indians and even in old scriptures we find Pandavas going to Himalaya after the Mahabharat war. Next to reach the summit was Mr. E. P. Hillary of New Zealand.

After the advent of British rule in India, a Bengali surveyor discovered this highest peak in the world in 1852. As this Indian was a small man, the name of Sir George Everest, the then head of the survey department of India was attached to it. Now the Government of India have ordered the archeological department to go through the old records and find out the original name of this highest peak in the world. Meanwhile suggestions have been made to rename the peak as Tensing Peak. The Governments of India, Bengal and Nepal have honoured Tensing in a befitting manner.

The British Expedition, under the able leadership of Colonel Hunt had set out with a determined intention to conquer Everest and present this triumphant deed as a Coronation present to Queen Elizabeth. Two hundred Sherpa coolies, carrying nearly 10,000 lbs of necessary equipment and food between them accompanied the expedition. Sherpa Tensing, 39 year old veteran Everest climber, who had accompanied previous seven expeditions went with them as an indispensable guide.

Colonel Hunt and his party had established a seventh camp at the height of about 27,000 feet. Here they dumped all their store. The first assault on Everest was made by Bourdillon and Evans with a helping party consisting of Colonel Hunt and three Sherpas, on May 26. Bourdillon and Evans reached South Col, but could not proceed further as the oxygen got exhausted. But they found out that the final ridge was not impassable though undoubtedly difficult.

Colonel Hunt decided to set up the last camp at a high point as possible, so that the following day, Tensing and

Hillary, relying in a large measure on their limited oxygen, would not have far to climb.

The following day at about 7 a.m. Shrupa Tensing and Hillary, with a support group consisting of Gregory, Lowe and one Sherpa left Camp Seven and started climbing the stiff-back breaking ridge to find a suitable camp site, each climber carrying 40 to 60 lbs. of load. For what seemed to be hours they trudged on wearily, but could not find a suitable sight. The ridge was covered with difficult snow. Oxygen was running short. Just then Tensing remembered a possible tent-site just below the Lamberts point. Successive ridges in the rock proved impracticable, but at last a place was found at a height of 27,800 feet and a highest ever Camp (No. 8) was established there. Afterwards Gregory and Lowe returned to South Col.

Tensing and Hillary were left alone in this Camp. They spent the next two hours pitching a tent on the snow-covered rock. The tent's platform was on two levels with a step in the middle. Tensing sat in the lower half and Hillary on top. As darkness gathered they took a little sleeping oxygen but throughout the night they sustained themselves with sardines and biscuits. It was a calm night though a cold one. At 4 in the morning, they thawed their boots over the stove and looked out of the tent. It was a clear and calm morning. The weather was favourable. At 6 o'clock they started for the final assault through the deep, crusty, powdered snow towards South Summit. There were no signs of tracks left by Bourdillon and Evans and they had to cut steps constantly to break the track. They went ahead steadily through the hardest part of the rock.

At about 9 a.m. they reached South Summit, about half a mile from the Everest. They spent ten minutes and took off their oxygen mask to test the reaction, but they didn't feel any mal-effect. Their main worry was their shortage of oxygen supplies. To economise, they reduced the flow of oxygen by 25 per cent. They were now on the final ridge of Everest never before reached by man. They moved along the west side of the ridge characterised

by difficult cornices. They crossed safely one major obstacle on the ridge, a difficult rock step almost vertical. Almost momentarily they expected to see the summit but time and again minor elevations deceived them.

It was at 11.30 a.m. on May 29 that they finally stepped on to the snow covered peak of Everest. Tensing was first to reach the top. He took out a string of flags. First the Indian flag, then the Union Jack, Nepali flag and United Nations flag were planted there. Tensing held these flags high; while Hillary photographed them. Tensing, a devout Buddhist, had the ambition not to conquer Everest, but to reach the top and pray to God. He laid on the ground, an offering, some sweets, bars of chocolate and packets of biscuits as "Naivad." Tensing and Hillary spent about 20 minutes on the summit. They spent their time eating and taking photographs.

At 11.45 a.m. they left the summit and started descending, keeping careful check on the oxygen gauges. Because of the shortage of oxygen supplies, they dared not stay at the ridge camp and they moved straight down towards South Col. The descent was not difficult. Above the Col, they met Lowe and Noyce. By 4.30 p.m. all four were back to Camp Seven.

British journalists and the British leader of the Expedition, Colonel Hunt, tried to belittle the achievements of Sherpa Tensing and push up Hillary.

Sherpa Tensing, who had gone with seven previous expeditions to Everest and who, according to Swiss Mountaineers of the last expedition, was regarded as indispensable for any attempt on Everest, was described as inexperienced climber by Colonel Hunt after his (Hunt's) arrival at Khatmandu. Colonel Hunt even tried to contradict the first news that came from the expedition itself through Khatmandu that Tensing was the first to reach the top. Tensing, being a modest and unassuming man was provoked by such false and unbecoming propaganda of the British leader. He challenged Hunt to prove what he said and as a protest did not attend the reception party given by the British Embassy.

The people and the Government of Nepal gave a royal reception to Tensing, when he reached Khatmandu.

Six expeditions, including two Indian, are now operating in the Himalayan range, trying to scale peaks, five of which have

never been climbed before.

One of the two Indian expeditions has successfully climbed Panch Chuli which, though only 22,650 feet, has never been scaled despite many efforts.

Second Indian expedition organised by the Bengal Sappers has for its target Mount Kamet, which has been successfully climbed once by Frank Smythe in 1937. Kamet is 25,447 feet high and is the 12th highest mountain in the world.

The biggest Himalayan expedition, now trying to reach Mount Godwin-Austen (28,250 feet), second highest in the world, consists of seven Americans, one Briton and one Pakistani. This expedition is being undertaken on a truly American scale. One hundred porters have carried 6,000 lbs. of equipment and food to the base camp.

Ten Germans and Austrians are at present ascending the unclimbed Nanga Parbat, 29,620 feet high.

The Japanese team, attempting to climb the unconquered peak of Mount Manashu, has failed in the first assault.

The sixth is the two-man expedition by young Britons—Herbert Maddock (23) and Harry Hilton (22), who are reconnoitering the approaches to Mount Mahalu, 27,790 feet high.

With the departure of Mr. Nehru to London, there is ebb in political activity in London. The preliminary talks that have taken place in London between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan are regarded as satisfactory in Delhi. While the discussion between Mr. Nehru and Mr. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon, has remained inconclusive and further negotiations will be held probably at Delhi between the two Governments. Both the Prime Ministers could not agree on matters of principles.

The Government of India has withdrawn its legation from Lisbon, as Portuguese Government has refused to negotiate for a settlement in regard to the future of the Portuguese possessions in India. This marks the end of the policy of sweet reasonableness hitherto followed by India.

The question that is naturally to the fore these days, then, is the manner in which India can bring pressure to bear on this colonial power to evade the issue no longer.

A "police action" on the same lines as that conducted in Hyderabad is naturally ruled

out. What is possible, however, is the imposition of economic sanctions by this country and the closing up of the frontier. These measures, it is believed, will prove more than adequate to induce a more reasonable frame of mind in the Colonial Power.

Following a heat wave and scarcity of water, people of Gujarat were praying for rain. Rain came late by ten days, but it came with a vengeance. It continued to pour incessantly for nearly three days and many low lying areas were flooded. Western Railway was paralysed due to breaches on railway line. In Bombay city also there was a heavy rainfall paralysing the traffic and the city looked like a huge lake. The total rainfall recorded in the last four days in Bombay was 24.62 inches above normal. News of satisfactory

rainfall from other parts of the country have also been received.

The Praja Socialist Party's special convention which met at Betul, appointed a 15-member Commission to frame the programme of work for the Party and a first phase of the Governmental programme for Socialist India.

The convention revealed that the rank and file of the Party have no faith in the present policy of their leaders and at one time Sri Jayprakash Narayan, Sri Asoka Mehta and three other joint secretaries of the Party placed their resignations before the convention. But ultimately they were prevailed upon to withdraw their resignations. The convention ended with a vote on Party solidarity, but fissiparous tendencies were still visible.

MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

The World Assembly opened at Caux on June 19. It is being held at the request of Cabinet Ministers and Government leaders of nine European countries. The aims of the Assembly, which will continue until September, were announced as follows:—

1. To make universal the knowledge of how to change the difficult person in industry politics, the home, the school, the press.

2. To give evidence of the alternative to Communism in Asia, and across the world.

3. To demonstrate a new dimension of racial unity in Africa, above suspicion fear and bitterness.

4. To respond to the request of countries of the Middle East of the ideology of inspired democracy.

5. To expand the programme for industry, in Europe and the Americas, which is superseding the class war, and which is mobilising the powers of management and Labour to produce unity within nations and between nations.

6. To win Russia, China and all nations to a superior ideology.

Answer To Mau Mau

"An idea to replace Mau Mau in Africa and communism in the world" was how Kenya Chief Jonathan Barasa described Moral Re-Armament at the World Assembly at Caux, Switzerland.

"Something akin to Mau Mau started in my district," he told

the delegates from 23 nations. "Many people were imprisoned but it didn't cure them. I applied; the better idea of MRA Today my people have received honours for their maize and coffee and are leading in community enterprises in Kenya,

"People are looking for an answer. If they don't get the right one they will take the wrong one. Our country needs to replace Mau Mau with MRA, needs to replace communism with MRA. Then the world will be rebuilt."

Solution For Persian Oil

Magid Movaghar, a Teheran editor from Iran, spoke of the answer he had found at Caux. "I hated the British because I thought they were wrong in their dealings with Iran. But England is suffering because she doesn't get any oil and we are suffering because we cannot sell the oil. There is no sense in it. We are both wrong but we can learn to work positively together."

Movaghar told of his meeting with MRA when Dr. Buchman visited Iran earlier this year as the guest of the Government. The ideology of change interested him and he came to Caux to investigate further. "Here I experienced a change myself," he said, "and I'll bring this new idea to my country. If MRA wins Iran it will win the East."

NON-EUROPEANS ARRESTED IN CAPETOWN

DETECTIVES on June 28 seized three collecting-boxes that had been passed round among a crowd of about 200 African and Coloured people at a meeting on the Grand Parade, Cape Town, to protest against the Group Areas Act. Two collectors were arrested.

The meeting had been called by the Co-ordinating Committee of People's Organization, and was held for two hours in the rain. A procession that was to have taken place after the meeting was cancelled because of the unfavourable weather.

About a dozen men held aloft banners and placards with signs such as, "Location Life is a Condemned Life," "Don't Destroy Our Lives" and "We Only Want to Live in Peace."

When the detective took the collecting-boxes to their car, Mr. J. N'Katlo, the chairman, appealed to those present not to take any notice of the incident, nor to gather round the car.

Mr. Thomas Ngwenya, an official of the African National Congress, told the 'Cape Times' after the meeting that two of the collectors had been arrested and he had obtained a receipt from the detectives for the money—more than £2—that the boxes had contained.

A resolution passed at the meeting condemned the Group Areas Act as undemocratic and against the interests and wishes of the peoples of South Africa and asked for its immediate repeal.

It also supported the "brave stand" of the African people of

the Transvaal against the displacement of 75,000 man and women in the Western Areas of Johannesburg under the expropriation and forced removal clauses of the Group Areas Act.

The resolution further pledged its full support to the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress in their struggle for equality and freedom for all the peoples of the Union.

It condemned the recent rent increases and arrest of unemployed workers at Sakkiesdorp, Worcester, and pledged full support to the United Action Committee in its struggle for the welfare of the non-European people of Worcester.—'Cape Times.'

Natal Indian Cane Growers' Gift To African College

The Natal Indian Cane Growers Association have donated a sum of £1000 to the Adams Mission College. The officials of the association were present at the College where they met Mr. E. S. Henochsberg Q.C., chairman of the Council of Governors of the College. Mr. H. Bodasingh, president of the N.I.O.G. Association in handing the cheque, said that he was very pleased to do so on behalf of the Association and the Association would be pleased to give further donations in future. Mr. E. S. Henochsberg, the chairman, thanked the Indian cane growers for their generous help to the College. The above money was collected from all Indian cane growers, by imposing one penny levy, on all cane delivered to the various sugar mills last year.

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'NO COLOUR BAR' ORGANISATION

'SUNDAY NEWS' Correspondent Salisbury states: A new organisation which aims at promoting racial harmony is being formed in Southern Rhodesia. It claims to have members of all races and political views.

The organisation has issued a secret manifesto. It consists of a 16-page leaflet stamped in green letters: "Not for publication."

The leaflet is headed: "Proposed inter-racial association of Southern Rhodesia."

In its declaration, the organisation says it wants to see inter-racial trade unions, an easing of the liquor and pass laws, the abolition of separate departments catering for Africans and Europeans, and the employment of Africans in more responsible positions.

Copies of the leaflet have been posted to Salisbury residents by the secretary of a provisional committee, Mrs. Elspeth Holderness, of Orange Grove Drive, Highlands, Salisbury. Mrs. Holderness is the wife of a Salisbury solicitor, Mr. H. Holdernets.

A circular letter accompanying the leaflet says that for the past six months informal meetings have taken place in Salisbury between a group of people including Europeans, Africans, Coloureds and Asians, "who feel it is essential at this stage of our history for liberal-minded people to crystallise their objectives."

Several Salisbury people associated with the new movement are also known to be connected with the National Affairs Debating Society, which was criticised last year on the ground that some of its members were "extreme Left-wing intellectuals."

The leaflet says the association believes the problem of race relations in Africa is one of the most important in the world. The association looked forward ultimately to an integrated society in which there will be no differentiation between people on grounds of race or colour.

The declaration says it is considered that the best system is for Africans in Southern Rhodesia, as they become adapted to European civilisation, to qualify automatically as full citizens in law and in practice.

Natal Indian Teachers' Society

At the annual general meeting of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society (Verulam Branch) held recently, the following office bearers were elected: President: Mr. D. James B.A., B.Om., Vice-President: Mr. P. Subrayen, Treasurer: Mr. G. R. Singh, Secretary: Mr. R. R. Singh, Asst. Secretary: Mr. D. S. Moodley.

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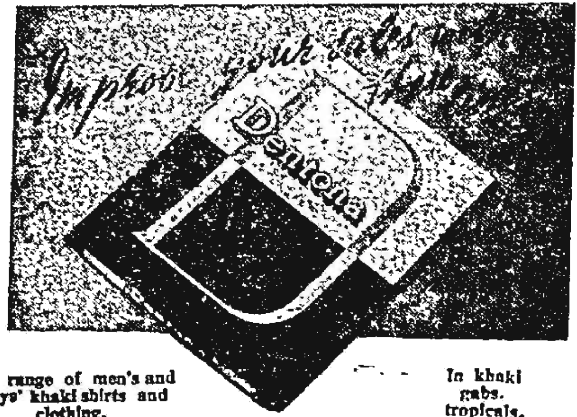
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