

LF 9/322/512/1

# RACE RELATIONS NEWS

## **IN THIS ISSUE . . .**

**Council Findings — pp. 1-4**

**New Executive — p. 5**

**The National Scene — p. 5**

**In Apartheid's Name — p. 10**

**Current Quotes — p. 13**



## *The Annual Meeting and Council Findings*

Again the Institute's annual Council meeting in January, held this time for three days at head office, Auden House, in Johannesburg, was an unqualified success. Delegates came from as far afield as the Federation, and the wide publicity given by the national press (and abroad) both to the papers presented and the discussion which followed, was evidence of the high quality, and the importance, of this annual contribution by the Institute to thought on South Africa's burning inter-racial problems.

*The Council formulated findings on Civil Liberties, Recent Legislation and Welfare Work, The Group Areas Act and Bantu Education, as follows:*

### **Civil Liberties**

1. THE INSTITUTE is very greatly disturbed at the continuing inroads on civil liberties in South Africa, the pace of which has been accelerated during recent years. Though the conferring of arbitrary powers on the executive government has been felt most of all by the Non-Europeans, it is increasingly affecting the liberties of Europeans also. Freedom of association has been limited, and further limitations threatened. Co-operation in welfare work proceeds under increasing difficulties. University freedom has been seriously menaced. The classic freedoms — freedom of the person, freedom of speech, freedom of public meeting, freedom to move about freely, freedom to choose one's place of residence, freedom from arbitrary discrimination before the law — have all been gravely curtailed.

2. IN OUR OPINION these attacks on our civil liberties have been made because they are considered by those responsible for them to be essential to the implementation of the policy of apartheid. The Institute is opposed to this policy and stands firmly for good-will, co-operation and the integration of all the people of South Africa in the service of their common country. If apartheid can only be achieved by the sacrifice of liberties which our ancestors felt to be dearer than life itself, then it stands condemned for that very reason, quite apart from the many other arguments which can be brought against it.

3. THE INSTITUTE CONDEMNS the tendency to authoritarian government, and to the suppression of the most cherished liberties of the individual, and their replacement at best by mere permits issued or withheld at the discretion of Ministers and officials, without appeal to the Courts. This is wrong in principle and inflicts grave practical injustices on countless individuals.

### **Recent Legislation and Welfare Work**

1. THE S.A. INSTITUTE of Race Relations has from its beginning been closely associated with social welfare activities in the interest of all sections of the South African people.

2. WHILE this work was undertaken in response to human need, the Institute welcomed the fact that humanitarian work done together by White and Non-White achieved much common understanding and goodwill.



Co-operation that developed between group and group, between voluntary and professional social workers, between voluntary welfare organisations and Government, was of great value.

3. THE INSTITUTE WELCOMES the growth of African participation in social welfare and the emergence of professional African social welfare workers.

4. THE INSTITUTE QUESTIONS the wisdom of separating the expression of compassion, whether in terms of personal service or money, on lines of race. It is to the good of all South Africans that human response to human need should be a uniting force.

5. IN THE LIGHT OF this belief the Institute deplores any restriction imposed on the co-operation of Europeans and Non-Europeans in social welfare work and also any attempt to remove social welfare institutions from areas where they are best able to meet the needs they serve to other areas determined on grounds of racial separation.

### **The Group Areas Act**

1. COUNCIL RE-AFFIRMS its condemnation of the spirit, intent and application of the Group Areas Act.

2. COUNCIL EXPRESSES its dismay at the recent wide extensions to the original provisions of the Group Areas Act, the general effect of which is to increase the arbitrary power of the Government.

In particular, is deplores :

(a) The inclusion in the Act, for the first time, of powers to prohibit voluntary association between members of different racial groups—powers which have already been invoked in respect of cinemas, restaurants and clubs, throughout South Africa.

(b) The wide powers vested in the Government to control employment on a racial basis.

(c) The removal of the safeguards which formerly protected proclaimed African townships from the operation of the Act, thereby endangering these areas and in addition threatening already very limited African freehold ownership (e.g. Lady Selborne).

3. COUNCIL IS CONVINCED THAT the Group Areas Act cannot be implemented without injustices to all groups, and emphasizes that the overwhelming burden of sacrifice and suffering falls upon Non-Europeans, particularly the Indian and the Coloured communities. It is becoming increasingly clear that Indians will face not only material hardships but, in many instances, utter economic ruin. Council calls attention to the detailed study by Muriel Horrell of the "Effects of Group Areas on Human Beings" which reveals the full impact of the Act and its manifold repercussions.

4. INSECURITY, fear and uncertainty dominate the lives of all those, predominantly Coloured and Indian, in areas where no definite determination of Group Areas has yet been made. Development is at a standstill, over-crowding has reached alarming proportions in many Non-European areas, and property values have been seriously affected.

5. COUNCIL DRAWS ATTENTION TO the grave injustices arising from some of the determinations of group areas already published — in particular to those affecting the Western Areas of Johannesburg. These compel Indians to remove to an area 19 miles out of town, deprive them of long-established shops, businesses and community amenities and compel the Coloured community to surrender substantial and well-kept homes



in Albertville — one of the best Coloured areas in Johannesburg. Similar injustices have been perpetrated by proclamations affecting the Northern portion of the Cape Peninsula.

6. **ALTHOUGH** a measure of compensation to affected persons is provided in the Group Areas Development Act, it is inadequate to cover the full losses suffered.

Its administration is cumbersome and complicated and involves affected persons in substantial legal costs.

Council draws attention to the great fluctuations in the value of properties between the original date of proposal of group areas and their ultimate proclamation, at which latter date "basic value" for compensation purposes is determined. Intervening decline in property values thus greatly aggravates losses sustained by disqualified persons.

Furthermore, there can never be true material compensation for the disruption of family, community and commercial life.

7. **THE GROUP AREAS ACT**, which was ostensibly designed to remove sources of racial friction, has, in fact, greatly intensified inter-racial tensions, fears and animosities, leading to further loss of trust and confidence by Non-Europeans in Europeans.

8. **COUNCIL DRAWS ATTENTION TO** the harmful influence of the Act upon the European community. Acquiescence in the injustices inherent in the Act and inevitable in its implementation, undermines public morality and gives legal sanction to the exercise of base greed and widespread self-interest.

9. **COUNCIL STRESSES** the duty of all South Africans to scrutinise closely the further implementation of the Act. It urges that widespread action be taken to publicise and oppose all injustices in both proposals and proclamations of Group Areas.

10. **COUNCIL IS CONVINCED THAT** the repeal of the Group Areas Act is essential to the restoration of healthier race relations and to the promotion of the economic, moral and spiritual well-being of all South Africans.

### **Bantu Education**

**THE COUNCIL** of the S.A. Institute of Race Relations considers that the Bantu Education Act is being implemented in a manner detrimental to the progress of the African people.

#### *1. Community Control of Schools*

**THE COUNCIL NOTES** with appreciation the establishment of African School Boards and School Committees. It considers, however, that if, as apparently intended, these bodies are to exercise effective control of their schools :

- (a) Their members should be duly elected by popular vote at open meetings and not, as at present, largely by nomination of officials, chiefs and headmen;
- (b) Their appointment and their continued term of office should not be subject to the approval of departmental officials or the Minister;
- (c) They should be given the power to co-opt as members, in an advisory capacity, missionaries and other interested and qualified Europeans.

The Institute recognises that many teachers suffer hardships under the present School Board system, but hopes that these will disappear as the Boards become more experienced.



## 2. *Private Schools*

THE COUNCIL MAINTAINS THAT private schools conducted by a church, or other responsible bodies or individuals, can continue to play in African education as in European education a vital role in the development of this service. The Council considers that such schools should be generously subsidized, at least to the extent of the provision of the salaries of all approved teachers on the staff

## 3. *Finance*

(a) THE COUNCIL CONSIDERS THAT the only equitable and practicable method of financing African education is by means of an annual grant from the general revenues of the country. As calculated by the Eiselen Commission, this grant should expand at the rate of 7% per annum compound interest to permit of the gradual but healthy development of the system.

(b) THE COUNCIL IS DISTURBED AT the withdrawal of grants for equipment. It is quite unreasonable to place the additional burden of providing for this on the parents of the lowest economic group in the country.

## 4. *Double Sessions*

THE COUNCIL CONSIDERS THAT, as in European education, double sessions should be introduced only to overcome temporary shortages of accommodation, and that the necessary additional teachers should be employed to cater for the additional pupils. No teacher, even in the sub-standards, should be required to teach more than forty pupils at a time.

## 5. *Qualifications of Teachers*

THE COUNCIL CONSIDERS THAT it is false economy to employ less fully trained and consequently more poorly paid teachers. It recognises that at the present stage of development of African education, teachers in adequate numbers with the qualifications as in European work are not available. The Council maintains, however, that it is desirable to insist that all teachers should hold at least the Junior Certificate plus a two years' course of professional training.

## 6. *Conditions of Service*

THE COUNCIL CONSIDERS THAT the conditions of service for teachers agreed upon in consultation with the profession should have been incorporated in the Act. It is important that teachers should be able to feel secure in their profession. In any event the regulations should be amended to make provision for such security.

## 7. *School Feeding*

THE COUNCIL URGES THAT whether or not school feeding be abolished in European schools, it should be provided on as generous a scale as possible in African schools. The sum involved in school feeding, though not inconsiderable, is in the Council's estimation, well-spent, because of its effect in the prevention of disease and in the building of the nation's health.

## 8. *Examination in Std. II*

THE COUNCIL SUGGESTS THAT an external test at the end of Std. II is impracticable and undesirable, and strongly urges that regulations governing promotion from Std. II to Std. III be rescinded.

## 9. *Official Languages*

THE COUNCIL URGES THAT in the primary school at least up to and including Std. IV, only one official language should be taught. This language, normally that more commonly used in the area, should be decided by the Principal of the school with the approval of the School Committee. In the upper classes from Std. IV this language should be the



medium of instruction. Otherwise we consider that African secondary education and all higher education will be very seriously undermined.

#### 10. *Status of Staff*

THE COUNCIL REGRETS to learn that the status of African staff members and the harmonious relations which have hitherto existed between them and European members of the staffs of many institutions appear to have deteriorated.

#### **New Executive**

The Institute's Executive Committee for the year 1958-59 has been constituted as follows :—

**President :** Mr. D. B. Molteno, Q.C.

**Immediate Past President :** Mr. Leo Marquard.

**Vice-Presidents :** Prof. D. Hobart Houghton, Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu, Rev. Dr. H. P. Junod, Dr. Sheila van der Horst.

**Past Presidents :** Dr. the Hon. E. H. Brookes, Dr. Ellen Hellmann, Dr. A. W. Hoernlé, Mr. Maurice Webb.

**Hon. Treasurer :** Vacant.

**Hon. Legal Adviser :** Mr. W. Aronsohn.

**Hon. Regional Representatives :**

Grahamstown area : Prof. D. Hobart Houghton.

Natal Inland area : Mrs. E. E. M. Russell.

Britain : Prof. K. Kirkwood.

**Director :** Mr. Quintin Whyte.

**Cape Eastern :** Elected—Prof. Z. K. Matthews, Dr. D. G. S. M'Timkulu, Mr. L. H. Walton. Co-opted : Mr. E. B. Pagden.

**Cape Western :** Elected—Prof. B. Beinart, Mrs. M. L. Grant, Cllr. A. H. Honikman, Senator the Hon. L. Rubin, Dr. O. D. Wollheim.

**Natal :** Elected—Mr. A. D. Lazarus, Mr. D. McK. Malcolm, Mr. M. B. Mbatha, Mrs. P. Morel, Miss H. Pollak.

Co-opted : Rev. P. W. R. Russell.

**Orange Free State :** Prof. F. C. van N. Fourie (unopposed).

**Northern Transvaal :** Elected—Dr. W. F. Nkomo, Ds. J. Reynecke, Mr. J. R. Chueu.

Co-opted : Rev. Fr. M. Nye.

**Southern Transvaal :** Elected—Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger, M.P., Rev. Dr. A. W. Blaxall, Mr. J. P. Cope, M.P., Dr. B. Friedman, Miss M. McLarty, M.P.C., Mr. P. R. Mosaka, Mr. W. B. Ngakane, Rt. Rev. A. Reeves.

Co-opted : Mr. R. B. Ballinger, Mr. Walter Pollack, Q.C., Rev. H. C. Samuels.

**The Rhodesias :** Dr. Hugh Ashton (unopposed).

**Overseas and Other African Territories :** Mr. P. Duncan (unopposed).

Dr. R. E. van der Ross, Mr. A. J. Luthuli and Mr. H. R. von Klemperer have also been co-opted, Dr. van der Ross for the Cape Western Region, and Mr. A. J. Luthuli and Mr. H. R. von Klemperer for Natal. They have not yet indicated their acceptance.

## **And Dr. Verwoerd says race relations are improving**

**A**N outright condemnation of "baasskap" and apartheid as inhuman and "increasingly abhorrent to me" by the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Joost de Blank, has led to an angry reaction in Government ranks—a reaction which ranged down from an attack on the Archbishop in Parliament by the Ministers of External Affairs and Justice, through a demand for his deportation by a Nationalist M.P., to the cancellation by Rear-Admiral H. H. Biermann, Union Naval Chief of Staff, of a traditional invitation to the Archbishop to preach in the Anglican Church in Simon's Town.



The Archbishop, writing in the February issue of "Good Hope," the official organ of the diocese of Cape Town, said that not till a man lived in South Africa could he separate the elaborate theorising to which he had been subjected — "often couched in exalted idealistic language" — for the hard reality.

Warning that he would withhold episcopal ministrations from any Anglican church practising apartheid in his diocese, the Archbishop wrote:

"There are many around us who are denied basic human rights and privileges. They may be numbered in the eyes of the world as among the least of God's human family, but it was primarily of these that our Lord said: 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto Me.'

### **Our Responsibility**

"Our responsibility is obvious. If we do not see Christ in our neighbour, whatever the colour of our skin, we have not begun to understand what Christianity is about."

To the attack on himself by the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Eric Louw, the Archbishop replied:

"This kind of attack has been made on people of religion since the founder of our religion was crucified because he refused to confine himself to religious matters, and concerned himself with what the leaders of his day considered to be politics."

● *The Archbishop's comment on Admiral Biermann's statement that the invitation to the Archbishop to give his traditional sermon had been withdrawn because he (Rear-Admiral Biermann) could not be present to receive him, was: "The invitation was not postponed because of the inability of the Admiral to be present on social grounds. It may have been postponed because of his inability to be present on political grounds."*

### **Rand Riots Inquiry Opens**

The commission of inquiry appointed by the Johannesburg City Council to inquire into the riots in the south-west Native townships on September 14 and 15, in which some 40 Africans were killed, began its hearings in the City Hall on January 20.

The chairman of the commission is the Hon. A. van de Sandt Centlivres, former Chief Justice of the Union, and, with him, the Hon. L. Greenberg, former Judge of Appeal, and the Hon. E. R. Roper, former Judge of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court.

● *At the opening session, Mr. A. Douglas Davidson, who is leading evidence on behalf of the City Council, deplored "the unfortunate decision of the Government" not only in refusing to appoint a commission of inquiry into the riots, but in refusing to allow any Government official to give evidence before the present commission.*

### **The Wide Noose**

The United Party has given its support to the Criminal Amendment Bill which Mr. Swart, the Minister of Justice, is pushing through Parliament before the present pre-election short session ends.

This Bill, going further than Mr. Swart's promise last year to give the Courts the power to inflict the death sentence for armed robbery, now makes it possible to hang a man for unarmed robbery or even for housebreaking — including an attempt to commit either of these crimes.

This paragraph, however, is modified by the words "... if aggravating circumstances are found to be present."



### Comparative Figures

Two sets of "casualty" figures in African disturbances were given in the House of Assembly by Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs (who claimed that race relations had improved under the Nationalist Government) and Dr. L. S. Steenkamp, United Party Member for Hillbrow. Both speakers gave figures for periods under the United Party regime, and for the 9½-year term of the present Government. The figures given were as follows :

	No. of Disturbances	Killed	Injured
<b>Dr. Verwoerd</b>			
For the last 2½ years of U.P. regime	70	61	870
Under the Nationalists	36	54	265
<b>Dr. Steenkamp</b>			
For last 5 years U.P. Government	8	22	966
Under the Nationalists	57	322	2,150
		(in. Eur.)	(in. Eur.)

### The Difference

There were 120,000 fewer criminal cases tried at the main Johannesburg Magistrate's Courts last year than in 1956. The decrease, which represents more than one-third of the cases heard in 1956, is a direct result of the directive to police to concentrate on serious crime and not to proceed with petty cases as in the past.

### The "Angry Young Men" of Afrikanerdom

There are some "angry young men" in Afrikaans intellectual circles who are re-examining aspects of the apartheid policy and appraising them afresh. And their conclusions are not always in accord with "certain political attitudes."

This comment by the political correspondent of "Die Burger," Nationalist newspaper in Cape Town, was prompted by the spokesmen of S.A.B.R.A. in their evidence before the Separate Universities Commission.

He urged that, whether his readers liked it or not, these Afrikaner intellectuals had a tremendous influence on future public opinion, and a deeper and more permanent influence on public opinion "than the ordinary Member of Parliament or even many Ministers."

### New Police Powers

The Special Branch of the South African Police, which is being formed to deal with contraventions of the Group Areas Act, will possess sweeping powers, including the authority to enter any premises at any time of the night or day, without notice, to get information.

### Immorality Act Anomalies

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, told the Assembly that a full investigation was being made into the possibility of making joint trials compulsory for offences under the Immorality Act.

### Reference Books a "Must" Now

On February 1, 1958, it became illegal for anyone to employ an African man over 16 years of age without a reference book. All employers must now also report the engagement and discharge of all African male employees on prescribed forms which may be had from Native Commissioners in rural areas and from the local Non-European Affairs Department offices in urban areas. Employers must also see to it that particulars of service are entered in the appropriate sections of the reference books.

### African's £900 House Sold For £1

Considerable indignation has been aroused by the disclosure in a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper that William Madi, an elderly African, had lost his house and property in Sophiatown — property reported to be valued at £900 which was attached under writ by the Johannesburg Municipality because of arrears in rates and levies, and sold to the Native Resettlement Board for £1.



Among other instances of what many regard as harsh methods of impost collection by the Municipality was that of an African who, to save his land, paid a demand for £54 for refuse removal, sewerage and other charges 18 months after his home had been demolished as a slum property.

The case of William Madi is being investigated in the hope that there might be some redress.

Mr. C. J. H. Patmore, chairman of the General Purposes Committee of the Johannesburg City Council, questioned by a newspaper reporter about the case of William Madi, said that the Council had a duty to collect all outstanding rates and dues — a duty which it owed to ratepayers who did pay their dues — and that collection was made regardless of the situation or colour of the defaulter. The Native Resettlement Board, he said, had paid more than £1 for the Madi property. It had paid approximately £146, and costs of transfer.

### **“Black Danger” Election Theme?**

Most political correspondents have read the “no confidence” debate in the Union Parliament to mean that the Nationalist Party’s main plank in the general elections in April is in essence going to be “the Black Danger,” and that on that side the general election campaign will be racialistic in the extreme.

### **The Mamathola Tribe**

The refusal of the Mamathola tribe to move from their old tribal home in the Wolkberg mountains of the North Eastern Transvaal to a Lowland location appropriated for them by the Government is now before Parliament. The order to move served on the tribe by the Governor-General has been referred to the Select Committee on Native Affairs.

● *The movement order was confirmed by Government members in both Houses voting against the Opposition.*

### **World Appeal for African Scholarships**

A £4,000 world-wide appeal has been launched by the Committee on Science and Freedom to provide university scholarships for Africans in the Union. It is hoped to provide 10 Africans with four-year scholarships to attend the Union’s two “mixed” universities, while this is still possible, and to send them to overseas universities if the Separate Universities Bill becomes law.

### **Hospital Puts Patients Before Bilingualism**

The South Rand Hospital Board has decided that, in writing their confidential medical reports on patients, doctors and nurses should be excluded from the hospital regulation that all hospital correspondence should be in English one month and Afrikaans the next. Dr. G. D. Elliott, medical superintendent, pointed out that a report written in a language with which the doctor was not entirely familiar could lead to incorrect medical treatment and suffering of the patient.

The chairman, Mr. J. H. Steyn, said: “My own doctor is Afrikaans-speaking, was trained at the Witwatersrand University and writes all his prescriptions in English.”

Mrs. E. A. Grobbelaar, a board member, rated the welfare of the patient or nurse as “far more important than the enforcement of any rules about bilingualism.”



## All this in the sacred name of apartheid

What is a "Native"—or a "European"

**S**OUTH AFRICA, probably the most racially-conscious country in the world, is still without any intelligible definition of its various races.

Four years ago, the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Dinges, appointed an inter-departmental committee to co-ordinate the different (and often conflicting) definitions of race as laid down in the Union statutes. In 1956 he reported to Parliament that the committee had found the task impossible.

Last May he told Parliament that he had re-appointed the committee and asked it to have another shot.

Early this year it was learned that the committee was now split up into a number of "study groups" and that they were bogged down on the meaning of the word "Native."

● *What a "European" or a "Coloured" is is still to be tackled — if and when finality is reached on the definition of "Native"!*

### Prof. Tomlinson Opposes State Control

Prof. F. R. Tomlinson, chairman of the Tomlinson Commission, told the commission of inquiry on the Separate Universities Bill that, while he could not strongly enough support the idea of providing separate university colleges for Africans, he was "completely opposed" to the use of compulsion in the establishment of separate universities for Non-Whites.

### Green Grows The Grass Of Apartheid

Extra-mural activities in the schools of the Rand will suffer, sports fields be neglected, buildings which cost the taxpayers thousands of pounds stand empty and weeds over-run what once was spruce because of a recent "apartheid" directive of the Transvaal Provincial Administration. This reduces the number of African cleaners living on school property to five, regardless of the number needed to maintain the schools and their amenities in good order.

### How To Make Happy Teachers

New regulations now gazetted prohibit African teachers at Bantu schools from contributing to the Press by interview or in any other manner, from publishing letters or articles or making unfavourable comment on the Department of Native Affairs, any other State Department, school committee, school board or any Bantu authority, or any officer connected with any of these bodies.

● *Charges of misconduct will be heard by the school board of the school employing the teacher. The board's power ranges from reprimand, through salary deduction and transfer, to dismissal. And the school board's decision will be final.*

### Cinema Ban On Chinese

Cinema managers in all big centres have applied for exemption for their Chinese patrons, long their most exemplary patrons, from the provisions of the Group Areas Act which banned Chinese attendance at European cinemas after February 1, 1958.

### Item For Ripley

Because they claimed that it would be "scandalous that Non-Europeans should be allowed to perform where a European game is played," five Nationalist members of the Springs Town Council opposed the use of the Pam Brink Stadium — home of Eastern Transvaal rugby —



for a M.O.T.H. concert by Non-European artists before a European audience in aid of a European charitable fund.

The Nationalists were outvoted.

### **Constable At An International Airport**

Five European university students, who were waiting with an African fellow-student to welcome Mr. Ian Hughes, of Oxford, were ordered by a policeman at Jan Smuts Airport to stand apart from other members of the public in the main concourse of what the superintendent described as an international airport — because “Non-Europeans are not allowed to mix with Whites.” The policeman threatened to take the students to the charge office if they argued.

### **Journalists Too**

The South African Society of Journalists has been informed by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Jan de Klerk, that he has refused its application for exemption from the apartheid provisions of the Industrial Conciliation Act. Under the Act, the S.A.S.J. had, by December 31, to decide whether it would become a White trade union, a mixed trade union with separate colour branches, become de-registered or apply for exemption from the Act.

### **“So Sorry—”**

A circular letter has been sent by the Natalse Landboukoöperasie, Beperk, of Dundee, Natal, to members served by an Indian on December 27 and 28. It reads :

Dear Sir.—We notice that you visited our depot on December 27 and 28, 1957, and were attended by an Indian. This letter is to offer our apology for the unfortunate incident. We only heard on Saturday that our European clerk was not there, and the Indian did the work without our knowledge or consent. Please be assured that this incident is regarded in a very serious light. Normally we would never allow our European members to be served by a Non-European.”

The letter was signed by the general-manager.

### **Fruits of Apartheid**

Unless the Springs Municipality found the 500 African labourers it needed soon, it would become necessary to start retrenching European staff. Dr. J. A. Ellis, chairman of the Works, Industries and Housing Committee, has revealed that already the Town Engineer's Department had had to halt some development programmes and curtail others.

### **What Apartheid Has Done To A Hospital**

Fuses have been put to an “apartheid explosion” at the King Edward VIII Non-European Hospital in Durban, where, during Christmas week, hundreds of African nurses demonstrated against the order that they must give identity numbers when applying to the Nursing Council for registration. The protest, at which many of the nurses tore off their caps and parts of their uniform, was also against European sisters in charge of words who were countermanding instructions given by Non-European doctors just qualified from the medical school.

A senior European doctor told a newspaper reporter: “We are on the verge of an apartheid explosion. It is not a case of a Bantu doctor being wrong. It is simply that a European sister resents taking orders from an African intern, who would not be there unless he was qualified.”

### **Woodsman, Spare That (Goodwill) Tree**

In a circular written exclusively in Afrikaans, the new Director of Forestry, Mr. D. R. de Wet, has withdrawn the support of his department from the Forestry Association on the ground that the association was “predominantly English” — and this in spite of the fact that all articles



in the association's journal were published in the language in which they were submitted.

### **Banning Union From Empire Games**

A campaign has been started in Wales to ban the Union from the Empire Games at Cardiff in July because of the South African policy of not considering Non-Europeans for its teams. Hundreds of circulars requesting signatures have been sent to Members of Parliament, football clubs and sports organisations, and to leading sportsmen and church people.

### **Sticky Wicket**

Racialism has now begun pitching ugly balls down the South African cricket wicket. While the sports editor of "Die Transvaler," Nationalist morning journal in Johannesburg, has made truculent allegations that the Afrikaner is being discriminated against in South African cricket, and the same newspaper has published a series of letters from readers underlining the awful threat of cricket to Afrikaner tradition and survival, the Transvaal Cricket Union has been detailing all that it has done to foster cricket among Afrikaans schools, players and clubs.

## **Among Ourselves . . .**

**T**HE Director, on behalf of the Institute, sent a congratulatory telegram to 12 **African and Indian graduands** at the Natal Medical School. The message, delivered at the ceremony when the Hippocratic Oath was taken by the successful candidates, (who will serve their internship at the King Edward VIII Hospital), went to: Miss S. Kallichurum, Miss K. Naidoo, Messrs. C. H. Davidson, N. E. G. Foster, A. M. S. Makunyane, H. M. Mogadime, B. T. Naidoo, P. S. M. Ngakane, V. K. G. Pillay, A. K. Thambiran, M. B. Zondi and Miss F. G. H. Mayet.

### **Natal's Rural Members**

The country members of the Institute in Natal continue to take a lively interest in its activities. More than 70 Africans (some of whom travelled considerable distances) and 30 Europeans attended a **braai** organised at Mapumulo as a contribution to Durban's excellent fête effort.

### **Tell Your African Friends And Servants**

Members are reminded, and are asked to make known as widely as possible among their friends and Africans with whom they may come in contact, that **the Union Department of Native Affairs will now prosecute** Africans who fail to register births and deaths.

A departmental statement says that the African population has had ample time to become accustomed to the system of registration which was inaugurated in 1952, and that no reason now exists why the Act should not be strictly complied with.

Births in urban areas must be registered within seven days and in rural areas within 30 days. Deaths in urban areas must be registered within 24 hours, and in rural areas within 30 days.

### **Reprint Of Dr. van der Horst's Article**

**Dr. S. van der Horst's** article on "A Note on Native Labour Turnover and the Structure of the Labour Force in the Cape Peninsula," which



appeared in the South African Journal of Economics (Vol. 25, No. 4, December, 1957), has been issued as a reprint, obtainable from the Institute at 2s. 6d. plus 2d. postage.

## Current Quotes . . .

**R**ELATIONSHIPS between Europeans and Non-Europeans are improving and not deteriorating." — *Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, in the "no confidence" debate in Parliament.*

### Our "Frightened Leaders" . . .

"Some of our frightened leaders seem unable to distinguish between Christian teaching and Communism. Anyone who attempts to apply the Christian command to 'Love your neighbour as yourself' is not recognised for what he is, a courageous follower of his Master — he is a 'Communist'. The concept of 'One father with all men as brothers' is not seen as a foundation doctrine of Christianity. Its enunciation would be treason to the State. A group of outstanding Christians of the world protest against South African racial policy. They are not seen as highly respected, honoured church leaders and Christian thinkers. They are 'pinks', 'Leftists', 'Liberals', 'Communist sympathisers'." — *Dr. Ray Phillips, on his retirement after 40 years' work among the Africans on the Rand.*

### Echo at the Bar

"It is, if one is correct in interpreting the Crown case, a crime to educate people socially and politically, to agitate and make propaganda, to teach the lessons of world history . . . it is apparently a crime to reject with loathing and disgust the concept of 'herrenvolkism' on which the Nazis founded their political structure." — *Mr. V. C. Berrange, for the defence, at the close of the preparatory examination of the 95 accused on high treason charges in the Johannesburg Drill Hall.*

### Unseen — but there

"If we do not see Christ in our neighbour, whatever the colour of our skin, we have not begun to understand what Christianity is about." — *The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Joost de Blank, in an article in his diocesan journal, "Good Hope," which has aroused the anger of Nationalist Members of Parliament.*

### The Open Door

"Every priest, warden and layman in the (Johannesburg) diocese has specific instructions never to refuse admission or ministrations to any person of any colour." — *The Rt. Rev. R. Ambrose Reeves, Bishop of Johannesburg.*

### Heart Without Laughter

"I'm sorry, but after a week of trying to understand the attitude of the ordinary man in the street to the colour question, I don't even begin to get the hang of it . . . I only wish that people would trust their friendly instincts all the way — to Non-Whites as well as to each other. Because, although this apartheid business seemed a joke to me, it didn't seem funny to my African friend. And I don't think in my heart it is a laughing matter." — *Mrs. Barbara Castle, British M.P. and journalist, who visited South Africa for a week to attend hearings of the treason inquiry.*



## **What they HAVE done**

"It is the Government's signal achievement that they are dividing the Whites and unifying the Non-Whites in South Africa." — *Sir De Villiers Graaff, Leader of the Opposition, at a public meeting in Boksburg.*

## **The descent**

"It seems to me tragic that the European should be compelled by law (the Group Areas Act) to descend to such low levels of thinking and behaviour in the mistaken belief that some higher ideal is served thereby." — *Mr. A. D. Lazarus, addressing the Council of this Institute on the effect of the Group Areas Bill on the Indian community.*

## **"This horrible thing"**

"This horrible thing, the Group Areas Act, debases justice and law and all things precious to civilisation. People who do not care and do not understand come with their great clumsy boots and trample all over the garden. That is what is happening." — *Dr. E. H. Brookes, at the Institute's annual Council meeting.*

## **The futility of it**

" . . . The police force has been largely augmented and is still too small to cope. Controls have been multiplied and remain ineffectual. Prosecutions have been more numerous than ever and sentences more drastic. Yet crime continues to grow. The truth is that a law-abiding community is not based on the power of the police or the sternness of the penal authority, but on the people's trust in the law as their friend and protector. That trust will never be established in our multi-racial society while Mr. Swart continues to rely on force, and Dr. Verwoerd on ideological theories which deny to the Non-European urban worker any prospect of security or future advancement." — *The "Sunday Times" (2/2/58), in a leading article.*

## **More opportunity**

"Down there in South Africa some White people say that for me the African is always right and the White man is always wrong. That is rubbish. But what is true is that the White man has had much more opportunity to be wrong." — *Mr. Alan Paton, at a conference of missionary leaders in Nigeria.*

## **Yet Dr. Verwoerd persists**

"This idea about Africans liking to be in their own group belongs to bygone days. The urban African does not think like that now." — *Mr. W. S. Pela, an African resident of Orlando, in evidence before the commission of inquiry into the riots in Johannesburg's western townships.*



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