

Mnr. Pim skryf:—

Waarde Mnr. Abercrombie—Ek is u dankbaar vir die artikel wat u my gestuur het uit die Suid-Afrikaanse Boer van die 22ste Februarie, dog kan dit nie met u eens word oor die natuurlike beleid wat u daarin aan die hand gee nie. Laat my met u formule “gelyke regte vir alle intelligente mans en vrouens” begin, en dan daarop wys dat die intellektuele standaard by die natuurlike baie hoër staan as wat ons meestal insien. Bevoorbeeld is die vernaamste organise skeikundige van vandag in die Verenigde State 'n neger.

Dit is net nodig om kaffers in 'n debat teen te kom, of selfs oor die tafel in 'n komiteekamer, om dit te bemerk, en veral as die onderwerp onder bespreking oor breë trekke handel is hulle op hul beste. As hulle in bisonderhede moet tree gebeur dit dat hulle hul ewewig verloor, dog om hierdie moeilikheid te bestry is alleen bietjie oefening nodig. Wat is nou moeiliker om 'n antwoord op te gee, of om die verpligting sterker as ooit op ons wetgewers te werp as die vraag van die ou Soeloe, toe differensiele wetgewing onder bespreking was: “Ons het net een Koning, hoekom moet ons dan meer as een wet he?” 'n Menigte maal lag 'n magistraat in 'n natuurlike streek in sy mou oor die moeilikhede wat hom voorstaan as hom op 'n vergadering pertymaal dieselfde woorde wat hy jare gelede op 'n vorige geleentheid gebruik het voor die hoof gegooi word.

BESKAAF MAAR NIE VERSTANDIG NIE.

Dog hoekom Mnr. Rhodes' se spreekwoord “gelyke regte vir alle beskaafde mense” verder uitgebrei? “Beskaafde” is 'n woord van baie nouer betekenis as die woord “intellektueel.” 'n Menige kaffers is vernuftig genoeg, maar verre weg nie beskaaf nie—wat ek neem om te beteken dat hulle volgens beskaafde standarde leef—terwyl niemand beskaaf genoem kan word as hulle nie verstandig is nie. As enige kaffer verlang om beskaaf genoem te word, moet dit 'n vereiste wees dat hy toon deur sy leefwyse en sy omgewing dat hy die woord “beskaaf” in die volste sin van die samelewing wat hy hom mee wil vereenselwig begryp. Dit sal hom moeiliker gaan om te toon dat hy “beskaaf” is as om te toon dat hy “vernuftig” is.

Dog om verder te gaan, dit is klaarblyklik in belang van enige land dat alle verkrybare hersings aangesig moet word om sig ten volle te ontwikkel, en Suid-Afrika is gladnie uitsondering op hierdie reel nie. Ook, aangesien Suid-Afrika se grootste hoe-

Die Naturelle Probleem.

MNR. ABERCROMBIE SE SKEMA GEKRITISEER.



In ons uitgawe van 22 Februarie het 'n artikel van die pen van Mnr. H. R. Abercrombie, verskyn, waarin hy 'n skema voorstel vir die bestryding van die natuurlike probleem. Die artikel is aan Mnr. Howard Pim, van Johannesburg, 'n autoriteit op die vraagstuk, gestuur, en Mnr. Abercrombie het die volgende antwoord van hom ontvang.

veelheid brein, natuurlike brein is, en aangesien heelwat hiervan van taamlik hoë klas is, sal die land bevorder word as hulle ontwikkel en die kans kry om hulle vermoë te kweek.

Bekwaamheid vir die betrekking moet die toets wees, en die idee dat as 'n kaffer 'n betrekking neem dit sal beteken dat daar minder betrekkinge oopbly vir europeane, is 'n dwaalbegrip. Daarteenoor sal ons eerder bemerk dat die man se bekwaamheid ander betrekkinge sal skep, en gevolglik ander openings. Uitbreiding volg so seker op bekwaamheid as wat die nag op die dag volg.

DRYFKRAG VIR BEKWAAMHEID.

Weer is dit duidelik dat die dryfkrag vir bekwaamheid inwendig en nie uitwendig is nie, en die direkte uitvloeisel van persoonlike vryheid is. Dit is waar ek weer teen u ingaan, naamlik dat die lyne waarlangs die kaffer sal ontwikkel vir hom bepaal moet word, nee, dat dit hom selfs voorgeskryf moet word. Mens kan mense nie op hierdie manier behandel. Konkrete is 'n baie nuttige artikel, dog die land sal daar geen baat by vind as die Regering 'n wet passeer dat dit vir die vere van moter-kanne gebruik moet word nie. Ons is aan die begin van 'n groot ontwikkeling, en weet nog nie vir welke posities in die Suid-Afrikaanse samelewing die natuurlike die beste geskik is nie. Dit kan alleen deur ondervinding geleer word. Lê welke toetse u oorkal wil op om te bepaal of 'n man vir 'n sekere betrekking sal pas, dog laat die kandidaat ook weet dat, as die standaard wat vereis word bereik is, en die aanstelling gemaak is, die deur vir hom oopstaan, hy nie weens sy kleur of ras gekortwiek sal word nie.

Die standaard van werk sal vanself regkom, wat as dit buite gewoon hoog is sal die voorraad werkers nie aan die vraag voldoen nie, en die lone sal styg tot 'n behoorlike aantal getrek is. As dit te laag is sal te veel kwalifiseer en die lone sal daal, sodat nuwe aanwerfinge mismooedig sal word.

ONAANTREKLIKE TOESTANDE.

Die posisie wat ons in die gesig staar is dat onder huidige omstandighede die plaas lewe nie meer vir die kaffer so aantreklik is nie, en gevolglik stroom hulle in troepe stad toe. Hoe onaantreklik en sleg die plattelandse toestande is word bewys deur die ellende wat die kaffer liewers in die stad deurmaak as wat hulle buite wil bly, en die enigste standvastige oplossing van hierdie moeilike vraagstuk is dat hulle op die platteland gehou word deur dat die toestande daar so aantreklik moontlik gemaak word.

Vanuit die stads-werkgewer se oogpunt is die posisie net so duidelik. Hulle sal nie toestem dat hulle van hul kaffer arbeid beroof word nie as hulle nie eers seker sal wees dat hulle net so goeie blanke arbeid sal kan kry nie; en daar is nie die minste hoop dat sulke Europese arbeid wag op werk nie, of enige vooruitsig dat daar sulke arbeid geskep sal word nie. Watter kans is daar dat Europese seuns hierdie “kaffer-jobs” sal aanneem?

“Stop die Dwaasheid” se u, maar wie gaan daar stop aan sit?

Die kaffer preferer, al is die toestande nog so sleg, die stad, en die Europeaan wat werk gedaan wil he kan niks anders doen as hom in diens neem nie. Is u voornemens 'n autoriteit van elders te kry om albei in gelid te ly? Dit skyn die enigste praktiese gevolgtrekkings uit u argumente, en ek het nog hierdie week 'n brief ontvang dat “wat Suid-Afrika nodig het is 'n magtige heerser, soos Mussolini is.” Waar moet hy dan vandaan kom? U voorstel skyn my vooruit tot mislukking gedoem.

ONS GROND BEHOEFTE.

Nee, Meneer, die vernaamste behoeftes van die kaffer is meer grond, en 'n gelyke parlementere stemreg vir die gehele Unie, wat in alle opsigte gelyk sal wees aangesien van kleur, en wat baseer sal wees op beide opvoed-

kundige en eiendoms kwalifikasies wat hoog genoeg is om te verseker dat die besitters “beskaaf” is, en geskik om stemreg te he in die plaaslike regering en die regering van die land. Laag as dit is het die Kaapse stemreg goeie werk verrig, dog geen enkele Europeaan of natuurlike is daar baie opgenome mee nie, en wat my betref sou ek die kleur-lyn liewers afgeskakel sien, en 'n algemene stemreg ingestel sien baseer op hoër opleiding en eiendoms kwalifikasies, as die wat die Kaapland eis. As hy gelyke kanse staan sal geen enkele kaffer hier iets teen inbring nie. Natuurlik is daar moeilikhede, dog daar is ook lig aan die end van die pad.

“Ons het” se u, “die kans verloor om die natuurlike as geheel af te skei.” Ja, ek is dit hier eens. Dit is talryke jare gelede reeds verlore, net toe die prinsipe om kaffers teen 'n geld loon te huur, aangeneem is. Aangesien dit die geval is en u dit besef, kan ek gladnie insien hoe u kan se “ons kan nog langersamerhand ons stede en voorstede afgesonderde plekke maak” nie. Dit is onmoontlik. Die steen is reeds lang gelede gewerp. Ek sal die volgende amendement aan u voorstel maak.

DIE WARE DOEL.

Dat die welsyn en ooruitgang van die blanke en natuurlike rasse in Suid-Afrika heeltemaal afhanglik is van:

- (1). Erkenning van die feit dat albei rasse menslike wesens is, en dus geregtig op gelyke kanse tot ontwikkeling.
- (2). Dat die finale doel van die Staat nie daarin berus dat hulle oor die mensdom heers nie, hulle deur vrees bedwing nie, hulle aan die wil van ander onderwerp nie. Liewers het hulle vir hulle doel om so op te tree dat die burgers na liggaam en siel onder behoorlike beskerming kan ontwikkel en die volle gebruik van hulle verstand te maak. Want die ware doel van die staat is vryheid.



A limited number of highly recommended white youths, who are anxious to take up farming, are registered at the office of the Transvaal Agricultural Union. Any member of the Union willing to give one or more of them employment can obtain further particulars on application to the Secretary, P.O. Box 937, Pretoria.

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REAL ISSUE OF THE ELECTION

Cable from Mr. Tielman Roos

WHITE OR BLACK SURVIVAL

WHAT A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT WOULD MEAN

(From the Hon. Tielman Roos,
Minister of Justice, to "The
Sun")

BERLIN, 21st May.

My hope of returning to South Africa in time to take part in the election campaign has not I am sorry to say been realised.

From what has reached me I gather that our Party are confident of being returned to the House of Assembly in greater numbers than at the previous General Election so that what little assistance I may have been able to render will hardly be required to ensure victory.

I want to thank my friends and supporters in Bethal for all they are doing on my behalf and have not the slightest doubt that they will succeed in capturing that one-time S.A.P. stronghold.

Of utmost importance.

To the Members of the National Party and the large body of men who supported us in the past without being attached to our Party I would like to say that I believe the present election campaign is of the utmost importance to our white population.

This question of the native vote is fundamentally vital to all South Africans whether they be of Dutch or English-speaking stock. Every man who desires to see South Africa preserved as the home of a white race must fight tooth and nail to keep the natives from voting on the same voters' list and for the same candidates as the white man.

To English Speaking Voters

Our quarrels are our own. Keep the native out of them. To my English-speaking friends who have supported our Party in the past I say keep on supporting it.

The rights of the English-speaking people and the interests of the Empire are safer in the hands of the National Party than in the keeping of those political parties who have in the past shown that they will exploit legitimate patriotic sentiment for illegitimate purposes.

Our Party is drawn from the population that has made South Africa its home. To borrow a slogan we aim for "A land fit for white men to live in."

In our home there is room for men and women of Dutch, English or other European extraction so long as they seek its well-being and are prepared to assist in the building up of a great united nation.

Dawn of New Era.

A new era has dawned upon South Africa. The past five years have been a period free of industrial disputes or other forms of violent upheavals. This era of peace has in its turn brought prosperity to the whole nation.

Let that peace and prosperity continue. The voters can ensure it by supporting the present Government.

TIELMAN ROOS.

GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

GENERAL HERTZOG AT PREMIER'S HOUSE

FIRST SHOT IN CAMPAIGN TO OUST MR. WATERSTON'S PREMIER ADDRESSES A HUGE GATHERING

MR. WATERSTON'S CRITICS FAIL TO GET A HEARING

Bidden before in the history of Beaufort has never enthusiasm been shown at a public meeting than was exhibited at the Capital Cinema last night, when the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, made his first public appearance at the East Rand capital in the company of Colonel F. H. P. Creswell, Minister of Defense, and Mr. R. B. Waterston, M.L.A., the principal candidate for Beaufort in the general election.

Long before the time the meeting was scheduled to begin the hall was packed to the doors, and every inch of standing room was taken up. The crowd overflowed into the main hall and side passages, and all women were strained against the walls and others stood throughout the meeting in the most uncomfortable positions. When the Prime Minister appeared on the platform he was greeted with a crescendo of cheering that was almost deafening. For a few minutes the crowd seemed to be without any enthusiasm and it was some time before silence could be restored to allow the meeting to be opened. The general tempo of the meeting was orderly.

Towards the end a small, rowdy element tried to assert itself, when questions were fired at Colonel Creswell and Mr. Waterston, but they were subdued by the overwhelmingly large number of Nationalists present. The presence of General Hertzog undoubtedly had a sobering effect on the audience apparently, and he gained for his colleagues on the platform a more quiet hearing than had been anticipated.

Mr. De Vries, chairman of the Beaufort branch of the Creswell section, presided, assisted by Mr. T. Warwick, acting chairman of the Beaufort branch of the National Party. Before the meeting, General Hertzog was met by a convoy of motor cars at Beaufort and escorted to Beaufort, where he was met by a large party entertained to supper at the Hotel Cecil.

THE PREMIER

General Hertzog opened his speech with a eulogy of Mr. Waterston, who was declared, one of the most able members in the present Parliament. The Pact Government had proved a triumph in many ways, and one of the greatest triumphs was the increasing harmony with which the English and Dutch-speaking sections of the population were working for the good of the country. They were able to come before the country with a record that would stand the test of the years. If they felt that the policy of a Government was weak and opposed to the best interests of the nation, it was their duty to discard their former allegiance and to align themselves before them: Is the Pact Government, working through the co-operation of the Labour and Nationalist Parties, worthy of the support of the electorate?

Referring to the forthcoming election, General Hertzog remarked: "We expect a very tough fight, and we are afraid of having a tough fight. As I have said before, I am not a small man. (Applause.) But I want to conduct that fight in such a manner and in such a spirit that we can look back on it with pride and satisfaction. I cannot but be thankful to the people of South Africa that during a fairly long career of public life I have practically never come across a rowdy meeting." (Hear, hear.) He could fight and he could stand a hard blow at times, but there should be no blow unless it was necessary. There was one thing he admitted, and that was the system of conducting political campaigns—the politicians would knock one another down and then get up on the platform, but after the meeting they would go back arm in arm for a chat. "Let us never forget," he went on, "that we are a people who are not a method to attain a much higher object—the welfare of the people. Let us show the people at these elections that we are a people who are not a method to attain a much higher object—a better South Africa."

THE DOORSTEP TALKERS

On their record they had every right to ask the people to send them back to power, proclaimed General Hertzog in 1924 and in 1925, and in 1926, with which the country was faced was that of unemployment, both on the West and on the East Rand. The Pact Government had tackled the problem and had succeeded in partially solving it, but no matter how much progress they made, there was a room for improvement, and while the unemployment problem had greatly diminished in its ferocity, it still was a work in progress. He had seen what the Minister of Labour had done in this direction in the Doornkop scheme, which, unfortunately, had not been successful. He had seen that the Pact Government, in their anxiety to solve that problem, was willing to launch a work in progress. He had seen that the Doornkop had not been a success, but had the Natal representatives of the S.A.P. given it support and they were sure that they have been expected of them the result would have been far different.

Colonel Creswell endorsed all that General Hertzog had said about the cordial relations existing between the constituent parties of the Pact, and stated that on June 29 next he intended to address the people of South Africa as a member of the Government, but also as one who had devoted 20 years in the past to the promotion of South Africa. He had seen that the Pact Government had done so much for the country, but he had seen that the party had taken a great step forward, and the fruits of that step were the fruits of a better future than in the five years that were past.

150,000 UNEMPLOYED.

In 1924 there were between 125,000 and 150,000 unemployed in the country, when the S.A.P. had been pleased to call "poor whites," and to consider them as the "poor whites" with them. And consequently when the Pact Government went into power they had to contend with the position that their own men were not doing so well as they could earn their own way, and were faced with the competition of people who could live on meagre pay. "I don't know where the poor whites today," asked General Hertzog. "Dead," came a voice from the audience, followed by laughter. It was a sad indication of the country's increased industrial production. The Prime Minister instanced the works of General Motors at Port Elizabeth. When he visited the factory, said General Hertzog, he was amazed to find that there were 800 South African workmen where the S.A.P. would have called poor whites being employed at that time. He had asked the manager why he paid this high rate of wage and he was told: "We pay this wage for business reasons, because it is worth it." (Applause.) And that, said the Premier, indicated the merit of the so-called poor whites, and the fact that the Pact Government had employed the great number of unemployed by paying 50,000 of them in the railways and other Government works. And their own commission to solve the unemployment problem would

continue to be part of the policy of the Pact Government in the future. Some of the work he mentioned that they covered the industrial future of their sons and daughters, and unless they could do it for them, and unless they could do it for their own interests, they may well walk up and clear out, he said amid cries of "Shame."

General Hertzog replied that he knew a number of people had complained that they had been very severely restricted by the measures of the Act, but the Government had been constantly endeavouring to alleviate their hardships which had risen through the application of the Act. Unfortunately there were some difficulties which were very difficult to neutralize. This Act would benefit the community and the semi-skilled workers would eventually acquire a degree of efficiency in their trade that would prove a blessing to them and their children.

MINER CRITICS

Some interruption marked Colonel Creswell's reference to the working of the Conciliation Act. By the stimulus gained through the skilled organization of the workers, the Industrial Conciliation Act, he said, there had been imparted a stability to industry which had not existed before. He emphasized that the Act was not what has come to be understood as warfare against striking in this country. He declared: "The Pact Government is giving a try-out to about 300,000 workers in this country."

In Langlaagte the candidates in election will again oppose each other. John Christie, chairman of the S.A.P., and Mr. W. Rawden, of the N.P.

THE EMPIRE IN OUR POCKET

South Africa's Imperial status was highly referred to by General Hertzog in concluding his speech in Afrikaans. General Smuts and the South African Party had mentioned the word "Empire" in power that they had always come to be afraid of, he said. "Before 1920 it could be said that the Empire carried us in its pocket, but that is not having a right to carry the Empire in our pocket." (Applause.) Today, said General Hertzog, we could lay claim to the families enjoyed by the Empire.

General Hertzog (speaking slowly): Well, I am afraid that I am afraid of the word "Empire" unconditionally. "Yes," last year my answer was that we could not introduce women's franchise on the proper question of the franchise, and I am in no question. (Applause.) At this stage the woman question made some further comment, but the speaker was not in the audience to "shut up."

WOMEN TOLD TO WAIT

A woman in the audience asked General Hertzog if he was prepared to support a Bill for women's franchise, proposed next before the House of Parliament. General Hertzog (speaking slowly): Well, I am afraid that I am afraid of the word "Empire" unconditionally. "Yes," last year my answer was that we could not introduce women's franchise on the proper question of the franchise, and I am in no question. (Applause.) At this stage the woman question made some further comment, but the speaker was not in the audience to "shut up."

A BRITISH TRADITION APPROVED

Referring to the forthcoming election, General Hertzog remarked: "We expect a very tough fight, and we are afraid of having a tough fight. As I have said before, I am not a small man. (Applause.) But I want to conduct that fight in such a manner and in such a spirit that we can look back on it with pride and satisfaction. I cannot but be thankful to the people of South Africa that during a fairly long career of public life I have practically never come across a rowdy meeting." (Hear, hear.) He could fight and he could stand a hard blow at times, but there should be no blow unless it was necessary. There was one thing he admitted, and that was the system of conducting political campaigns—the politicians would knock one another down and then get up on the platform, but after the meeting they would go back arm in arm for a chat. "Let us never forget," he went on, "that we are a people who are not a method to attain a much higher object—the welfare of the people. Let us show the people at these elections that we are a people who are not a method to attain a much higher object—a better South Africa."

STATE LOTTERY

Tumultuous applause greeted the reading of the next question put to the Prime Minister: "Are you in favour of a state lottery?" General Hertzog, who had been very much interested to see how many of these present took a lively interest in the subject, "I am afraid that you give me the wrong impression, but I am not in favour of a state lottery." (Hear, hear.) He did not appear to be offended by the religious and moral objections of a large section of the people.

LEARNING THE BUSINESS

They say that we of the Labour Party are not in a principled way, he concluded. We have not and whether we are in co-operation with another party or not makes no difference. We have still to carry out our ideals for the material uplift of the country, as we have done during the past 14 years of the S.A.P. Administration. (Hear, hear.) We have the same in learning to govern as it is to learn a business. We have made our own decisions, we ought not to have done and left undone. Some of those things we ought to have done. We have learnt a great deal during the past 14 years, but we ought not to have done and left undone. Some of those things we ought to have done. We have learnt a great deal during the past 14 years, but we ought not to have done and left undone. Some of those things we ought to have done. We have learnt a great deal during the past 14 years, but we ought not to have done and left undone. Some of those things we ought to have done.

IF A MINE STRIKE OCCURRED

A questioner at the back of the hall referring to Colonel Creswell's observations on the necessity of organization of the workers, asked: "What would happen if the mine workers organized 100 per cent and demanded something more from the Chamber of Mines which they are not prepared to give, and if conflict resulted? On which side would Colonel Creswell, as Minister of Defense, place his troops?" Colonel Creswell said that the miners organized 100 per cent, and were able to use the machinery which is provided for a proper hearing of their grievances, but he was very much interested to see how many of these present took a lively interest in the subject. "I am afraid that you give me the wrong impression, but I am not in favour of a state lottery." (Hear, hear.) He did not appear to be offended by the religious and moral objections of a large section of the people.

MR. WATERSTON

"The position in Beaufort is not of our seeking," said Mr. R. B. Waterston, who opened the meeting. "We are in a difficult position, but we are not in a position to be able to do anything for the people of South Africa. The Pact Government has done so much for the country, but we have seen that the party has taken a great step forward, and the fruits of that step were the fruits of a better future than in the five years that were past.

AN APPROACH

At this stage Mr. Waterston mentioned the labour strike, and he was followed. There were loud cheers and cries of "Voortak!" and "Check him out," obviously directed at some disturbers in the back of the hall. When the speaker continued down Mr. Waterston said: "This position is not of our seeking."

OUT-OF-WORK BUILDERS

A written "question" to the following effect was then handed to General Hertzog: "Are you in favour of the continuation of the Wage Board as far as the building industry is concerned? And are you aware that builders are suffering hardship through the Wage Board? There are a number of unemployed builders on the verge of starvation, and a man who employs any of these at less than the wages laid down is fined by law. Will you have this altered?"

THE LABOUR STRIKE

General Hertzog's achievement in gaining for South Africa Imperial status and independence had resulted in a feeling of quiet confidence in their future, which was directly opposed to that which prevailed before 1924. In those days the country was an industrial dispute with misgivings in the fear that it might be "allowed to develop." But it was a fact that the Pact Government had done so much for the country, but he had seen that the party had taken a great step forward, and the fruits of that step were the fruits of a better future than in the five years that were past.

S.A.'S COLOUR PROBLEM

REPRESSION WILL LEAD TO DISASTER

MR. HOWARD PIM'S VIEWS

OPEN THE ROAD TO CITIZENSHIP

A notable address on the colour problem was delivered by Mr. Howard Pim, in the course of a speech at the St. George's Day banquet of the Southern Transvaal Provincial Lodge of the Sons of England, held at the Langham Hotel last night.

Mr. Pim declared that this was the greatest problem that the world had yet to solve, and to South Africa it was an urgent problem of primary importance.

"If South Africa can demonstrate the methods by which a civilised nation can be formed out of different races, at different stages of development, but owing allegiance to a single Government, and imbued with common ideals, we shall have earned a place in history," he said.

It was impossible that within any period which could be visualised South Africa could become wholly white or wholly black, as the politicians said there was the danger. Pride of race would prevent any mixed race of any considerable dimensions coming into existence.

AN OBSESSION.

The Bantu people were now becoming familiar with European methods and thought, and they were claiming some say in the government of the country. To-day the peoples were so closely interlocked that attempts at segregation were futile. Year after year the presence of the native and his importance in our lives increased, until to-day, even with the Prime Minister, fear of the native had become an obsession.

With this attitude, said Mr. Pim, he entirely disagreed. He held that the policy of Bantu repression would certainly bring about disaster for European and native alike. The result would be that after years of suffering and dishonour we should not only fail, but find that the world had looked elsewhere for a solution of the colour problem. As a South African he hated to think that we should fail in finding a solution to these problems, which were so essentially ours, and be branded for all time as incompetent.

VOTING QUALIFICATION.

The franchise of South Africa ignored the brains of the community. The voters list included not only those worthy of citizenship, but many who never had and never would make good citizens. By their inclusion in the franchise the whole of our public life was degraded. Before we could expect to exercise the influence we should in the world our franchise must be raised, for only in this way could the best brains of South Africa have their best effect.

"I contend that no name should appear on the voters' roll unless the owner has reasonable educational and property qualifications," he declared, "and that this franchise should be made uniform throughout the Union and should be granted without regard to colour or race. We need all the brains that can be found in South Africa to develop our difficult country. Citizenship of the Union of South Africa should be something to be attained by personal effort, and therefore, worth having, but to-day it is not so, and capable citizens cannot and do not exercise the influence that is their due. An attack on the present franchise throughout the Union is the first step that should be taken to bring about better conditions throughout the Union."

MR. RHODES'S PRINCIPLE.

Dealing with the question of who should be eligible, Mr. Pim said: "I am a convinced believer in the principle enunciated by Mr. Rhodes of equal rights for all civilised men. It follows directly from this that the qualifications for the franchise should be such as to prove the applicant a civilised person. I am quite convinced that upon the acceptance of this principle depends the honour, as well as the future progress, of our country."

The civilised native was a recent development, and rules which might have suited natives under tribal conditions could not be applied to men and women with just as good brains as Europeans living under civilised conditions.

"During the last five years I have had many opportunities of gauging the capacity of this class of native, and my feeling that they are very like ourselves has steadily grown. They show a great range of ability and character and are keenly alive to the benefits of our civilisation and anxious to share them. That being so, if they are given opportunities to improve their position, if their ability receives due reward, they are capable of forming part of a common civilisation. Their interests and aspirations will be similar to ours, and I am convinced they will prove themselves worthy citizens and dependable supporters of a common government. If, on the contrary, opportunity is denied them, if they are refused the citizenship for which they have qualified, the whole Bantu population, civilised and uncivilised alike, will be united in opposition to the European, and the burden will be greater than South Africa can bear."

THE ROAD TO DISASTER.

"If opportunities of development are not granted, if Bantu ambitions are thwarted, they will lose their own virtues and certainly will not acquire ours, so that the whole people will deteriorate at an increasing rate as time goes on. To solve our common problem they should receive every inducement we can give them to become civilised."

As the Bantu acquired knowledge and skill they would be entitled to higher wages and these higher wages would be justified by increased production. These higher wages would also mean an increasing native market for South African produce and manufactures and by this development of our internal trade we should tap the only extensive market in which we could compete on favourable terms with the outside world.

The development of trade within our African boundaries would mean increased employment for both Europeans and natives and therefore the absorption of our poor whites as part of the general growth. Paradoxically but correctly, the permanent solution of our poor white problem could only be reached by assisting Bantu development.

"The dangers of this policy are negligible as compared with those of a policy of repression which will unite the large majority of the inhabitants of South Africa in sullen opposition to the European. Every Bantu who qualifies for citizenship will help the country forward, as his brains will assist its development," declared Mr. Pim. It was pitiful to note the squalid fear of the future that our politicians proclaimed and tried to inculcate. "This fear we must put behind us and look forward to the great destiny that is possible to South Africa if she proves herself worthy of her traditions. We can lead the world if we honestly and fearlessly tackled the colour problem, the greatest of all the problems that remained for humanity to solve."

THE ROAD TO DISASTER.

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CIPAL APPOINTMENTS

ACCUSATIONS OF RACIAL PREJUDICE

WAGES OF BUILDING TRADE ARTISANS

...the Johannesburg... was appointed to the vacancy... Mr. J. J. Roberts (Nationalist) rose...

MR. JERVIS'S SERVICES

...Mr. Hancock said that Mr. Jervis had been a hard and energetic worker for the Council for 25 years...

...Mr. F. J. Roberts (Nationalist) rose to support Mr. Jervis's appointment...

PLEA FOR PHITISIA MEN

...Mr. F. J. Roberts protested against the recommendation of the Council...

...Mr. A. C. K. Frost (Labour) related that Mr. Roberts had brought the question of Mr. de Jager's name...

...Mr. J. C. Puck (Nationalist) said in principle the Council seemed to have adopted the recommendation...

...DEFENDED... Mr. de Jager was appointed...

CEMETERY FOR COLOURED PEOPLE

...Mr. F. J. Roberts protested against the proposal of the Parks and Estates Committee...

...Mr. J. C. Puck (Nationalist) said that there was no objection to the proposal...

ARTISANS' WAGES

...The wages of the building trade artisans in the service of the Council...

ORDER

...The Council in making its decision in the matter of Mr. de Jager's appointment...

The Works Committee has reported to the Council that the two proposals have been placed before the building trade artisans...

Thirty-three employees are concerned in the City Engineer's Department, and the approximate increased cost in wages...

The Works Committee has recommended that the increase should take effect as from February 15, 1928...

We recommend that the wages of the building trade artisans in the City Engineer's Department...

Mr. Frost subsequently was given permission by the Council to make a further statement on the subject...

Mr. Frost said that he had been a member of the Council for 25 years and had seen the Council thousands of times...

A HUNDRED YEARS OF BRAILLE

This year is the centenary of one of the world's most famous victories. It was not won by a military general...

Perhaps Braille type is one of the greatest inventions man has made. No wonder the National Institute for the Blind in Britain wishes to make great celebrations for the centenary...

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TELEGRAM.



SOUTH AFRICAN
ELECTION.

CONFUSED ISSUES.

THE PROBLEM OF THE
NATIVE.

Polling in the Union of South Africa for the election of a new House of Assembly takes place to-day. Many of the rural areas are large and remote, and two or three days will elapse before the result is fully known. In the following article our Cape Town Correspondent deals with the issues as seen when the last mail left.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAPE TOWN, MAY 24.

Even within 20 days of the South African General Election it is extraordinarily difficult to explain the issues on which it will turn. No one knows what the deciding issues will prove to be. The country is so big, the white population so scattered, the interests of different parts and sections are so different, that it is more than likely that the election will be fought on a confused mass of impressions about the rival Parties, without any clear challenge coming from any of them.

General Hertzog and his Nationalists have tried to lay down such a challenge. They are saying everywhere that this election will decide whether or not the white man is to remain the ruling force in South Africa. They are accusing General Smuts of truckling to the native vote in the Cape, of being himself politically a "white Kafir," of wanting to submerge the Union



of South Africa in a vast federation with the Native States of Central Africa. Mr. Tielman Roos, who is in Germany for his health, has just sent a telegram to the Nationalist Head Committee in Pretoria saying that "the real issue is whether the white race shall have the right to place in power a Government representative of themselves, or whether a number of natives who find themselves registered upon the voters' list [in the Cape] shall be in a position to place in power a Government not acceptable to the majority of the Europeans."

THE NATIVE VOTE.

This message is typical of the Nationalists' line in the election campaign. From every Nationalist platform comes the statement that the native vote in the Cape is increasing at a terrible rate and that at least 20 seats in the Cape Province are controlled by the native vote. These seats, the Nationalists claim, would be for the Nationalist and not for the South African Party (as at present) if the native was not allowed to vote on the same register as the white man.

The native vote at the Cape is not increasing at an alarming rate, and the seats in which native votes are numerous are in the Eastern Districts of the Cape Province and in the Cape Peninsula. These seats would be South African Party, and not Nationalist, even if there were no native voters in them.

The attitude of the South African Party is that the native question should not be made a party question and dragged through the mud which surrounds the political hustings. It should be considered in all its bearings, economic and social as well as political, by a National Convention, representing all shades of political opinion, including representatives of the Churches and the universities. The native leaders should be consulted. There should be little doubt which is the wiser and more statesmanlike of these two views. It is unquestionably a bad thing that the native question should be made a political issue. It is the course of wisdom to try to arrive at a non-political and truly national conception of the place of the native in the future of South Africa. It is easy enough for politicians to tell mobs that anyone who wants to see the native fairly treated is a traitor to the white race. It is easy enough to make out that there is a conflict between the interest of white and black, and that the only way in which the white—heavily outnumbered—can survive in South Africa is to keep his heel on the neck of the black man.

So far as this election is being fought on the native question, the result will depend on whether the majority of the white electors can be convinced that a policy of suppressing the native is really a wise policy for South Africa. Superficially it is a seductive policy. It appeals to facile prejudices. It suggests a protected existence for white labour. It seems to offer to the white man a prospect of always having black servants and labourers at his beck and call, without having to pay them more than a few shillings a day. No one can say how attractive the prospect will prove to be until the election results come in; and even then there will still be some doubt whether the native issue has really been the issue on which the majority of votes have been cast.

OTHER ISSUES.

The election is complicated by a number of minor issues. The echoes of the Flag controversy still remain. The Government is believed to have interpreted the Flag settlement in a treacherous and mean way. The German Treaty—whatever its apologists say—is regarded as a sinister sign of the anti-British tendencies of at least a powerful section of the Government. The Government's social policy has disappointed many of its Labour supporters, who are disillusioned by the quarrel between Colonel Creswell and his rivals for the Labour leadership. Favouritism has been rife in the Public Service, to which Ministers have made appointments on the ground that their political supporters are entitled to such favours in preference to their political opponents, "other things being equal." Critics say that "other things" are always "equal" when it comes to deciding whether a Nationalist or a South African Party man shall be appointed. There is dismay in responsible quarters at the frank avowal by Ministers that the political opinions of public servants are to be spied upon and their careers influenced by them.

All these and a number of other influences will affect the result of the General Election. Prophecy is impossible. The weakness of the personnel of the South African Party is a great handicap to it. It is being out-maneuvred, out-spoken, out-blistered by the Nationalists. The two Labour sections are savagely at each other's throats and count for less and less each

day. The main battle is between Smuts and Hertzog. There are signs that Labour is disillusioned with the Government; there are signs of discontent among Nationalist supporters of the Government, and other indications that might point in favour of the South African Party. But these signs may be misleading. It may, however, be pointed out that in many constituencies a change-over of fewer than 100 votes would turn the seat to the South African Party.

Aimons, souffrons, regnons et acceptons. but parents
we love and we suffer, we let not and gaily accept the engagements.

Schemes accepted as practical, and theories
as arguable if not tenable for what anyone
with any real knowledge of their subject
knows there is nothing at all to be said...

nothing that are merely abroad...

~~discuss for weeks what did not deserve a
single moment's consideration...~~

disregard of authority and desire of discipline
nothing can take the place of serious
study... This discipline requires both
patience and humility... without them we
never discern our own ignorance...
discipline which means humbly which
means submission to a standard and
awareness
~~consciousness~~ that a standard is not easily
or often reached.

UMTETELI WA BANTU

The Mouthpiece of the Native Peoples
 Authorised to publish Government Notices affecting Natives

Vol 10. No. 480

JOHANNESBURG, 6TH JULY, 1929.

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Umteteli wa Bantu

6th JULY, 1929.

THE JOINT COUNCIL INFLUENCE

The General Election is over, and the passion it roused is dead. Nothing is left of it other than the Hertzog majority and the rankling sores created by the intensely personal character of the tactics adopted by the warring factions. So far as the Natives are concerned there is no change. Their position now is precisely what it was before Parliament was dissolved, and as it will be, probably, for the next five years. There is no remote likelihood that the Government will amend its attitude and give any worthwhile privilege to the Native people; and General Hertzog's Bills cannot make any progress in spite of his party's increased representation. There are, of course, some things that the Government might do without straining its race policy or impinging on the principle embodied in the four Bills. The pass laws, for instance, might be modified in accordance with the Departmental plan. This would not affect any of the issues, stated with brutal frankness, on which the Government party won its place; nor would it have any bearing on the Natives' industrial, political or economic condition. It would mean merely the lightening of a burden placed on the Native people in less tolerant days but now largely unnecessary, and the Native social condition would be improved by reason of the diminished irksomeness of a hardship that cannot be justified even by the Grondwet standard. The Government might also decide to revise the customs tariffs and permit the Native to buy his blankets and other essentials at a reasonable price. Existing legislation might be examined and bettered by the removal of some of the anomalies and absurdities that press hardly on the Native people. All this and more might be done without any surrender of Old Boer principle and without any conflict with the franchise or land questions. The Natives may hope for, but not expect, the grant of any considerable privilege during a Nationalist regime, but they would be grateful for a lesser severity of the lash.

Now that the maintenance of the Cape franchise is assured the vote

need no longer be discussed. We can turn our attention to other matters and leave politics to the Congress and other Bantu bodies whose speciality they are. It is more cheerful, and certainly more profitable, to consider the change in European thought which is evinced in the growing desire to help the Bantu to obtain a fair deal and win the right to pursue his legitimate aspirations. The multiplicity of joint councils and welfare societies is evidence of the European will to co-operate with the Native for his own uplift; and although these movements are not universally favoured, and in spite of the doubts expressed as to the disinterestedness of the European members, it must be admitted that some of these societies have done good work and given valuable service in the Native cause. The Joint Council at Johannesburg pioneered the movement, and its efforts and its many unblazoned successes have aroused enthusiasm in other large centres where Native welfare work is now undertaken by men of prominence and influence. It is the awakening of the European conscience and the consequent urge to make reparation for past sins of omission. It is the change from a lethargic neutrality to an active interest in the affairs of a less fortunate people, and the change is becoming daily more noticeable. The movement gathers impetus as it spreads, and its influence is seen in many directions. There is, for instance, the proposal to establish a social centre at Durban on the same lines as the Bantu Men's Social Centre at Johannesburg which has been so notably successful and is so largely used and so deeply appreciated by both members and Native townfolk, to whom many of its facilities are freely offered. This institution affords opportunities for the improvement of mind and body. Study and entertainment march together, while its work for the slum children is an object lesson to leaders of all communities. Sport is a special feature of the Centre, and it was in its hall that there was recently held the first Native amateur boxing tourney—a remarkably successful function stage-managed by European exponents of the noble art, whose service may be taken as a tribute to the Joint Council influence and whose presence gave proof that the intolerance of former days is rapidly dying. Durban has its Native Welfare Society, and in other respects the town is well served by Europeans who work for racial peace and harmony. But a close attention to State or civic politics is not very satisfying to the individual who seeks relaxation from the daily round of toil, or looks for means by which to make his off hours profitable both physically and mentally. A Bantu Men's Social Centre at Durban would meet the needs of a large number of Natives whose only available diversions at present are the beer and dance halls, or attendance at meetings to listen to the

rantings of irresponsibles. It is conceivable that such an institution at Durban would have done much to counter the work of propagandists such as Batty and Champion, and that its teaching and influence would have spared Natal Natives the humiliation of the recent deplorable outburst. There are many men in Durban, both white and black, prepared to give their service without stint for the furtherance of racial amity, and it need not be feared that a social centre in that town would languish for want of well-directed energy and enthusiasm.

Another proof of Joint Council virility and effectiveness is the recent determination of the Rotary Clubs to interest themselves in Native welfare and to work for Joint Council objectives. This is the sort of assistance that cannot be over-valued, for there is a Rotary Club in each of the Union's larger towns, all of whose members are prominent in the trades and professions. The entry of Rotary on the Native side is a sign of the times—the recognition by thinking white men that the Native is oppressed, burdened with disability and unable without assistance to extricate himself from the morass in which European fear and prejudice have lodged him. It is the belated urge to give justice, and it is a trend of thought and feeling that will later invade the Assembly and rob legislation of harshness and inequity.

The Joint Council influence is seen everywhere. Sir James Rose-Innes and other notable men associated with the Non-Racial Franchise Association are pledged to protect Cape Natives against any attack upon their franchise, and to work to extend the privilege of the vote, on a universal qualification, to Natives in the northern provinces. None can deny the weight of the influence wielded by a body such as this, and the African National Congress should hasten to place its organisation and conduct under the Association's direction. There is also the South African Institute for Race Relations whose members include such valiant champions as Dr. C. T. Loram, Messrs Howard Pim and J. Rheinallt Jones. This again is a reflex of Joint Council activity; and for further proof of the unsung success of Joint Council effort it is only necessary to observe the greater readiness of urban authorities to make provision for the increased comfort of Native townspeople and to offer them such amenities as were unthought of before the birth of the Joint Council.

The Joint Council movement has provoked considerable hostility among the better informed Natives, and in some quarters its motives are suspect. Native members of Joint Councils have been held up to scorn and accused of the betrayal of their people to the exploiting caste. This is, of course, a very foolish attitude to adopt, and it is pleasing to find that such adverse

expression is less frequent now than when the Joint Council still had its spurs to win. We have shown that the Joint Councils, and other Native Welfare bodies that have arisen out of their endeavour, are actuated by selfless motives and that their energies are massed to secure an improved Native condition and to bring final emancipation nearer. Those Native intellectuals who affect to disapprove of Joint Council work and aims are, it is safe to say, moved by the fear that their own prestige might be damaged if uplift were achieved without their personal intervention. Such as these are a source of danger to the Natives they profess to guide, and it is fortunate that their selfish aloofness is offset by the nobility of the many who are prepared to relinquish prominence and notoriety and to sacrifice their personal interests for the national good.

Parallel Civilisations ?

The speaker at last week's meeting of the Durban Rotary Club was Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls, M.L.A., who dealt with the Native situation. After describing the difficulties and dangers arising from the Native impact with Western usages Mr. Nicholls concluded: "We must return to the path we have left and adapt our policies to rebuilding the primitive civilisation we have so wantonly broken down, pruning it and adapting it to modern needs, but inculcating always in the mind of the Bantu leaders a real reverence for their own tradition, and a determination to rebuild a better and finer conception of Bantu life upon the foundations of the old."

Mr. Nicholls declared that the only alternative to rebuilding the Bantu civilisation was the creation of a hostile black proletariat within our white democracy.

First Aid.

It has been decided to hold the district competitions for Native Mine Ambulance teams on September 8 and the final competition on September 22. Although on the same day the district competitions will be held at various places. The venues will later be announced.

The committee in charge of the competitions has issued an instruction to trainers that the proper names of Native contestants must be shown on the entry forms. This is an interesting and very correct departure from the old custom of calling Natives by names which do not identify them and which have no meaning for their friends.

The Bunting Case

The case against Mr. S. P. Bunting, the Johannesburg Communist who was a candidate for the Tembulaud seat in the general election, has been re-opened at Umtata, and now includes a charge of criminal libel.

Playing Fields

Johannesburg Natives will apparently have ample scope for the indulgence of their sporting proclivities, for in addition to the nine acres of ground presented by Messrs Howard Pim and John L. Hardy to the Bantu Sports Club, the City Council is providing another playground of eleven acres. The Council also proposes to employ a Native as sports organiser at a salary of £120 a year.

Basic Principles

Bishop Karney's Views.

Writing in the Watchman, the official organ of the diocese, Dr. Karney, Bishop of Johannesburg, comments on the result of the general election and on the evidence it affords that "the tide of racialism is still running very strong." The Bishop proceeds: "When we come to face up to the greatest issue before us in the last election—the Native question, we realise more than ever the need of basic principles to guide us; I venture to lay down three—

"(1) Our motive must be faith in the overruling providence of God—not fear. I believe it is proved up to the hilt that if you take a long stretch of years the nation that pursues righteousness and justice and peace survives, while the nation that is afraid to do the right and takes the path of oppression goes under. Oppression and cruelty and injustice are the offspring of fear. Therefore, our first principle must be to do the right, trusting in God and not be afraid. The lesson of the Sermon on the Mount is—seek to do God's will and leave the rest to Him—

"(2) As Christians I do not see how in the light of our Lord's teaching—with the New Testament in our hands—we can stand for anything else but this: "The Native must be encouraged to progress to the utmost. It is our business to guide that progress, to see that he realises what progress really means (a lesson that we need to learn ours lves both in Europe and America). We have to teach the Bantu that he cannot run before he can walk, that he must not be in too great a hurry or he will take the wrong path and lose his way—all this, yes, but to put a single obstacle in the way of his advance is utterly un-Christian. It is foolish, too. There are lessons enough in history to show the futility of trying to sit on the safety valve. Every empire in the world built on a serf basis has toppled over in turn. What South Africa needs, like every other country, is as many intelligent, prosperous contented people as possible. This makes more than anything else for peace and for economic stability.

"(3) For this reason we as Christians should be prepared to encourage the Bantu in his determination to get education. In the first place it is quite hopeless to try to stem that tide. Education he is determined to get, and when millions of people are determined to get a thing you can't stop them. In the second place, the white man has surely a long enough start in the race.

It is, of course, quite untrue that there are more Native children being educated than white. It would not be very startling if it were true, considering that they outnumber us by three to one. I published some figures in the Press from the Government reports. I will not repeat them, but merely remind you that 80 per cent. of the Native children are not receiving Government aided education; that in the Transvaal there are school facilities for only one Native child in five.

"And, for the most part, the standard is very low. The comparative figures are startling. In the whole Union there are over 33,000 Europeans in secondary and high schools, while there are under 1,500 Natives. If with all this start we can't keep ahead we ought to be ashamed of ourselves.

"Our concern should be to see that the education given is on the right lines.

"The trouble with the world to day is not that there is too much education, but too little, and that so much of it is on the wrong lines. We are too crazy about examination results. We are too apt to forget that the object of education should be to draw out what is latent, not to cram in masses of undigested facts.

"If we follow these principles fearlessly we can safely leave the ultimate issue in God's hands. "What does the Lord thy God require of thee, but to do justice and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?" This is a message we need to-day as much as at any time in history."

Cape Native Teachers.

The Cape African Teachers' Congress sat last week at Aliwal North when the following resolutions were adopted:—

"Whereas gardening and handwork form an important part of the primary school syllabus, and whereas these are admitted to be essential, this Conference strongly deplores the policy of judging the efficiency of a teacher by the specimens shown at examinations, since such teachers have not been formally trained as weavers, spinners or gardeners."

"This Conference deplores the article written by a Native teacher at Mount Ayliff, in the Education Gazette for April, relative to certain derogatory statements calculated to damage the good work generally done in Native schools to meet new conditions in the syllabus."

"This Conference has learnt with regret that the Superintendent General of Education and Mr. W. G. Bennie are due to retire during the year, and records its appreciation of the work done for Native education."

Office-bearers are as follow: President, Professor D. D. T. Jabavu, Fort Hare, Alice; vice-president, Mr. F. H. M. Zwide, Betheldorp; generally secretary, Mr. B. B. Mdledle, Lovedale; recording secretary, Mr. P. B. D. Max Mashicila, Fort Beaufort; treasurer, Dr. J. Henderson, Lovedale; executive, Messrs. S. E. Mqayi, Berlin; G. Njokweni, Healdtown; C. Xabanisa, East London; M. L. Kabane, Lovedale; and J. Nyombolo, Cape Town, and Miss Gertrude Ntlatati, Queen's Town.

Kadalie I.C.U.

In the Rand Daily Mail of July 2 there was a misleading report of a meeting of the Independent I.C.U. at Heilbron. The report stated that the old I.C.U. had merged with the Kadalie body, and it is probably needless to say that this is untrue and that there is no likelihood of Mr. Kadalie's acceptance in any capacity whatsoever by the premier branch of the I.C.U.

At this meeting Mr Kadalie referred to the desirability of a minimum wage and said that if the Wage Board refused to co-operate "drastic action would be taken." He also suggested that the Natives should indulge in a one-day strike in order to demonstrate their power.

It is reported that certain Natives have been persuaded to give money and cattle for the furtherance of the Kadalie land purchase scheme which, we believe, is designed for the enrichment of certain Johannesburg Europeans.

Farmers and I.C.U.

I.C.U. delegates met the executive committee of the Waterberg District Farmers' Association at Nylstroom last week. The delegates assured the farmers that there was no intention to antagonise them by making unreasonable demands, but rather that the I.C.U. would work with them for the common interest. They advocated written labour contracts, but objected to the employment of juveniles, and to the present squatting system which enabled farmers to obtain free labour in exchange for the right of residence.

At Durban.

The Durban Joint Council is urging the Town Council to provide facilities for sea bathing for the Native townfolk.

There is also afoot at Durban a movement which aims at the establishment of an institution similar to the Bantu Men's Social Centre at Johannesburg.

An enquiry into the circumstances of the recent riots is proceeding.

The first session of the sixth Parliament of the Union of South Africa is called by Proclamation for 3 p.m. on Friday, July 19.

Native Education

The report of a committee appointed by the Native Education Advisory Board to consider Native education in Natal was presented last week by Mr. D. McK. Malcolm, Chief Inspector of Native Education in Natal, to the Natal Missionary Conference. The committee has considered the present system of education under four heads as follows:—

(a) The curriculum: On the whole the present curriculum is regarded favourably from the point of view of meeting the needs of the people, but the following suggestions are put forward: (1) that as the opportunity offers more emphasis should be placed on the official languages; (2) that instruction on the simple functions of the body should be included in the health courses; (3) that still more emphasis should be placed on manual occupations.

(b) Social Needs: That the Education Department be urged to establish a school for the training of social workers, which shall include in its course training in nursing and child welfare work, hygiene and home-keeping. That in every possible way teachers be encouraged to inculcate obedience to parents and service in the home in their pupils.

(c) Religious Teaching: That there is need for better text books, and it is suggested that the teachers should be helped to scheme their work better in Scripture teaching.

(d) Other suggestions: That the present system allows too little scope for games and play in school, and that teachers should be exhorted to extend their activities in this direction.

Native Teachers.

At the South African Teachers Conference at Uitenhage the following resolution was passed:

"That this conference, while appreciating the sympathetic efforts made to ameliorate the position of Native teachers by the drafting of the current salary scale, feels it imperative, in the interests of these teachers, that means should be devised whereby all Native teachers rendering satisfactory service should be assured regular increments in salary until they reach the maximum."

Boxing Tourney.

Last Saturday night the first Native Amateur Boxing Tournament was held in the hall of the Bantu Men's Social Centre at Johannesburg, when "Dan" Kumalo met Mike Galela of Bloemfontein, in a four-round contest. The bout was spectacular and included a good deal of boxing of the old style. Both men were punished, but they were in splendid condition and each finished up fresh and smiling. Other bouts were between "Young" Kaba and H. Morrison, both of Johannesburg; Kid Collins, the Vrededorp champion and Z. Mamabolo of Thaba Nchu; and George Carr (Johannesburg) and Santos Migeletti of Lourenco Marques.

Some exhibition sparring was done by Jimmy Dixon, the Bloemfontein professional, in company with A. P. Khutlang of Johannesburg. The organisation was excellent and wholly creditable to those European devotees of the noble art who so kindly assisted.

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