

RECOGNITION OF N.R.C. STATES —  
MANSHIP — strangely enough  
from Europeans first!

36.17

949

Eastern Province  
**Herald**  
(ESTABLISHED 1845.)

PORT ELIZABETH, OCTOBER 24, 1949.

## AN AFRICAN VIEW OF AN AFRICAN POLICY

The harsh accents which invariably accompany the presentation of the Nationalist policy of apartheid tend to distract attention from the evidence of a steadily increasing volume of deep, earnest thought devoted to all aspects of the issues involved. This is one reason why attention must be directed to an article in the new issue of "Race Relations," in which Professor Matthews, of the Department of Native Law and Administration at Fort Hare, discusses "An African Policy for South Africa." To the recommendation of the author's undoubted influence in African leadership and the significance of his instrumentality in the wrecking of the Native Representative Council, there must be added an obvious intent that this new contribution to the Native point of view should be regarded as an authoritative interpretation of fundamental principles. This applies in notable degree when Professor Matthews relates the significance of the resolutions on non-co-operation with the European population adopted at the recent conference of the All-African Convention and the African National Congress.

The light in which Professor Matthews approaches both the main question and its many side issues is strongly coloured by his conviction that, as a rule, "emphasis tends to be laid exclusively on the views of the White section of our population"; Europeans do not "ever stop to consider to what extent the views they defend are consonant with the wants and wishes of the Bantu themselves." He pays marked attention to Dr. W. W. M. Eiselen's definition of apartheid in practice as "the separation of White and Native into separate, self-sufficient, socio-economic units," involving, as he does not fail to point out, "total separation into distinct White and Black 'areas of liberty'." Apartheid, however defined, is not simply denounced as "but a thinly veiled form of exploitation and domination," with the separate socio-economic units remaining "under the control of a government in which Africans will not be directly represented." He contends that apartheid is merely another name

for a policy which has been in operation in South Africa for many years. Dr. Mears, it will be recalled, lately favoured a somewhat similar analysis.

Professor Matthews makes clear that, in its Eiselen definition, apartheid is intolerable because the African "is convinced that there is no genuine desire on the part of its advocates to create an area of liberty for Africans." The policy reflected in the philosophy of trusteeship is also rejected, on the ground that it seeks to perpetuate a policy of "White leadership," virtually of "Baaskap," and implies that in no cases are Africans fit to take care of their own affairs. But the policy of apartheid is also regarded by the African as "one of non-co-operation between Black and White, which flies in the face of the facts of South African history." The increasing influence of non-co-operationists among Europeans "is giving rise, as it was bound to do, to the emergence of a group of non-co-operationists among Africans." Professor Matthews goes on: "Once the policy of non-co-operation becomes endemic on both sides of the colour line, the resultant friction and antagonism will prove disastrous to the country as a whole, and there will be no 'areas of liberty' for anyone. Non-co-operation on one side begets non-co-operation on the other." That, he holds, is the true meaning which must be given to the non-co-operation resolutions alluded to.

Confessing that many responsible Africans are embracing the idea of non-co-operation, Professor Matthews emphasises that the logical outcome of such a policy would be the development of an African nationalism. He calls for genuine co-operation on both sides, as the only means of maintaining the South African state as an integral whole, and lays this down as the basis of the only African policy likely to succeed. Co-operation of the order advocated would give the African "the right to work with the White man at all levels of our national life" and have a full share in "the business of government," involving the right of "direct representation in all Government institutions, national, provincial or local."

ightful  
oking  
**THREES**



**EXPRESS**  
**33**

ORK TIPPED

BOXES OF

**50 for 3/6**

CCO CO., LTD., LONDON

**AS FOOD**

Containing British Export Goods, packed and delivered from our London Warehouse.

FREE DELIVERY

GOOD PARCELS and details about PARCELS SCHEME

**XMAS 6 . . . . Price 30/-**

- 15 oz. Sliced Bacon (tin).
- 16 oz. Mincemeat.
- 16 oz. Sultanas.
- 16 oz. RICE.
- 16 oz. Full Cream Evaporated Milk.
- 16 oz. Brisket of Beef.
- 8 oz. Dairy Milk Chocolate.
- 8 oz. Biscuits.
- 4 oz. TEA.

**XMAS 5 . . . . Price 35/6**

- 32 oz. XMAS PUDDING.
- 16 oz. Mincemeat.
- 16 oz. Brisket of Beef.
- 16 oz. Cube Sugar.
- 16 oz. Finest Cooking Fat (tin).
- 16 oz. RICE.
- 16 oz. Sultanas.
- 8 oz. TEA.
- 8 oz. Dairy Milk Chocolate.



The Eastern Province golf team Western Province at Humewood (left to right): Ken Heydenryck Alan Jackson. Back row: Geo. M Bradford and

**UNIQUE  
E.P. GO**

**Western Prov  
By 12 Matc**

**EASTERN PROVINCE** g distinction at Humewood they scored a grand slam of the inter-provincial golf final match. Indeed, there were finished on the home green, Saturday afternoon and over were played over 36 holes

Weather conditions were un-kind—a stiff south-wester on Saturday and a south-easter which sprung up early in the morning and steadily increased in velocity as the day grew older. On Saturday Eastern Province won the foursomes by four matches to nil, which left Western Province in the unenviable position of having to win seven of the eight singles yesterday if they were to win. They lost every one.

**THREE CHAMPIONS**

The Western Province team was the strongest available. It included H. E. P. Watermeyer, a former South African amateur champion and the present Western Province champion; Ronald Glennie, the present South African amateur champion and a former Open champion, and and R. Bowie, champion of the Mowbray Club. Changing winds and the fact that the Humewood links is at present wind-scorched and has undulations to which these players may be unaccustomed may be the cause of the Western Province failure. But the Eastern Province players, anxious to avenge the defeat at Cape Town earlier this year, were on their best form—indeed, there were several flashes of brilliance. Unfortunately, the gallery which divided its attention between the two top matches—Glennie versus