

Congress Rejects 'Ethnic Grouping'

NEW AGE

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Aims To Crush African Unity

THE PRINCIPLE OF "ETHNIC GROUPING" WAS COMPLETELY REJECTED AND TOTALLY CONDEMNED BY THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, MR. OLIVER TAMBO, ACTING GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CONGRESS, TOLD NEW AGE LAST WEEK.

Ethnic grouping was rejected as part of the general scheme of Bantu Authorities and of Apartheid. Its principles cut across the basic Congress principle of the unity of the various African groups.

Mr. Tambo said the underlying purpose of "ethnic grouping" was to crush the growing unity of the Africans, to create animosity among the different sections of the people, and to retard their enlightened progress. Ethnic grouping was introduced not for the convenience of the African people or from any genuine motives of fostering their language or cultural traditions, but as a political weapon to drive them to a more backward, primitive stage.

The Nationalists had no real interest in the authority of the African chiefs, but wished merely to use them as Government agents. No self-respecting Chief or leader should

find this facet of apartheid acceptable.

It is the duty of the people to oppose this subtle measure of divide and rule wherever it is introduced, even where it is fostered under the cloak of promoting African culture, language and discipline," Mr. Tambo concluded.

Ethnic grouping has also been totally rejected by the Advisory Boards meeting in national conference.

City Councils Capitulate to Nationalists

JOHANNESBURG.

CITY Councils are capitulating shamelessly to Minister Verwoerd's "Back-to-tribalism" policies. In Johannesburg, for example, the City Council has stopped voicing even slight disagreements with the Native Affairs Department on the principle of "ethnic grouping," and has started to operate the new system.

In Mofolo, the newest township now going up in the Orlando area, African families are being settled in new houses according to their main language groups.

The system is operating in Meadowlands. And even for the older settled townships, the plans in the superintendents' offices have "Nguni" or "Sotho" scrawled across the districts marked down for eventual sole occupation by these groups. Advisory Board members told

"New Age" that there have been cases where families in need of houses and qualifying for them by their position on the official waiting list have been refused permission to move in because they belonged to a language group not planned for occupation of that particular area.

VERWOERD'S PLAN

ETHNIC grouping proposals, when first conveyed by the Native Affairs Department, gave rise to a controversy between the Government and the Johannesburg Council. The Council asked the Prime Minister to meet a deputation to clear the matter up, but this was refused.

Dr. Verwoerd then issued a new statement, after which the Council Committee resolved to "undertake the planning and populating of new Native locations on the broad basis of the three main language groups as demanded by the Minister . . . and that the Council would apply ethnic grouping as indicated in the N.A.D. circular.

The Minister's circular outlined "the facts which form the basis for the ethnic division of the South African Bantu" grouping the Africans into the two main groups of Nguni and Sotho, and a third group of the other smaller language groups.

It is Departmental general policy that "Bantu residential areas in urban areas be planned on an ethnic basis. Local Authorities presently busy with the planning of Bantu residential areas are therefore kindly requested to plan in such a manner that provision will be made for the separate grouping of the more important ethnic groups." (These are extracts from the Departmental circular.)

LONG-TERM PLAN

The circular goes on: "Even in existing locations ethnic grouping should be applied systematically. The Department fully appreciates that it will not be possible to apply this system immediately in full in locations already occupied. It can be done gradually when houses are rebuilt or become vacant, and are allotted to Natives belonging to the ethnic group for which that area in which the house is situated, has been zoned. It is also possible that there may be Natives who would move voluntarily from one ethnic group to the one to which they belong."

The circular then lists the "advantages" of the system.

Further instructions explain that local authorities must determine which groups are present in their areas, and must plan separate areas for the main ethnic groups and, if possible, separate groups for the smaller sub-groups too.

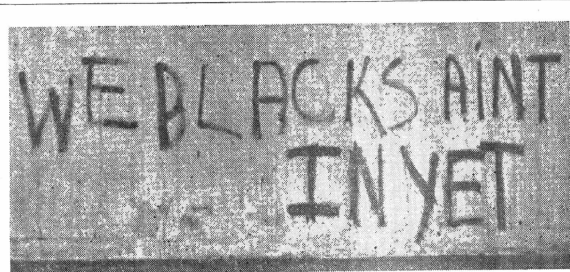
Ethnic grouping must also be



Mr. Oliver Tambo—A.N.C. acting general secretary. "Verwoerd's plan must not succeed."

applied to hostels for single Africans. Cottage hostels, and not multi-storey buildings, are recommended here, and the example of the mine compounds quoted.

In "cases of inter-marriage" (1) advises the Department. "It is recommended that the families concerned be given the choice of area in which they wish to reside during their sojourn in the urban area."



CAPE TOWN.

This slogan, painted on the wall surrounding the Houses of Parliament on Saturday night, replaces the one of a few weeks ago which read: "Let us blacks in." A number of other slogans, extracts from the Freedom Charter, also appeared on walls in Cape Town over the week-end.

Said one on a wall of a bank: "The people shall share in the country's wealth." On the steps of the University of Cape Town: "The doors of learning and culture shall be open." On the walls of the Native Commissioner's Office in Salt River: "All shall enjoy equal human rights." On the Magistrate's Court: "All shall be equal before the law." On a factory: "There shall be work and security." Elsewhere: "Forward to the Freedom Charter."

Two men were arrested at their home on the Sunday morning, following the appearance of these slogans. They are Messrs. A. Hurzuk and Lionel Morrison, leading members of the S.A. Coloured

People's Organisation. They were locked up in the cells for about seven hours before being released on £30 bail each. The case has been remanded to August 1, and Mr. Hurzuk's car is being held as an exhibit.

Mr. Hurzuk told New Age that a plain clothes policeman entered his house at about 11 a.m. on Sunday, declaring that his identity card was all the warrant he required for searching the house. The policeman went through all Mr. Hurzuk's books and papers, and asked him where the red paint was. He also opened all the cupboards, and looked into all the pots, even those on the stove. The policeman removed some clothing and some local booklets.

On the wall of the cell in which Mr. Hurzuk was locked for the better part of Sunday, he found a huge Congress wheel, with the slogan: "Forward to the Congress of the People! Maybebuye iAfrika!" This is understood to be the call once occupied by Mr. John Motlhoeli, A.N.C. leader.

Prof. MATTHEWS REFUTES CAPE TIMES' 'INTERVIEW'

IN a letter to 'New Age,' Professor Z. K. Matthews, vice-principal of Fort Hare, has repudiated a lengthy article published by the 'Cape Times,' purporting to be an interview with him.

The article, which was illustrated by a picture of the Professor, went into considerable detail of the reporter's conversation with him, and quoted the Professor—in direct speech—as having said that the Fort Hare expulsions arose out of lack of discipline on the part of the students because "perhaps we gave them too much too quickly." The reporter signed herself Dorothy Mason.

The editor of 'New Age' sent Professor Matthews a cutting of the article, drawing his attention to it and saying: "I am sure that you have been grossly misrepresented as it is difficult to credit that you would explain the expulsions in the words '—We have given them too much—too quickly.'"

"'New Age' therefore has pleasure in inviting you to make the position clear in our next issue. The reply from Professor Matthews speaks for itself:

"Thank you for your letter of July 1, in which you draw my attention to the article in the 'Cape Times' written by one Dorothy Mason.

"I was not surprised to find that this article, far from being an attempt to deal seriously with a very serious matter, was one in which the writer drew rather heavily on her imagination. Having been told by me that I was not prepared to make a statement on the Fort Hare question in view of the appointment of a Commission before which I hoped to appear to give evidence, she proceeded to indulge in a general conversation on the problems of youth in the modern world. She now attributes to me things which I could not possibly have said.

which goes like a refrain through her article could only come from someone who knows little about African Education. I should say without fear of any contradiction that "too little—too late and too slowly" would more accurately sum up the situation.

"Since the closing down of Fort Hare we have been plagued with reporters, writers and others who, being determined to say something about the situation, have not hesitated to attribute to those on whom they imposed their so-called interviews utterances which are mere figments of their own imagination. Fortunately for them we have a job of work to do and cannot spend our time correcting the erroneous impressions which their literary effusions are creating.—Thanking you, Yours sincerely, Z. K. Matthews."

The slogan "too much—too

NEW AGE LETTER BOX BACK AT FORT HARE

MOST of us have been fortunate enough to be re-admitted, so we are back at college. And what an atmosphere to get back to! It is an atmosphere of fear and suspicion—student suspecting student. Twelve of our fellow students have been refused re-admission and three are women, one of them the Head-woman student at the Women's Hostel, the other three all seniors. Most of the men, too, are senior men who were doing either the U.E.D. or finishing their degrees.

A lot of things have come to light since we left and since our return.

(1) A few students did inform on others. One of these, a woman student from Cape Town, remained behind according to plan, and was the chief informer on the others.

(2) There were three types of circulars sent out to students—circulars 1, 2, 3. Circular No. 1 was sent to a few students telling them when to return to college and also that they need not re-apply. Iumeleng Matthews, son of Professor Matthews, got this circular and so did the woman-student informer. Circular No. 2 was sent to Theological students, and circular No. 3 to the bulk of the students and also to the Press for publication.

(3) The Wardens were excluded from the Committee considering re-admissions—but it is interesting to know that by the time we left we already knew that the Warden at Women's Hostel had sworn that only over her dead body, would the four women, now refused re-admission, ever enter the gates of her hostel. But the wardens were excluded from the committee!

(4) All the students at the Anglican Hostel have returned for the year. The warden there insisted that he wanted all his students back. He had vowed against the closing of the college.

RESIDENT FORT HARIAN.
Alice, Cape.

Basupatsela

I wish to greet the pioneers of the Basupatsela (New Age, July 7) for the enterprise they have undertaken. It is very important that while we are fighting the destroyers of our beautiful and rich country we must build it up into a land of a human race that will one day shine amongst other nations like the Northern Star. Keep it up!—
MCSOBUZA MZENDONA.
Orlando, Johannesburg.

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The African in World History

Strabo, an ancient Roman geographer, says geometry, associated with Euclid, of Greece, came to the Greeks from the Africans or Ethiopians. Lucian, a Greek writer, says "it was Ethiopians who delivered the doctrine of astrology to men."

Pope Vitalian is reported to have appointed an African called Hadrian, in the year 668, as Archbishop of Canterbury. Hadrian declined the appointment by reason of age.

In 1565 A.D., Juan Latino, one of Europe's great Latin scholars and poets, became professor at the University of Granada in Spain. He was an African who was an ex-slave.

According to the Book of Numbers, Moses married an African woman. It was Ebed-Melech, an Ethiopian, who rescued the prophet Jeremiah from the dungeon into which he had been cast. It was from Africa that Simon of Cyrene, who carried our Lord's cross, came.

God has not recognised apartheid, since an African Queen visited King Solomon (the Queen of Sheba). What would happen if King Solomon could rise from his grave and go for a church service at the Dutch Reformed Church? King Solomon clearly stated that she was black, and comely.

God is love. All we want in Africa is freedom for all people.

J. J. MATOTHE.

East London.

Only One Evil

In all the world there is only one evil. This is capitalism—a belief in the exploitation of man by man. Capitalism leads to unrest among the family; it divides the people of the same country into rich and poor. Where there is capitalism there is always oppression and exploitation of man by man.

Capitalism is the general cause of international wars; the cause of human slaughter and extinction for the benefit of a handful. It is capitalism that made the white man leave his place of birth and go plundering in the rich lands of Africa, America and Asia.

It is once more capitalism that threatens us with an atomic war. Wipe it off the face of the globe and then peace and prosperity will reign on earth for ever.

The sons and daughters of Africa should work day and night against capitalism in Africa. A country that is governed by capitalists, even when they belong to that nation, cannot be really free. Where there is capitalism there is no democracy and vice versa.

We want an Africa free from capitalism; free from European control; and free from colonialism. "Mayibuye!"

A. A. ZWANE.

Bergville, Johannesburg.

Thank You Beaufort West!

We, the Cape Westerr delegates, who were prevented by the police from getting to the Congress of the People, will never forget the fine people of Beaufort West who opened their homes to us and their hearts to Inkululeko. Just think how big the disappointment was on the morning of June 24; but believe us, we were more disappointed to leave this Karoo town.

I am sure those lovely freedom songs we sang are still echoing in the police station; the cries of "Africa!" are still being cried in many a Beaufort West home! Yes, you, the people of the town where Eric Louw's home is, have written your own chapter in the history of the New South Africa. Because we have witnessed that not even police intimidation could stop you in joining the march to FREEDOM. Our morale could remain high during our three day-long delay through your hospitality and high spirit. You have proved that "Mayibuye Afrika!" is not being shouted in the wilderness.

Thank you for listening with great interest to our talks on the Congress of the People, to your fine gesture in inviting us to your homes, for your hospitality and the food you provided, as well as the car you put at our disposal. To the churches: thank you for the fine spiritual messages in support of us, for your prayers and for giving to myself and others the opportunity in addressing your congregations.

Forward to Freedom Beaufort West—and thank you!
ARTHUR GORDON.
Athlone, Cape Town.

All World Peace

Your report on the Helsinki Peace Assembly ('New Age, July 7th) has prompted me to write to you with the suggestion that you do something concrete to arouse South Africans in the struggle to avoid a new world war.

Perhaps you could give your views on how the resolutions adopted in Helsinki, bearing in mind Dr. Bernal's statement, could best be implemented in this country. While realising the difficulties facing such an aim, I think it should nevertheless be possible to find a common denominator among all South Africans, irrespective of nationality or political affiliation, ranging from members of the Liberation Movement to members of the Nationalist Party.

A. SMITH.

Johannesburg.

The Devil in Bethlehem

The devil has entered our town. He has poured his bad spirit in almost all the Municipality offices. Churches have turned to places of tears and ministers have turned into government detectives. People are being chased day and night by the Municipality policemen. Shop and café owners are being fined heavily.

On the 12th July, about 35 women came to Mr. Motung's home, carrying passes. They told the secretary of the A.N.C., the police forced them to carry them. Really, this is a shame and insult to our nation.

I cannot understand why the Government of South Africa should force our wives to carry dirty papers. Why do all these things not start with the Whites? The Government of this country is now ruling wrongly.

MOSES RANTEKANE.
Bethlehem, O.F.S.

EDITORIAL

SHAMELESS HYPOCRISY!

IT is difficult to think of a more blatant example of shameless hypocrisy than the 'Site and Service' schemes.

They are put forward straight-facedly as being in the best interests of the people.

What could be better than clearing away the dreadful slums in which so many are forced to live and die? The Nationalists ask.

What could be better than new, healthy townships to replace the old death-traps?

And the people are taken from their slums, placed out in big stretches of the healthy veld, and given money to build themselves new, healthy homes.

Money? THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS! You can't build a decent chicken-run for £35. And every penny of that £35 has to be paid back, in addition to the site rental.

As our photographs on the centre pages show, what is happening is that the people who are moved are being forced to create new slums. In many cases they are merely taking the pitiful materials which they used for shelter in their former slums, and transporting them to the new sites.

For others the only possible course to keep out the bad weather, has been to buy a few sheets of galvanised iron, and to prop up these tin tents as shelters—and homes.

In some places scandal is piled upon scandal. While people were paying ten shillings rental for their old slums, they are now required to pay thirty shillings for their new site.

Instead of facing their responsibilities and building decent sub-economic housing for the working people whose labour creates all the wealth in this rich land, the authorities are placing the full burden upon the workers themselves.

The site and service schemes are not only a dereliction of responsibility—they cover a whole multitude of Nationalist dreams.

"Ethnic" Grouping

Not least of these dreams is that of dividing the African people—of breaking the great unity of all Africans, regardless of tribal origins.

The site and service schemes are seen as a way to break the unity that exists in every existing township, and to divide the people into "ethnic" groups.

"ETHNIC" GROUPING HAS BEEN TOTALLY AND FIRMLY REJECTED BY ALL AFRICANS, AND INDEED BY ALL DEMOCRATS IN THE COUNTRY.

"Ethnic" grouping is part of the government's divide and rule policy. The Nationalist pretence that it will assist the fostering of cultural traditions is as hollow as the same claim they make for Bantu education.

THE PEOPLE WILL NOT BE BLUFFED. THE NATS. HAVE NO INTEREST IN FOSTERING THE PEOPLE'S CULTURE. ALL THEY ARE CONCERNED WITH IS FOSTERING SLAVERY.

In Our Lifetime

The drawing up of the Freedom Charter by all South Africans has been one of the greatest events in our history; but we should remember that to draw up is one thing and to attain the aims of the Charter is another.

The policy of C.O.P. is peace, and its struggle is non-violent. May I ask a question whether the unity of the progressive people will force the armed imperialists to lay down their arms and peacefully surrender power without using all their resources to main-

tain their power?

I appreciate what has been done by the Uganda National Congress which has fixed a date when Britain should grant independence to Uganda.

I appreciate the sacrifices of our progressive forces and hope that the aim of the Freedom Charter will be attained in our lifetime—Africa!!

A. ZWANE.

Alexandra Township,
Johannesburg.

CHINA'S PROGRESS IN FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Steel Output to be Trebled; Atomic Energy Developed; Wages Increased

LONDON.

A CLEAR view of the great changes which are taking place in People's China was given last week when details of China's first Five-Year Plan were disclosed at the opening session of the National People's Congress in Peking.

THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE PLAN IS FROM THE BEGINNING OF 1953 TO THE END OF 1957. DURING THAT PERIOD INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT WILL RISE BY 98 PER CENT, AND THE OUTPUT OF MODERN INDUSTRY BY 104 PER CENT.

By the end of the plan, State Co-operatives and joint State-private concerns will produce 87.8 per cent of the total industrial output, while private capitalism will produce the remaining 12 per cent, mainly on fulfilling State contracts.

THE PRODUCTION OF STEEL WILL BE TREBLED, POWER

DOUBLED, COAL ALMOST DOUBLED AND POWER GENERATORS INCREASED SEVEN TIMES.

Steel production in 1957, for example, will be 4.12 million tons, as against 1.35 million tons in 1952; coal, 113 million tons as against 65.53 million tons; elec-

tricity 15,920 million kilowatt hours as against 7,260 million kilowatt hours.

CHINESE CARS—AND ATOMS
The plan provides for the construction of China's first plants for producing motor cars, tractors and aeroplanes. In addition, with Soviet aid, China will start to develop the peaceful utilisation of atomic energy in the service of the national economy.

The core of the economic development plan is the scheduled construction of 694 major projects, including 150 industrial plants which are being put up with Soviet assistance.

The plan outlines three main lines of advance: building socialist industry, developing co-operatives in agriculture and handicrafts, and transforming private industry and commerce gradually into public concerns.

Wages will rise by one-third and rural spending power by the same proportion. At the same time one-third of rural households are expected to be in the co-operatives.

One of the most important projects in the plan is the start of a comprehensive scheme to harness "China's Sorow"—so named because of the destruction it causes when in flood—the Yellow River, and convert it into a system of giant reservoirs, irrigation projects and hydro-electric plants.

As a result of this and other agricultural projects, the output of agricultural and rural subsidiary products would go up by 23.3 per cent in value. By 1957, the output of foodstuffs would reach 172.8 million tons, or an increase of 17.6 per cent as compared with 1952.

Ninety-one new mechanised state farms and 194 new tractor stations would be built in the five years.

NEW SCHOOLS

Education is also to be forged ahead. By 1957 there will be 60 million children in elementary schools—70 per cent of all child-

ren of school-going age—a gigantic achievement in a country where the vast mass of the people used to be illiterate.

The number of students receiving higher education will increase by 127 per cent, to a total of 434,000.

China was a big country with complex conditions, Li Fu-chun said. Her national economy was originally very backward. Therefore socialist industrialisation and socialist transformation in China was a Herculean task, requiring a comparatively long time.

DECADES OF EFFORT

"In perhaps 15 years of intense work and arduous construction we will, in the main, achieve a socialist society, but to build a powerful country with a high degree of socialist industrialisation requires decades of effort, say 40, or 50 years."

But, he added, he had no doubt whatsoever of the ability of the Chinese people to achieve these targets. During the first two years of the plan the tasks set had been carried out successfully.

The combined total of industrial and agricultural output in 1953 increased by 14.4 per cent over 1952, and in 1954 by 9.4 per cent over 1953. In both years industrial production plans were overfulfilled. Gross industrial output in 1954 was 53.7 per cent greater than in 1952.

In agriculture, though the plans for 1953 and 1954 had not been fulfilled on account of natural calamities, the output of foodstuffs in 1954 was still increased by 3.4 per cent compared with 1952.

QUEEN-MOTHER BACKS PEACE ASSEMBLY

War-makers Angered

AMONG the messages of support received by the World Peace Assembly which recently met at Helsinki was one from the Belgian Queen-Mother, Elisabeth. Writing to Prof. Joliot-Curie, the President of the World Peace Council, she said:

"Today it is no longer enough to express devotion to peace by words alone, but it is necessary to defend peace actively, intensifying and increasing the type of activity of which you are the sponsor. It is for this reason that I hope the World Peace Assembly at Helsinki will realise its aims, thus contributing towards the cause of understanding among the peoples and to the cause of peace, the essential condition for culture and progress."

Queen Elisabeth, who is the grandmother of the present King Baudouin, caused a stir in cold war circles when she accepted an invitation from the Polish Ambassador to attend the Chopin Festival in Warsaw earlier this year. The Belgian Foreign Minister Spaak tried to persuade her to change her mind.

Her visit to the festival, it was said, has touched me. I am especially glad that many Bavarian women have understood my views and activities and are busy in the same way for peace."

They Only Destroy People

NEW YORK.

THE Americans don't like germ weapons to be described as weapons of mass destruction because they only destroy people, not property. So an order has gone out from Washington that in future germ weapons will be described as "special purpose weapons."

A circular to all United States army officers reads: "The practice of including G.B.R. (chemical, biological, radiological) weapons with nuclear weapons in the 'mass-destruction category' will be discontinued. . . ."

"While G.B.R. weapons may attack masses of human beings, either directly or through the food supply, they do not affect materiel and structures in the same manner as do nuclear weapons."

Last January the Soviet Union accused the Western Powers of violating the Geneva protocol of 1925 by organizing the production of chemical and bacteriological weapons. The U.S. has never signed the protocol.

In December last year the U.S. army's biological warfare chief, Maj. Gen. William Cressy, said that to deny American troops the use of such weapons "to overcome an enemy would be 'an act of barbarism against our own people.'"

MALAYAN PEOPLE'S ARMY MAKES PEACE PROPOSAL

But British Say War Must Go On

LONDON.

A N offer to end the seven-year-old war in Malaya was issued on the anniversary this month of the outbreak of the fighting by the Malayan People's Liberation Army in a letter to the British authorities.

ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES, GENERAL BOURNE, MALAYA'S DIRECTOR OF THE APPEAL OUT OF HAND, REITERATING HIS DEMAND FOR UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

The letter from the P.L.A. proposed that a round-table conference of all political parties should be held to end the war.

"Despite the thousands of methods adopted by the British Government to liquidate us," said the letter, "it has failed to do so and neither has it defeated us in war, because we are supported by the great masses of the people and hence we will never be defeated in this war."

Stating that it was high time Malaya was granted its independence from the colonialists, the letter said representatives of the P.L.A. were ready to go to Kuala Lumpur, the capital, if the British Government would guarantee them safe conduct.

BENEFICIAL TO ALL.
The letter concludes: "It goes without saying that the achievement of independence in Malaya through peaceful means would be beneficial not only to the Malayan people but to the British Government and the British people as well."

Following the refusal of the British to accept this offer, the P.L.A. has called upon the largest legal political party in Malaya, the Alliance of the United Malay People's Organisation, to join the Malayan-Chinese Association, to initiate peace talks.

The Alliance, which is the most progressive of the legal parties in Malaya, has won all the local elections it has contested. It is running 52 candidates in the elections to the

Malayan Federal Council next month and is generally considered to have a good chance of winning.

The Council will have 98 members, 48 of them appointed by the British Government.

In Singapore, which is administered separately from the rest of Malaya, the annual conference of the People's Action Party has demanded the end of the emergency regulations. It has also protested at the sending of Australian troops to take part in the Malaya fighting.

SINGAPORE TRAGEDY
Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, the party's

leader, said it was tragic that colonial Singapore should become the front line for a country 2,000 miles away. He added that if Malaya was committed to the SEATO organisation, "we will wind up with the status of Formosa and South Korea."

Official figures recently released claim that British forces have killed 5,598 Malaysians in the seven years of the war. The British army had lost 462 men, and the police 1,282 men.

The British army has 20 battalions of troops in Malaya, plus 100,000 armed police and naval and air units, but even the emergency is not yet in sight. The war has so far cost the British taxpayers more than £30 million.

Protests at Light Sentence

SAISIBURY.

MANY telegrams and letters from organisations and private individuals have been sent to the Prime Minister of the Central African Federation, Lord Malvern, protesting against the leniency of the sentence of one year's imprisonment passed in the High Court on a farmer, Alexander Michael, after he had been convicted of culpable homicide.

The evidence showed that Michael had beaten up his African bossboy and chained him with a length of hose-pipe for more than half an hour. After that, because the African was "defending himself with his hands," Michael tied his hands up and continued to beat him with a motor-car fan belt, which he considered more effective than the hose-pipe. The African died of his injuries four days later.

The volume of protest is unprecedented in Central Africa. Most of the protests came from European individuals and organisations in all three territories of the Federation. African leaders and Press have also sharply criticised the judge's verdict. A Saisbury clergyman preached a sermon against the inequality of the law as expressed in different sentences imposed on persons of different colour.

The Queen replied: "Your kind

BIG FOUR MEETING IS A VICTORY FOR PEACE MOVEMENT

THIS week the leaders of the Big Four powers have been debating momentous issues at the Geneva talks. Whether or not the talks have a successful outcome, the mere fact they are being held at all must be regarded as a triumph for the world peace movement.

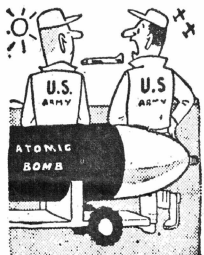
It has been the core of the programme of the world peace movement that the differences between nations should be settled by negotiation, not war. I have no doubt hundreds of New Age readers have at one time or another taken the world peace petition

WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

from door to door—and one of the demands always contained in it has been that world problems should be settled by a meeting of the Big Five.

It is because millions of people the world over gave their backing to that demand that the present conference is being held.

UNWILLING TO TALK
The United States has, throughout the post-war period, been unwilling to talk things over. Her attitude has been that she will only talk from a



"I don't know why, but in diplomatic bombs the Russians seem far ahead of us."
—Carrefour, Paris.

"position of strength"—when she is able to dictate her own terms. She did not want the Korea peace talks, nor the Geneva talks on Indo-China. She has so far refused to accept Chou En-lai's offer to sit down and talk about the normalcy of two voices.

It has been the force of world opinion, the organised strength of the common man, that has overcome the arrogant might of American imperialism, and produced the spectacle of Eisenhower and Dulles taking part in a conference of the Yalta type which, only a few months ago, they were decrying as "the great betrayal".

Three main questions are at issue between the great powers—disarmament, German unification and a collective security agreement for Europe, and finally the Far East. Indications are that only the first two will be discussed in detail, with the third perhaps postponed to a later conference on another level.

SOVIET POLICY CLEAR
On all these issues, Soviet policy has been clearly and repeatedly outlined, and the Soviet leaders have again and again asked for the opportunity to negotiate. The United States, on the other hand, has repeatedly failed to produce any alternative to the Soviet proposals and has steadfastly tried to avoid all forms of negotiation.

Even prior to the present conference the American proposals were unknown. Neither on disarmament nor on Germany had they produced any answer to the Soviet proposals except a flat negative.

The Washington correspondent of the London Times said last week: "The American brief (for the Geneva conference) is far from fully prepared; until recently, even all Washington policy had been more concerned with reasons for not attending a four-power meeting."

DULLES—WRECKER
And Dulles' policy is still to do what lies in his power to wreck the present talks. Hence has on several occasions in the last month made it plain he expects nothing to emerge from the conference. He has put forward impossible demands for the restoration of "liberty" (i.e. capitalism) in Eastern Europe. He has informed the American Congress that the Soviet Union was "on the point of collapsing," and that therefore the United States should make no concessions to her. He held a Press conference, two

weeks before the conference opened, that the Soviet Union "had lost interest in the re-unification of Germany."

PRAVDA REACTION
The Soviet newspaper Pravda reacted immediately to that one: "The aim of Dulles' lie," said, "was to convince public opinion in the West that the Soviet Union does not want the re-unification of Germany, and then, if successful in obstructing the work of the Geneva conference, to lay the blame on the Soviet Union."

Pravda pointed out that the true position was declared by Premier Bulganin on May 21, when he said the Soviet Union "was and remained in favour of the establishment of a united Germany" as a basic principle of Soviet foreign policy.

And this analysis was confirmed by none other than Walter Lippmann, the leading American publicist, who commented in the New York Herald Tribune two weeks ago:

WHAT ADENAUER DOESN'T WANT
"Dr. Adenauer, and the Western Governments have agreed with him, does not want to negotiate now for German re-unification and a German peace treaty. He does not want to negotiate the momentous issues of Germany's eastern frontiers until there is a German army, until Germany has become, as she will, the leading European member of N.A.T.O."

Dulles' tactics have been a bit too much even for his President to stomach. Where Dulles has scoffed, Eisenhower has tended to take a more optimistic attitude to the Geneva talks—maybe because the President believes any differently from his Secretary of State, but because he appreciates that the public demands a more conciliatory policy.

Thus Eisenhower told his Press conference, held in the same week as Dulles' statement to Congress, that he did not believe the Soviet Union was negotiating from weakness, and that he hoped the talks would further the prospects of world peace.

TWO VOICES
The "London Times" correspondent, reviewing the accumulation of apparently trifling differences between Eisenhower and Dulles, said the tasks of the Geneva conference were not made any easier by "Washington's tendency to speak with two voices."

Back of the American confusion lies the same unwillingness to reach agreement with the Soviet Union—disguised in the case of Eisenhower, more open and blatant in the case of Dulles. Basically the American attitude towards the Soviet Union remains aggressive. The present conference is, in their eyes, not an opportunity to lessen international tension, but a propaganda outlet to be endured before they proceed with the armaments race and the construction of further "positions of strength."

HOME TRUTHS
Soviet reaction to all this shiftness and evasion has been typically forthright. Bearing the lion in his den, Mr. Khrushchov took the occasion of a celebration of American Independence Day in the American Embassy in Moscow to tell the Americans a few home truths.

He praised the statements made by Eisenhower at his Press conference, but condemned the statements of Dulles and the Western Press jacksals that the

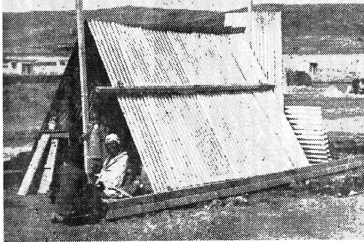


Soviet Union was going through an internal crisis and negotiating from weakness as "reading tea leaves" and a "fantasy of stupid people."

Mr. Khrushchov said the Soviet economy was "in full swing. . . . I don't care whether you like it or not, but I'm telling you. It does not depend upon your wishes but upon what we do."

"JUDGE FOR YOURSELF"
The solidarity of our Party has never been such as it is now, and as for the unity of the people with the Party—you send people around our country, you can judge for yourself."

SITE AND SERVICE—NEW SLUMS FOR OLD



THESE are photographs of one of the site and service schemes in the Afteridge Location area, Pretoria. Most of the families were from Mooiplaas Squatters' Camp, and this could be Mooiplaas still, except that the hills and surroundings are different, and the shacks are not as close to one another as they were in the former camp. BUT MOST OF THESE FAMILIES ARE LIVING IN SHACKS ALMOST IDENTICAL TO THE ONES THEY WERE ORDERED OUT OF. The same building materials have been used again, resulting in the same pondokkie (picture, bottom right).

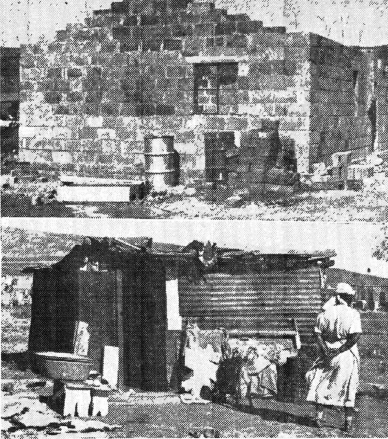
The people here seemed dispirited—or angry. There is the trader from Mooiplaas who is trying to build a permanent house on his plot. He estimated the house would cost more than £250 (picture, top right). He could get no bricks, he said, and also no cement. He has been forced to buy second-hand bricks. The large bricks cost 1s. 1d. each, £250 for a simple building like that! What on earth does the municipality think he can build for £35, he asks.

Among the families who have taken the plunge and borrowed £35 from the Pretoria City Council is the one pictured above. The loan buys some sheets of corrugated iron, some poles and a little cement. The picture shows the family settled beneath the shelter of the materials bought for £35.

Some families complained that they had paid their deposit for water and sewage, but the water had not yet been turned on. Expenses on the site and service project are more even than the people expected. "My rent account for last month," said one man, "should have been £1 10s. as I was told, but when the account came it was for £1 15s. 6d."

These families said they had to deposit 65 15s. for their plots before they were allowed to move in. They also had to pay £1 5s. inspection fee. Those who make use of the loan offer have to pay each month not only the £1 10s. rent, but also the repayment on the £35.

(Photos by ELI WEINBERG.)



SITE AND SERVICE AIM IS TO "CONTROL AFRICANS"

City Councils Adopt Verwoerd Plan

JOHANNESBURG.

THE City Council here has called for volunteers to settle the first site-and-service plots, of which 450 were declared ready for occupation at the beginning of this week.

Contained in the call for volunteers was this statement: "The one fact we must bring home to our slumdwelling or homeless Native families is that all future building of homes in Johannesburg will take place on site-and-service schemes, and that the sooner they get on to these schemes, the nearer they will be to living in a proper home."

MOROKA RESIDENTS OPPOSE SITE-AND-SERVICE
MOROKA residents, through their Joint Action Housing Committee, have rejected the site-and-service project, despite the fact that the great majority of the members of their advisory board have up to now completely accepted the Council's plans.

The Joint Action Housing Committee, in a memorandum issued last week, says the scheme is a blatant evasion by the City Council and the Government of their housing responsibilities to the Africans in the cities. The poor are being forced to build their own homes, and by any civilised standards this is an unheard-of precedent.

"TEMPORARY" SETTLEMENT
The Moroka Emergency Camp was set up nine years ago as a "temporary" settlement, the residents say. The houseless families it accommodated were promised that they would get Council houses by at least the end of five years, and since 1946 they have lived in their shacks on their tiny plots in the hope one day of being able to move into properly built houses. Now, this year, instead of homes, these people are being offered the Verwoerd scheme known as "site and service."

The Committee rejects the principle of site-and-service and demands that the authorities build houses for the people. Further, the committee rejects completely the stringent conditions attached to the site-and-service scheme.

It enumerates these as follows: ● The proposed rental of 30s. a month for a vacant site in the veld is unreasonable and beyond the reach of the people who have been paying only 10s. a month rental up to now. The amount is an exorbitant charge for a mere piece of ground with minimum services.

● The offered loan of £35 is quite inadequate to enable anyone to construct a home, however temporary or permanent.

● That amount will buy, at today's prices, a few sheets of corrugated iron, and some poles, and families today can barely make ends meet and feed and clothe themselves, let alone buy building materials to construct their own houses.

● The period of 24 hours allowed for the demolition of a house and the erection of a shelter on a serviced site is too short. The time will

COLOURED PEOPLE RESIST NEW APARTHEID THREATS

CAPE TOWN.

THERE is strong opposition here to the two new apartheid threats which have been made against the people of Cape Town during the past week—one directed against Coloured traffic constables, and the other wishing to impose a colour bar in the Cape Town City Hall.

Ninety-five European traffic constables have asked that the Municipal Disciplinary Code be amended so as to allow for a difference in the grading of Europeans and Non-Europeans. The Europeans allege that they are being discriminated against in that they only are employed on duty near Parliament, at important gatherings, weddings, escorts, Muzenbergs parties, guards of honour, etc.

There are altogether 91 European traffic constables, 8 European traffic officers, 14 European traffic sergeants, and 15 Non-European traffic constables in Cape Town today.

NO DISCRIMINATION
In 1946 the Cape Town municipality adopted a Staff Code which declared that there shall be no discrimination on the grounds of race in municipal staff appointments or salary grades.

In the same year, due to strong pressure by Non-European and progressive Councillors that the doors be opened to Non-European ex-employees, the first Non-European traffic constables were appointed. This was at the time when Mr. Sam Kahn (who had

been elected to the Council as a Communist Party candidate) was Chairman of the Traffic Committee.

Mr. G. C. Gibbs, secretary of the Municipal Workers' Association, told New Age that his association is protesting strongly against this attempt to divide traffic constables on racial lines.

"We stand for no differentiation at all in conditions of employment in the City Council," said Mr. Gibbs.

S.A.C.P.O. STATEMENT
Also voicing its strong condemnation, the Cape Western Region of the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation calls upon the City Council to reiterate its stand of no organisation in employment in the City Council.

"S.A.C.P.O. further feels that the 'reasons' advanced by the white members of the traffic department are at best an abdication to racialism and apartheid, an attitude which must be strongly condemned as wrong both from a moral and efficiency point of view.

"We call upon the Non-European members of the Council to state their stand on this matter and finally, pledge support to those traffic constables whose rights are being threatened."

Mr. Sam Kahn told New Age: "The Non-European traffic constables have acquitted themselves with outstanding distinction and have proved their worth. To use against them the fact that, against their will, they are not allowed to perform certain duties in order to impose vicious race discrimination against them, is a grotesque example of the depth to which

coloured prejudice drives even European workers.

"It is a monstrous proposal, absolutely subversive of efficiency and good discipline, to put experienced and able Non-Europeans under Europeans, simply on the grounds of the latter's superior colour," said Mr. Kahn.

CITY HALL APARTHEID
First public news of the intention to impose apartheid in the Cape Town City Hall was contained in Die Burger last week which reported on a meeting of the committee appointed to undertake the building of the new Cape Town Civic Centre on the foreshore. The Town Clerk, Mr. M. B. Williams, is reported to have told the Committee that the apartheid principle would be one of the most important aspects in the new building.

According to Die Burger, the new Civic Centre will be for Europeans Only while the present City Hall will be for Non-Europeans. In the meanwhile, it is proposed that the Old Drill Hall be used for Non-Europeans, and the City Hall be reserved for Europeans Only.

"We feel that the City Council is now openly becoming the ally of the Provincial Administration in their application of apartheid, and S.A.C.P.O. reiterates its condemnation of this retrograde step," states the S.A.C.P.O. executive.

Declaring that they hold all Councillors collectively responsible for this betrayal of rights, the statement adds:

"S.A.C.P.O. is unpleasantly disturbed by the lack of a positive lead on the part of the Coloured councillors in office at the moment, and calls upon them to dissociate themselves from this step, openly and forcefully voicing their disapproval of the idea."

BULLDOZERS FLATTEN KLERKSDORP HOUSES

JOHANNESBURG.

BULLDOZERS were brought in last week to flatten the houses of two residents in the Klerksdorp Location, those of James Brown and Simon Tsele. Municipal officials watched as teams of municipal workers and then the bulldozers razed the homes of these families to the ground.

This was a sequel to the long-drawn-out and intense battle that has been waged by Klerksdorp Old Location residents against their removal to the new Joubertown Location.

In a series of court actions the residents contested the removal scheme and also the compensation offered by the Minister of Native Affairs. The case against the ministerial fixing of compensation was lost recently at Bloemfontein when the case was heard by the Appellate Division.

Brown has had to accept the compensation offered him—£238 12s. 2d.—though he says his eight-roomed house is worth nothing less than £500.

MANY OBJECTIONS
Residents and many churches often after another to the amounts of compensation offered them, and had their properties re-evaluated according to their market value, but now, regardless of whether they are satisfied or not with the amounts offered them, they have to move.

By leaving their properties in the Old Location and moving into the Joubertown locations these Klerksdorp residents, in a location established in the days of the old Republic, are also losing their right to freehold tenure.

This is not the first time the Klerksdorp municipality has called in bulldozers to demolish houses in the Old Location. One resident, Job Machoane, asked to be allowed to build his own house in Joubertown, and he had submitted plans and started making bricks when an eviction order was served on him and two police armed with sten guns were called in while his house was pulled to the ground by the bulldozer.

"EUROPEAN EXPANSION"
Plans to remove the Old Location started as far back as 1947. The reason for the removal is stated to be the needs of European expansion. Total compensation offered for the entire location is no more than £3,000. The Old Location is about one-third of the centre of the town, while Joubertown is four and a half miles out.

DISMISSED UNITED TOBACCO WORKERS FACE GREAT HARDSHIP

CAPE TOWN.

About 300 to 350 tobacco workers and their families in the Cape Peninsula are suffering great hardships—through no fault of their own. They are amongst the workers who were dismissed by the United Tobacco Company because their factory in Observatory is closing down.

The dismissals started in May and about 600 workers have already been paid off. By the end of this month, when the final dismissals take place, another 100 workers will be unemployed.

The Cigarette and Tobacco Workers' Union, its secretary, Mr. A. Calmeyer, told New Age, is doing its utmost to find employment for the workers. "But it is a very difficult task in view of the present conditions prevailing in industry. There seems to be a general slackness, and it is hard to place experienced factory workers. Employers prefer learners. Also a large number of workers have their age to contend with, especially those who have worked for U.T.C. for 20 years and over."

About one-quarter of the workers concerned are Europeans, the rest Coloured. Males make up about 60 per cent of the total, and the experience of the union to date has been that the European men are more easily placed in jobs than the Coloureds.

The unemployed workers are in present drawing unemployment benefits, which are about one-third of their previous salaries. During the first three months of their unemployment, the Labour Department must offer them suitable employment—but which is meant work similar to that which they did before, at a similar wage. After the first three months, workers must take any job the Labour Department offers them, or else forfeit their unemployment pay. The workers have not yet had to face this contingency, their dismissals dating from the middle of May.

A New Age representative, who visited a number of affected workers over the last week, Coloured and European, found much evidence of distress and concern for the future.



Miss Ada Hanslo, Mr. Kenneth McDaniel and Miss Eva Paulse are workers who face hardship with the closing of the United Tobacco Company's factory in Observatory.

SACKED FOR A SONG

Workers Allege Illegal Lock-out

JOHANNESBURG.

THIRTY-TWO spirited Coloured, African and Indian workers were locked out of their factory last week because for two weeks they had been singing "Higher wages, higher wages; We are Hungry."

This song, to the tune of Masiyabe, was composed by one of the young women workers in the factory, and the workers had taken to singing it persistently while they worked, to support the claim they had put up to their employer for an increase in wages.

These workers were the staff of Peanut Products, Fordsburg, and last week was the second time their employer locked them out. Though a small factory, the workers here of all races have stood firm and absolutely united, all groups refusing to permit the victimisation of any other.

The basic wage of some of the women workers at this factory is 19s. 9d. Together with their cost of living allowance these workers earn £1 9s. 6d. a week. A woman worker who has worked in the factory for six years earns £2 2s. 6d. a week, and a man who has worked there for 12 years earns £2 13s. 6d.

HAVE TO ASK

The workers get 2s. 6d. rise in their wages a year and even then

we have to go and ask for it," a worker told NewAge.

A Coloured woman worker said: "We have to work like mules—not like horses, like mules!"

The morning of the singing episode the employer singled out three women and gave them notice. The entire factory stopped work and went to the office to ask why the three had been dismissed. The employer said, "I've had enough of that song," and ordered all the workers to take off their aprons and leave the factory.

Subsequently the employer refused to discuss the matter with the union and paid the workers off.

Since the lock-out this employer seems to have become wise to the Government's new labour legislation and he has now taken on an entirely African staff, as Coloured workers can join registered unions and use conciliation machinery.

The 32 workers who were locked-out are to institute a prosecution against the employer for an illegal lock-out.



Mr. Reginald Karstens, married, with a wife and four children, the eldest 12 and the youngest 5, worked for 91 years at the factory. The only breadwinner in the family, Mr. Karstens earned £5 10s. a week. At present he draws £2 7s. 3d. a week unemployment pay.

Mr. Karstens, who is 38 years old, told New Age that he has found that "age goes against" him. "I will take on anything because I have a family to look after, but so far nothing has come of all my applications," he said.

Mrs. Karstens confirmed that it was not "easy to manage."

"IT'S VERY HARD . . ."

"We've got to scrape along on the couple of pence we get," she said. "It's very hard to make ends meet. Rent is £5 15s. a month, which takes a big slice out of our income. When my husband was working, we just managed. What-ever we were able to save, never lasted long, because as soon as the kids needed anything, the money just went."

Mr. Karstens said the closing of the factory came as a big shock to him. "We only got three weeks' notice—no previous warning at all."

AFTER 28 YEARS

Also in very distressed circumstances is one of the European workers interviewed, Miss Ada Hanslo, 53 years old. Miss Hanslo had worked for U.T.C. for almost 28 years. On her salary of £5 13s. 9d. a week, she had supported her sister and her 88-year-old bedridden mother. Now she gets £2 7s. 3d. unemployment pay a week.

Her sister had also worked at U.T.C. for over 20 years until a few years ago, when she left to look after their mother. Rent is £6 12s. a month, and there are a

lot of extra costs in caring for the invalid—1/6 a day in milk alone for the old lady, and a packet of tablets lasting about 5 days, costs 8/6, to mention only a few of the extras. Old Mrs. Hanslo's pension is only 10s. a month therefore does not go very far.

Distributive Workers' Union Revived

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE local organiser of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, Miss D. Telling, reported to a well-attended S.A.C.T.U. meeting here recently that she had revived the Distributive Workers' Union, which had long been defunct.

The main task before the committee, it was felt, was to organise workers in factories where unions do not yet exist, particularly in the motor industry.

The Freedom Charter was warmly received, and the meeting resolved to take the Charter to the people. Already the strongest African union in Port Elizabeth, the Food and Canning Workers', is making preparations for a record meeting with Karsten at which the Charter will

be presented to the people, the organising secretary of the union, Mr. B. M. Pendla, told our local representative.

Mr. Pendla also spoke of the "indelible impression of the new South Africa" which he carried away with him from the historic Klipfontein rally. Commenting on the police raid, he said: "I felt highly honoured when Swart's boys had to mount guard when I went to the toilet room."

Miss Hanslo has been busy looking for work but without success. She was offered a job in one of the big bazaars, but at a wage of £3 2s. 6d. a week. After taking off the bus fare, what would be over? she asked.

On leaving U.T.C., Miss Hanslo got a cheque for £196, from the Provident Fund, to which she had contributed for many years. But if she had worked with the same firm for two years more, she would have been entitled to a pension of £500.

"With £500 I would have had a comfortable nest egg," she said. "But as it is, my money is just dwindling. My sister and I have to go short, and our health is suffering because of it."

ALWAYS IN FEAR

The closing of the factory came as a shock, she said. "But then, we old hands have always lived in fear of being paid off. I've seen others who are paid off without warning, when their pension nears age."

"I would like a nice little job, where I don't have to slog and slave."

In a similar position is Miss Eva Paulse, 54 years old, who had worked for the firm for 24 years. She has no dependants. But then, neither has she anyone to support her, and the £1 18s. 6d. a week she draws in unemployment pay goes all too quickly.

BABY TO SUPPORT

Stella Charlies is another of the dismissed. She is 26 years old, has a young baby to support and also helped support the family. She draws the same unemployment pay as Miss Paulse and her story, too, is that "it is very hard to manage."

Kenneth McDaniel, 40 years old, with wife and two children, worked for U.T.C. for 8 years. He is looking for work as a driver, "but will take anything, because we can't come out only on the wife's earnings."

Mrs. McDaniel. "We cannot do without a man's wages. The couple of pennies my husband had, are gone already."

N.S.

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■ The story must be between two and three thousand words long and have a South African background.

■ Judges: UYS KRIGE, JACK COPE, R. VAN DER ROSS

SHALL WE PUT AN END TO THE HUMAN RACE, OR SHALL WE RENOUNCE WAR?

Einstein, Bertrand Russell, Joliot-Curie and World's Leading Scientists Join in Statement

The tragic situation which confronts humanity, we feel that scientists should assemble in conference to appraise the perils that have arisen as a result of the development of weapons of mass destruction, and to discuss a resolution to the Governments of the world.

We are speaking on this occasion, not as members of this or that nation, continent or creed, but as human beings, members of the species Man, whose continued existence is in doubt. The world is full of conflicts and, overshadowing all minor conflicts, the titanic struggle between Communism and anti-Communism.

Most everybody who is politically conscious has strong feelings about one or more of these issues, but we want you, if you can, to set aside such feelings and consider yourselves only as members of a biological species which had a remarkable history and whose disappearance none of us can desire.

ALL ARE IN PERIL. We shall try to say no single word which should appeal to one group rather than to another. All, equally, are in peril, and, if the only way we understand, there is hope that they may collectively avert it.

We have to learn to think in a new way. We have to learn to ask ourselves, not what steps can be taken to give military victory to whatever group we prefer, for there no longer are such steps; the question we have to ask is: what steps can be taken to prevent a military contest in which the issue must be disastrous to all?

The public, and even many men in positions of authority, have not realised what would be involved in a war with nuclear bombs. The general public still thinks in terms of the obliteration of cities. No doubt, in an H-bomb war great cities would be obliterated. But this is one of the minor disasters that would have to be faced.

... A FEW CENTURIES If everybody in London, New York and Moscow were exterminated the world might, in the course of a few centuries, recover from the blow. But we now know, especially since the Bikini test, that nuclear bombs can greatly spread destruction over a very much wider area than had been supposed. It is stated on very

The statement we publish here was issued in London last week at a press conference held by Lord Russell (Bertrand Russell, the English philosopher and scientist). It was signed by Professor Albert Einstein (probably his last public act before he died), Russell himself, Professors P. W. Bridgman (Harvard University (U.S.A.)), L. Infeld (Warsaw University, Poland), H. J. Muller (University of Indiana, U.S.A.), C. F. Powell (Bristol University, England), J. Rotblat (London University) and Hideki Yukawa (Kyoto University, Japan).

Professor Muller signed with one reservation about the meaning of the phrase "a general reduction of armaments."

The signature of Professor M. F. Joliot-Curie, President of the World Peace Council, whose co-operation Lord Russell welcomed as that of a "noted Communist," arrived too late for inclusion in the statement. He had two reservations. One was that the renunciation of war proposed in the statement should be understood to mean "as a means of settling differences between States"; and the other was that the limitations of national sovereignty envisaged as necessary should be "in the interests of all and agreed by all."

Other scientists approached were Dr. D. U. Skobel'tzyn (Soviet Russia) and Li Sze Kuang (China), whose replies had not been received by the time the statement was issued.

In answer to a question at his press conference, Russell said his movement was not connected with the World Peace Movement, which called for the abolition of nuclear weapons rather than of war itself.

The statement has created a great impression overseas. It has been ignored by practically the entire press in South Africa.

The British Labour Party leader, Clement Attlee, greeted the statement as "a great service to humanity" and expressed the hope that those meeting at Geneva this week would have a realisation of the issues at stake, as so clearly explained by Lord Russell and his co-signatories.

The London Times commented: "A manifesto sent to heads of States by famous scientists from five countries, including seven Nobel Prize winners, two Communists and the great Einstein, who signed it just before he died, deserves respect. On its own scientific ground the urgent plea for peace . . . can scarcely be shaken."

The Einstein-Russell statement was followed within a few days by a declaration of 18 Nobel Prize winners, meeting at Lindau, Germany, confirming that the use of atomic weapons in war "would contaminate this earth with radiation sufficient to destroy entire nations," and appealing to the nations of the world to abandon atomic war as a political instrument.

good authority that a bomb can now be manufactured which will be 2,500 times as powerful as that which destroyed Hiroshima.

Such a bomb, exploded near the ground or under water, sends radio-active particles into the upper air. They reach earth's surface as deadly dust or rain. It was this dust which infected the Japanese fishermen and their fish.

No one knows how widely such lethal radio-active particles might spread, but the best authorities are unanimous that a war with H-bombs might quite possibly put an end to the human race. It is feared that if many H-bombs are used there will be universal death sudden only for a minority. For the majority there will be a slow torture of disease and disintegration.

THOSE WHO KNOW MOST . . . We have not yet found that any views of experts depend in any degree upon their politics or prejudices. They depend only, so far as researches show, on the extent of their knowledge. We have found that the men who know most are the most gloomy.

Here then is the problem which we present to you, stark and dreadful and inescapable: Shall we

put an end to the human race: or shall mankind renounce war?

People will not face this alternative because it is so difficult to abolish war. The abolition of war will demand distasteful limitations on national sovereignty. But what perhaps impedes understanding of the situation more than anything else is that the term "mankind" feels vague and abstract. People scarcely realise that the danger is to themselves and their children and grandchildren, and not only to a dimly apprehended "humanity." And so they hope that perhaps war may be allowed to continue provided modern weapons are prohibited.

This hope is illusory. Whatever agreements not to use H-bombs had been reached in time of peace, they would no longer be considered binding in time of war, and both sides would set to work to make H-bombs as soon as war broke out.

Although an agreement to renounce nuclear weapons as part of a general reduction of armaments would not afford an ultimate solution, it would serve certain important purposes.

First, Any agreement between East and West is to the good in so far as it tends to diminish tension.

Second, The abolition of thermo-nuclear weapons, if each side believed that the other had carried it out sincerely, would lessen the fear of a sudden attack, in the style of Pearl Harbour, which at present keeps both sides in a state of nervous apprehension. We should therefore welcome such an agreement, though as a first step.

There lies before us, if we choose, continual progress in happiness, knowledge and wisdom. Shall we, instead, choose death, because we cannot forget our quarrels?

We invite a congress of scientists, and through it the scientists of the world and the public, to subscribe to the following resolution:

We view the fact that in any future world war nuclear weapons will certainly be employed, and that such weapons threaten the continued existence of mankind, with the gravest concern. We urge the Governments of the world to realise, and to acknowledge publicly, that their purposes cannot be furthered by a world war.

We urge them, consequently, to find peaceful means for the settlement of all matters of dispute between them.

RISE OF AFRIKANER CAPITALISM

By M. DICKSON

LAST week I quoted the facts showing the enormous growth in strength of the Afrikaner capitalist class, and how this has led to the strengthening grip of Afrikaner capital on the reins of government.

State power in turn assisted in the enormous acceleration of the growth of the leading Afrikaner financial groups.

For, they were now able to use the organs of the state itself to further their interests in a thousand ways. So we now find our friends from Volks, ANLAM, SASBANK, Bonus, etc., sitting on the boards of directors of such vital agencies of economic power as the National Finance Corporation, the Industrial Development Corporation, the Atomic Energy Board, ISCOR, SASOL, the National Housing Planning Commission, the Electricity Supply Commission and other government bodies. What the Afrikaner capitalists initially lacked in commercial power they have more than made up for by controlling the financial resources of the state in

mentioned above. If the United Party has its Oppenheims the Nationalist Party has its Diederichs, Hertzog, Greybe, etc. Thus the class interests of the two parties are absolutely identical. That is why the United Party is unable to act as a real opposition. The only difference lies in the predatory, aggressive nature of Afrikaner capital fighting to gain the economic domination of the country. The Republic slogan merely expresses these aspirations in a political form.

WHAT CONCLUSIONS?

What conclusions can we draw from our analysis? In the first place it is clear that the Afrikaner-speaking financier forms an important section of the South African capitalist class, and that a considerable proportion of his capital is invested

in industry. It is true, the total capital under his control is not yet as great as that still controlled by English-speaking capitalists. But this fact, alone has little significance, because it is offset by a number of other factors. The power of Afrikaner capital is greatly increased, firstly, by the fact that it is in direct control of the state; secondly, by the fact that much of it operates in an extremely concentrated form; and finally, and most important of all, by the fact that it is expanding at a much faster rate than its rivals.

This means that there can be no talk of a split between economic and political power in South Africa. Political power is in fact in the hands of a very important section of the class which also holds economic power. It also means that as both the major political parties are now essentially parties of finance capital, the struggles taking place WITHIN each party are of much greater political importance than the sham struggles BETWEEN the parties.

Finally it is possible to see how in its very growth Afrikaner finance capital has already sown the seeds

of its own destruction. It has created contradictions which can only progressively exacerbate. In the first place, there is the contradiction between its own drive to capture as much of the internal market as possible, and the sharp resistance which this meets from other groups of local and overseas capitalists.

In the second place, there is the contradiction between itself and the Afrikaner workers, who are at present its deluded camp followers, but who will not relish the injunction to work for less pay from any boss, even if he speaks Afrikaans.

And finally, and most important of all, there is the contradiction between the capitalist class as a whole and the great mass of super-exploited non-white labour; a contradiction which will become particularly acute to work in the view of the harsh political measures of the representatives of Afrikaner capital. It is this contradiction which will prove decisive in the end, and the downfall of all the financiers, whether Afrikaans-speaking or otherwise.

Sports Review

By JACKIE DORASAMY

I agree with Damon Runyon's ideal of a sportswriter. Runyon says he must have character and courage and a sense of right and justice, and severely police his facts. He writes in his very amusing "Short Talks": "They will be called knockers by sport itself and by many of their own fellows but they will be feared and respected and the sports public will buy the newspapers they represent to see what they have to say. The never-knocked-nobody sportswriter sells very few newspapers, though he gets large and cordial hellos as he moves among the operators and participants in pro sports."

I can bear Runyon out. No one has greater horror of the truth than football and cricket administrators. They can do no wrong; they resent being told that they have erred. Writers with Damoclean virtues are rare—their poor chops cannot afford it. But I say no with flattery, hypocrisy and sycophancy—out with the truth.

No one likes the truth better than the thousands who pay to see the games, buy the newspapers and have such very little say in the running of sports affairs. These people have a right to be heard and to have at least some of their feelings expressed. Their dutiful sportswriter will speak and act for the public and at the same time will be a restraining force on some of the more extreme and unwholesome activities of sports bodies. Let the officials curse, if they are few. The cheers of the crowd are greater.

NON-WHITES AND WHITE SPORT

Tyrants and bigots are most versatile in their definitions. Everything depends very much on the point of view to be anti-black; to be anti-white is oh! such a dreadful sin. It is not criminal when South Africa officially ignores non-whites for selection in international sports sides; but it is blind hatred on their part when non-whites show their abhorrence for the sort of thing by cheering opposing sides from overseas!

ARCHIE MOORE GETS IT!

Archie Moore at 38 is an old man but still he behaves as if he were a boy. His step son, his curse was his dangerous brilliance. He got old and sore waiting for a shot at the light heavyweight championship which he holds today; and he nearly got a broken heart waiting for Marciano. Fortunately, Al Weil who's got into the investment-looking-after habit of picking Marciano's opponent has

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS

PARIS. The government of Ngo Dinh Diem in South Viet Nam was following a "completely fascist policy" where there was freedom of the individual or of thought," said General Nguyen Van Hinh, former chief of staff sacked by Diem, in an interview in Paris recently.

General Hinh had flown to Viet Nam during the recent crisis—Diem to negotiate on behalf of the Emperor Bao Dai. He said Diem had prevented him from carrying out his mission, but he had been able to visit every part of South Viet Nam except Saigon.

The Diem regime clearly did not have the support of the people, he reported, and could only be maintained by force. Military expenses were absorbing the resources of the Government. Civil servants had not been paid for two months and the peasants were

summed up enough courage to accept the Negro's challenge. Weil took a long time; Moore should not take as long as that in putting Marciano away. Archie is clever and bold. The crude, awkward Marciano has little else except a mighty punch.

SAM CHINA SOCCER

The biggest event in Indian soccer takes place in Durban this year under the chairmanship of pleasant, calm, hardworking, Harry Waldon. Harry is one of the most capable presidents SAIFA has had so far; his grammar and vocabulary are highly satisfactory. This is a relief to sportswriters, especially—South African Indian Football Association presidents are not generally the pride of grammarians! Transvaal, present champions, travel to Durban. The team has not yet been announced, but Alf Boyd has already been asked to see that the Transvaal Cup returns to the 'val. The Transvaal will find tough opposition in Northern Natal and Southern Natal. Both are strong teams, but I fancy South-ers. They should have little difficulty in beating Transvaal, E. Springbok, and Deseic. Sigamoney thinks it's the other way round. Says Deseic: "Our boys have an expert coach, and confidence. We are the champions and we'll play like champs!"

ELIJAH MAKONE

Enoch Nhalpo has refused to fight Makone. This would have been a great fight if it had come off—but this is not to be regretted so much as Makone's predicament. This phenomenal African has fought himself out of all opposition and there is hardly anyone in the country even among the whites who can stand up against his devastating, terrifying boxing cyclone. This is all the more frustrating when Donges refuses to allow non-white boxers from overseas into the country. Makone, for diplomatic reasons, cannot leave just yet for overseas. What a pity that such a giant among fighters should suffer because of his colour!

NATAL FRANCIS GAT COACH

The wisest thing Natal Francians have done so far is to engage a professional coach, Topper Brown, to improve their soccer. Brown worked wonders on the team and they got their best result to date, when they soundly beat Natal Indians 8-3. The Indians have benefited from this; they, too, now have the services of an expert coach.

LIVING IN FEAR AND CURTAINING THEIR LAND ONLY TO THE MINIMUM EXTENT.

There is still no sign of peace returning to South Viet Nam. While Diem continues his military operations against the forces of the dissident sects, his police continue to terrorise the population behind the lines.

In Saigon last week 100 men and women demonstrating in favour of elections to unite North and South Viet Nam were arrested. The Geneva Agreement laid down that such elections should take place in June, 1956, but Premier Diem claims the agreement is not binding on him as he did not sign it.

Last month leaders of North Viet Nam's Government made it clear they were ready to start talks. Diem, holding off the elections, would insist on the Geneva Agreement being carried out to the letter in this respect.

NUSAS TURNS BACK ON DEMOCRACY

(From our University Correspondent)

"The aim of education shall be to teach the youth to love their people and their culture, to honour human brotherhood, liberty and peace. . . Education shall be free, compulsory and equal for all. . . Higher Education shall be opened to all. . ."

So spoke the people of South Africa on June 25 and 26th at the historic Congress of the People at Klipfontein in the people's Freedom Charter.

"Who are the 'people,' anyhow? In the past statements (the Charter) are ill-drafted, hasty, incomprehensible. . . Freedom is no concern of students. . . This 'needling in' is destroying student affairs. . ."

So spoke one of the delegates at the recently held Congress of the National Union of S.A. Students, in Johannesburg, voicing what appeared to be the sentiments of many of the Liberal and Conservative Liberal students at the Student Assembly, the governing body of the National Union.

These views on the educational principle that the Freedom Charter were indicative of the entire trend of the NUSAS Congress. What turned out to be a full-scale war of attrition, to get NUSAS to face realities, to meet the demands of the oppressed African students and of all democratic Student Assemblies, turned against almost every proposal in support of a more progressive policy by NUSAS.

Among the decisions taken at the Congress was a rejection of the educational principles of the Freedom Charter, and of the Charter as a whole, a refusal to support a campaign against Atom and H-Bomb warfare launched by the Japanese Federation of Student Autonomies and to oppose the Africa Trust Organisation as a threat to peace and undisturbed studies of South African students. Further, the NUSAS Congress adopted what can be described as a "lukewarm" attitude to the closing down of Fort Hare College. The Congress refused to support a demand for unconditional readmission of all students, and for student representation on the Commission of Enquiry into the disassociated closing of the College. A decision was also taken which will have the effect of preventing attendance by NUSAS at conferences and discussions on Bantu Education organised by 'political' bodies, e.g. The African National Congress.

BREACH OF FAITH One of the most significant of all the decisions taken was the breach of faith with the agreement arrived at on a basis of mutual trust by last year's Congress, to join the International Union of Students (IUS) as associate members (i.e. dissociated from political decisions of the IUS, but participating in practical activities) and to participate on the sphere of 'strict politics'.

The main function of the Joint Committee was to be to bring the Freedom Charter to the people, and a series of meetings throughout the Western Cape has therefore been arranged, starting this Sunday, July 24.

Following this naked breach of faith and trust with the agreed policy adopted at last year's Congress and with the Associate membership agreement with the IUS negotiated at the Council meeting of the IUS in Moscow last August, a number of resolutions, pledging full participation in the

activities and policies of COSEC were agreed to. A decision was also taken to participate in such activities of the IUS "as may be practicable."

GUILLOTINE

Refusing to negotiate with their opponents on the withdrawal from IUS, the Cape Town delegation supported a proposal of a guillotine on the actual debate on the disaffiliation motion, with a result that a full debate could not take place and the motion, after only half an afternoon's discussion, despite the far-reaching consequences any decision would have entailed, was smothered in the Assembly. Even in these circumstances it was significant that a number of the smaller centres sent the delegates to support the motion and supported the strong case put up by those who wished to remain associated to the IUS. The final vote against the subsequent resignation of the NUSAS vice-president who had moved last year's affiliation motion because of the loss of faith with him, led Mr. E. Wentzel, mover of the motion, to describe the decision as "a pyrrhic victory."

As a result of the widespread dissatisfaction with NUSAS not only among the African and democratic delegates, but also among many delegates who on certain issues have supported the Liberal leadership of NUSAS in the past.

MOST IMPORTANT DEBATES

The most important debates of the Congress centred around two motions moved by the African and democratic students. The first called for the adoption of the educational demands as contained in the Freedom Charter as part of the educational principles of NUSAS. The second motion called for the adoption of the entire Charter by NUSAS.

The latter was probably one of the first attempts in South Africa since June 25th and 26th to press for the adoption of the Charter outside the sphere of 'strict politics' and the Congresses, because of the all-embracing, historic, and broad character of the Charter, a decision was made to NUSAS to pass from the defensive in student affairs, from a despairing and defeatist attitude to the increasing

JOINT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

has been established in the Western Cape to replace the Action Council of the Congress of the People.

The main function of the Joint Committee was to be to bring the Freedom Charter to the people, and a series of meetings throughout the Western Cape has therefore been arranged, starting this Sunday, July 24.

RACING AT ASCOT

Milnerton Handicap Tops—LIBERAL SON. Danger, Swiftfoot.

Milnerton Handicap Bottoms—AMBROSIA. Danger, Valentia.

Flying Handicap—ONWARD. Danger, Quickgrass.

Ascot Handicap—LORD EBEN. Danger, Scampero.

Progress Fifteen—PETRA SOPHIA. Danger, Carnarvon.

Progress Five—APPLE AMBER. Danger, Laughter.

Maiden Handicap—FISSION. Danger, Pilgrimage.

Juvenile Plate—OPIDO. Danger, Gossip.

encroachments on academic liberties in South Africa, to a positive and active programme and alliance for the achievement of fundamental educational rights. The motion was defeated 22-10.

"The reason why we students suffer from undemocratic actions is because the whole structure of our country is undemocratic. If South Africa had a truly democratic government then there would be no Bantu Education, there would be no CNO. It is of vital concern to us as students that we have a democratic South Africa, and therefore we cannot but take cognisance of the political situation, and of the struggle for freedom, and the realisation of the Freedom Charter," stated an African delegate in moving the adoption of the entire Freedom Charter.

Last year NUSAS stood at the crossroads. Decisions were taken to associate with the IUS, to take a 'unity' Conference with the disaffiliated Non-European centres, to work with the A.N.C. on certain campaigns.

TURN AWAY FROM DEMOCRACY

This year NUSAS took a turning at the crossroads, but not the turning of democracy and of the people. The elections of the new Executive of the Union, when not one progressive was elected, but all the members of the Executive were chosen from the most politically backward centres (Natal and Rhodes) were a culmination of the trend of ' rapprochement with the right wing of NUSAS (who want to join with the Afrikaner students) at all costs.' This trend had as its logical outcome the rejection of proposals for wider student unity throughout the world, for a Conference of co-operation between students of different countries and led to a denial of the true interests of the colonially oppressed African students.

However, the Congress also proved the necessity and value of a broad unshakable alliance between all democratic students and for the establishment of the broadest unity amongst students of different outlooks and beliefs, working towards the realisation of the people's Freedom Charter.

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