

A Non-European convict hired out to a farmer at 9d. a day "actually serves no term of imprisonment at all and is as free as if he had never been sentenced," said the Chief Magistrate of Worcester recently.

This week New Age exposes how on some farms in the Transvaal labourers are beaten and treated like slaves.

"A WHIPPING WAS THE DAILY BREAD"

Farm work "no hardship to convicts"

From Our Correspondent

WORCESTER, Wednesday.—The Director of Prisons should be asked to review the system whereby non-European serving sentences of less than five months' imprisonment are hired out to farmers at 9d. a day. Mr. J. A. Pienaar, the Chief Magistrate of Worcester, suggested when he opened the annual meeting of the Western Cape Road Safety Committee last night.

He said: "A convict hired out this way actually serves no term of imprisonment at all and is as free as if he had never been sentenced."

This is a cutting from the daily press of April 4, 1956.

Coloured Garment Workers See De Klerk

CAPE TOWN. A deputation from the Coloured Garment Workers' Union which was recently set up in the Transvaal saw the Minister of Labour, Mr. de Klerk, in Cape Town on Monday, by appointment.

The Minister did not invite them to meet him in Parliament, but met them in the Labour Department offices instead.

The interview lasted one hour. When the New Age reporter approached Mrs. Sybil Hedley, the union secretary, for a statement on their talks with the Minister, she refused to say anything.

"Don't say a word to New Age," said one of the deputation angrily. "They write all sorts of bunk about us and expect us to accept it."

No one told the New Age reporter just what the "bunk" was, but it is known that many union members have been upset by the New Age articles strongly deploring the split in the Transvaal garment workers as a concession to apartheid.

S.A. GREEKS PROTEST AT EXECUTION OF CYPRIOTS

JOHANNESBURG. Over 1,000 Greeks in this city marched silently through the streets on Sunday to lay wreaths at the Cenotaph in protest against the execution of two Cypriots by the British in Cyprus last week.

The flags of Greece and the Cypriot National Brotherhood were carried in the procession which was led by the head of the Greek Orthodox Church. Hundreds of shops and cafes owned by Greeks also closed for two and a half hours as part of the protest demonstration.

Some ex-servicemen who were canvassed for their opinions by a daily paper here said the laying of wreaths at the Cenotaph was a de-

secration of a memorial.

A B.E.S.L. official said "I am a South African. I have no interest in the fight of the Cypriots against British rule. They had no right to use the war memorial to air their grievances."

On Monday the Acting Town Clerk ordered the wreaths to be removed.

Feeling against the shooting of the two patriots is running high among Greeks and Cypriots here.

In Cape Town many shops and cafes owned by Greeks were closed between 10 and noon on Sunday when the owners attended a memo-Church at Woodstock. A similar protest was held in Durban.

JOHANNESBURG.—MR. X WAS SENTENCED TO LESS THAN FIVE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT AND HIRED OUT TO A FARMER TO SERVE HIS TERM. HE CANNOT AGREE THAT HE WAS AS "FREE AS IF HE HAD NEVER BEEN SENTENCED."

Mr. X is 21 years old and lives in Alexandra Township. On the farm where he was sent to work "a whipping was the daily bread." Telling about these conditions, he suddenly stopped and raised his shirt to show the weals still evident across his back.

The whip was ever ready; in the fields as he and the other convicts laboured, in the kitchen where he had to do domestic chores too.

At night the prisoners were chained by their ankles to a post in the centre of the shed where they slept.

Mr. S. this time from Newclare, has had similar experiences. Arrested one morning in the street under the pass laws, he was one of a batch of 15 taken to the pass office and there offered work at Springs in a factory. At first he refused. Then they said "It's better that you go there."

The alternative, the 15 were told, was jail for two months.

A truck fetched them that afternoon and Mr. S. said to himself "That's Bethal." By that time he was one of 26.

It was the Bethal district, too. When they arrived on the farm they were lined up and relieved of their watches, their passes, their papers. A FOREMAN ADDRESSED THEM: "ANYONE WHO WANTS TO RUN, RUN, WE'LL GET YOU! THE MEN WHO RUNS WILL BE CAUGHT AND SHAMBOKKED, OR WE'LL KILL HIM AND BURY HIM BY TRACTOR."

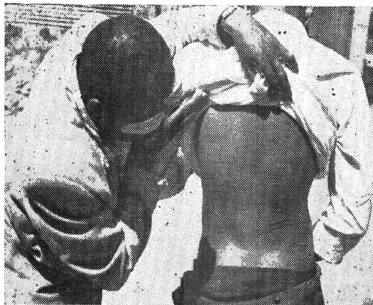
The men were put to work sorting a stack of potatoes "as big as a house."

Of the 26, six had run away by the end of the week.

Boss-boys stood over the men all the time as they worked "striking us every time we tried to straighten

our backs." One man, says Mr. S., was beaten every day till "he was next to death."

On Sundays was "the only chance to wash your face," he added again. "The beatings were so bad!" "As free as if he had never been sentenced," suggested the Worcester Chief Magistrate!



Weals from the beatings he received while working as a farm labourer are still evident on this man's back.

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Meetings Ban To Be Extended To Jo'burg?

City Council Following P.E. Example

JOHANNESBURG.—JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPALITY IS TAKING ITS CUE FROM PORT ELIZABETH IN PROPOSING NEW RESTRICTIONS ON THE HOLDING OF PUBLIC MEETINGS IN THE LOCATIONS.

In terms of new regulations placed before the Advisory Boards, no meetings of more than ten Africans can be held within the Johannesburg area without the written permission of the City Council. Permission must be applied for at least seven days before the meeting.

Religious services, funerals, meetings of statutory bodies, concerts, weddings or bona fide sports meetings are not covered by the restrictions.

The new proposals are contained in a new chapter which is being added to the Native Location Regulations. The amendments were submitted to the Secretary for Native Affairs who suggested further changes. These have been incorporated in the draft placed before the Boards.

PROTEST

The Transvaal African National Congress, through its secretary Mr. P. Mathole, called on the Council to withdraw these regulations. "They will put Johannesburg Africans deep in the grip of police rule," he said.

"Why must the Johannesburg Council so conscientiously copy the worst Nationalist Government restrictions on the people's freedom? No local authority should have to fear its citizens meeting in public gathering!"

"We protest at the regulations and call on all to join with us in demanding their complete withdrawal."

IN PORT ELIZABETH

The introduction of the blanket ban on meetings in Port Elizabeth

was followed by an outbreak of violence between the police and Africans in New Brighton, during which Congressman Nangoza Jeebe was shot. More than 30,000 people attended his funeral.

The ban has also resulted in police interference with straightforward entertainments like concerts which, the police have been alleging, are merely a cover for "subversive meetings."

BUT BRAKPAN MAGISTRATE SLIPPED UP THIS TIME

JOHANNESBURG.

Municipalities on the East Rand are getting into the habit of jumping to ban gatherings as soon as they hear of them.

Not long ago Germiston banned all meetings because the African National Congress Youth League announced a rally to mark the first anniversary of the boycott against Bantu Education.

The Brakpan Magistrate prohibited all gatherings of the African National Congress on May 9, using the amendment to the Riotous Assemblies Act passed by this year's session of Parliament.

The order was cyrolosted, pinned in public places and distributed in the location, and said that the magistrate had reason to apprehend that a meeting of the Congress would be held on that Wednesday after-

noon would seriously endanger the public peace. He therefore banned that gathering at any time on May 9, at the announced public place, and in any other public place within Brakpan.

But the meeting, also to discuss Bantu Education, had not been convened by the Congress in the first place, so the Vigilance Association carried on with its plans and a huge crowd gathered to listen to the speakers.

JAPAN'S COMMUNISTS have made a proposal to the Socialist Party for joint action in the coming Upper House elections to prevent the Conservative Party from retaining power. The Communists are willing to withdraw some of their candidates.

THAT'S MAKE LIKE!

Following the fine example of the Transval Indian Youth Congress, other organisations are beginning to swing into action behind the campaign to save our paper, with the result that we can report the biggest weekly total thus far.

A brief note from the secretary of the Laundry Workers' Union says that: "We are doing all we can to raise funds for the paper and my Union has promised to pull its weight, and as a start, donated £10.10. We hope that a lot more will follow."

The Young Democrats of Johannesburg raised £4.10 at a jubilee sale. Two readers in Alexandra Township took out collection lists and came back with £1.16. Members of the Johannesburg Congress of Democrats taxed themselves and helped to collect the fine total of £46.10. Durban readers organised a May Day function which brought in £26.18.6, and report that factory collectors are busy in that area, and SACTU sent in £2.16.

This is the spirit which will save New Age and find our South Africa for democracy. Let's have more of it!

The importance of our paper in the struggle for freedom is recognised not only in our country but all over the world. In a delayed May Day message to New Age, Mrs. Janet Jagan, the Secretary of the People's Progressive Party of British Guiana, writes:

"We take this opportunity of wishing the editorial staff of New Age, your readers and the gallant South African people renewed success in your struggles to fight for the rights of the oppressed people."

"We have been reading New Age for a considerable time and find it a paper ranking among the best in its field. We have found inspiration and ideas for our struggle from the pages of New Age.

"May Day 1956 carries all of us a step forward in the great struggle to free the subjected people throughout the world. World events bear all of us that we are not alone in the struggle for peace and freedom. While the internal situation in both of our countries keeps the harsh iron hand of the oppressor strong, we know that it is only a question of time before all this will end."

"We salute the militant people of South Africa and urge that all do

their part to keep New Age in the forefront of the struggle."

Show the people of British Guiana that you are with them in the struggle. Help keep New Age on the streets!

SEND YOUR DONATION TODAY!

THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS
Donation £3.10; Donation £3.5; Anon £1; Anon. 10s.; Donation £3; Advance £3; Lily 12s.; Hoshiah and Lydia (Alexandra collections) £1.16; Joe £2.5; Jumble £4.5; Young Demos £4.10; Joe £2.5; Congress of Democrats £46.10; John Nkandemeng 15s.; L.B. £20; Van 'n dankbare leser £1; N.M. 18s.; J.M. 15s.; Friend £1; Anon. 10s.; Donation 2/6d.; R.G. 5s.; M.H. £2; SACTU (Durban) £2.1.6; Mrs. P. £1.1; May Day Function £26.18.6; N.P. 10s.; S and J £8.1; W.H. £2.8; J £7; H.T. £5; Mica £3; Ben £5; B.M. 4s.; T.H.S. £5; Mica £1; L.L.W. and G. £5; H and M £12; F and £7.1; Anon. 16d.; Mr. O. (Readers' Pennies) 7/6d.

Previously Acknowledged £1,458 13 7
Total This Week 291 1 2

TOTAL TO DATE £1,776 14 9

EDITORIAL

Cyprus and the Nats

MANY a South African has lost his life in the struggle against British imperialism. Jopie Fourie is a Nationalist hero, and the martyrs of Slachters' Nek occupy an honoured place in certain history books. For long, anti-British feelings were the motive power behind the Nationalist drive for a republic.

But since coming to power, the Nationalists have been less and less keen on breaking the ties with the Commonwealth. Dr. Malan passed a Bill establishing the Queen's Royal style and titles in South Africa, while Mr. Strijdom, who is reported by Mr. Havenga to be "closer to Britain than either Hertzog or I ever were," confirmed the British state in South Africa with the Simonstown agreement. Party hacks still mouth republican phrases in front of platelaud audiences, but for all practical purposes republicanism is a dead issue with the Nat leadership.

Further proof of this has been provided by the Nat reaction to the struggle of the Cypriots for freedom. Or rather lack of reaction. No Nat paper or politician has endorsed the Cypriot freedom-struggle, in spite of the fact that it is on all fours with the freedom struggle of the Afrikaners in the past. On the other hand, both Mr. Erasmus and Mr. Louw have stressed they have a vital interest in preserving Cyprus as an anti-Communist bastion of the West in the Middle East, and are therefore in favour of Britain's retaining control if the alternative is to be a leftist or neutralist Cypriot people's government.

And it is in Nationalist South Africa that the tribute of the local Greek community to the two patriots who were executed in Cyprus last week is described as "desecration" and "sacrilege," while the Johannesburg Town Clerk orders their wreaths removed from the Johannesburg Cenotaph.

Thus do these Nationalists betray the revolutionary struggles of the Afrikaner people, in whose name they pretend to speak.

The only true nationalist is the internationalist, who demands for other peoples the same degree of freedom as he wants for himself. The Nationalists, on the other hand, have attempted to base their own privileged position on the refusal of rights to the other peoples of this country, and have ended up by destroying the freedom of all sections of the population.

The republican banner, which has been besmirched by the Nationalists, is still borne proudly aloft by the people's liberation movement and their allies in South Africa. Unlike the Nats, they have guaranteed, in the Freedom Charter, to extend the freedom for which they are fighting to all South Africans, irrespective of race or colour.

And not only will they fight for the complete independence of their own country, but they will likewise support the aspirations of other peoples, like the Cypriots, the people of Kenya and Malaya, for freedom from imperialism.

For freedom is indivisible. It belongs to all or it belongs to none. This is the lesson of all history.

Liberation Movement Growing Throughout Africa

I read in the newspapers that the police in Nyasaland have raided the houses of three leaders of the Nyasaland African Congress. We, in South Africa, find it very difficult to get literature from outside South Africa because, suddenly, because of agog and tipsy we don't want us to know that Liberatory Movements are spreading

ing all over the world. The people of Nyasaland (Africa) like all the other human beings want their freedom.

The African people today are forging forward to freedom. No amount of police raids or intimidation will stop them from liberating themselves.

There is no reason why the oppressors must be afraid of granting the oppressed freedom. The whole of Africa (Africa) belongs to the Africans, but the Africans are willing to live with others on the basis of freedom.

This fear that makes the European powers refuse the African people their freedom is a danger that will touch off an explosion that will spread from Cape to Cairo.

All people, irrespective of their national group to which they belong, and irrespective of the colour of their skin, are entitled to live a full and free life on the basis of the fullest equality.

Stop police raids. Stop oppression. Black and White people are equal.

Let there be peace and friendship.

Mayibuye.
MSHIYWA H. TSHABALALA
Sophiatown.

The Only Answer To Huddleston

There is only one way for the Nationalist Government to refute Father Trevor Huddleston's book "Naught For Your Comfort," and that is by collecting all the police pick-up vans and all the reference books issued to the Africans, pile them together, put petrol on them and burn them in a huge bonfire.

Then round their ashes call a round-table conference of Europeans, Africans, Coloureds, Indians, Cape Malays and Chinese and draft a new Constitution that will suit our multi-racial community.

MOSES K. MPHAHLELE
Pretoria.

Craddock Volunteers Had The Police Worried

When the Craddock Town Council rejected the request of the ANC Women's League to hold a meeting to protest against passes for women, members of the Youth League, who were to have been on the platform, went to church instead dressed in the ANC uniform—black trousers or skirt, khaki shirts and bush jackets.

After church about 125 volunteers paraded through the location. The location police constables went to report the matter to the District Commandant. At least five cars and lorries full of police armed with dangerous weapons such as assegais, knobby-knives, revolvers, etc. then entered the location. The District Commandant, the Station Commander and other Councillors were in line of the cars.

They thought that the meeting which had been banned was going to be held, but the volunteers continued to parade through the location followed by the police. No meeting was held, and in the end the police went home, angry and tired.

I appeal to the youth leagues, come, let us fight this evil measure of passes for women until we have freed our wives, mothers and sisters from this disgrace. Let us all say "Away with pass laws."

E. L. VARA
President A.N.C.Y.L.
Craddock.



IF MR. JAN BURGER TURNED BLACK...

Father Huddleston has opened the eyes of many people who do not know how the other side suffer in this country. The incidents quoted in his book are definitely naught for the White man's comfort but for his already overburdened guilty conscience.

No amount of intelligence, education and civility from the Non-European carries any weight with most Whites. Mr. Jan Burger should change his colour for a week and visit.

1. A shop (White-owned and staffed); he won't be served in his turn but will have to wait until the Whites are finished.
2. A railway ticket office; let him try to buy a ticket in a hurry, make an unfortunate error and try to rectify that error. You've had it! What a flood of abusive language you will get from the clerk.
3. Any Government department; the clerks treat you like a pariah and consider that to attend to you is to do you a GREAT favour.
4. A police station; any police station to a Black is worse than hell itself.
5. Sit next to any White in a

Where Must The People Live?

The Government is plotting and planning against the African people in their policy of removals from the "Locations in the Sky." When these people are removed, where are they going to live? Even if the Government is building for the people, are they (as they say), how does the Government know how many people are going to work in the flats?

To board a train costs money; to eat costs money. Our children at home are cold and miserable. We have starvation year in and year out. It is better to be robbed than to be taxed than the Government.

M. R. MOGATAWA
Johannesburg.

Johannesburg tram: He won't ask you to remove yourself, but will simply push you away, and hard to top and of course, there will be the usual flood of filthy language.

God has been kind to us Non-Europeans in giving us extra patience and courage to stand up to the disappointment Mr. Jan Burger would not survive.

To Father Huddleston I say we miss your presence, but we'll finish without you left off.

Mayibuye!
C. D. MODI

Johannesburg.

Hooligans Set Fire To A.N.C. Banner

A mass meeting under the auspices of the East Rand Region of the ANC was held at Kwa-Thema on Sunday April 29. Between 200 and 300 people, mostly residents of the township, attended the meeting, the first of its kind, to which the residents turned up in large numbers.

Earlier in the day a mob of individuals held set fire to the ANC banner. Nothing daunted, the residents of both phatic opposition to the pass system as it has operated hitherto to the detriment of the African people, and also to the contemplated extension of this system to the African womanfolk.

(b) That the ANC instructs the female and male residents of both Kwa-Thema and Payneville to stage a Protest March to the Native Commissioner to express their disapproval of the extension of passes to African women.

A happy note was struck by a number of individuals paying up to join the Movement while the meeting was in progress.

ALF M. RAKAUOANE
Springs.

"We Were The Nicest To The Russians"

—Tories And Labour Party Both Claim

TOUR'S AFTER-EFFECTS STILL ROCKING BRITAIN

LONDON.—It is nearly three weeks since Bulganin and Kruschov returned home, but Britain is still reverberating with discussion of the visit's effects.

One thing is clear—that those who hoped to ruin the tour by a display of hostility and rudeness completely misunderstood the temper of the public. Britain was in a mood to reciprocate the friendship offered by the Soviet leaders, and the anti-Kruschov display has boomeranged badly on its initiators.

The London Daily Mirror, the newspaper with the biggest circulation in Britain—and, it claims, in the whole world—clearly reflected the feelings of the British people when it came out with a huge front-page blast at the saboteurs of the tour—see photo—whom it describes as the "cynics . . . sourpusses, studded shirts . . . after-dinner bores."

Rapidly the cynics and sourpusses realised that the Mirror had made a correct estimate of the public reaction. Newspaper after newspaper has since been swallowing its previous attacks on the visit.

"The swing of comment," the London Times noted acutely, had gone "from one extreme to the other." But it also hosted a hesitant leg on the bandwagon with an editorial headlined "Well Worth While" in which it found the tour justified "by every standard."

CHURCHILLIAN NKITA

It even paid Mr. Kruschov the astonishing compliment of declaring that he had shown himself "able to present a case with an almost Churchillian ease, overflowing with statistics, quips and metaphors and switching from one subject to another as his own thoughts or others' arguments take him." Nor did it agree with other papers that Bulganin had been relegated to a secondary role—"His hand is there like the governor of a machine."

"They came. They saw. They existed," commented the Manchester Guardian. The Express was unambiguously enthusiastic. "It adds up to success. It does not mean a lull," said Sir Anthony Eden.

"MORE HOPEFUL PLACE"

The Daily Herald described the final communique as "one of the most important state documents of our time," which "clarified the determination of Russia to avoid a major war." Because of them "the world is a more hopeful place this morning."

The Daily Sketch, which had previously been one of the papers which poured the iciest water on the tour, concluded grimly: "The Russians came here with the desire to lessen tension. That has been accomplished." A stepping stone to world security, said the News Chronicle. "The visit has done exactly what was hoped of it and has failed to do any of the things that were feared," said the Sunday Times.

Only one newspaper stayed unhappy—the Daily Telegraph. But its reasons were perhaps the biggest testimonial to the Soviet leaders. The final communique, said the Telegraph was "an important Russian propaganda triumph . . . couched in exactly the kind of language to which Pravda readers are accustomed."

COMMUNISTS WIN SEATS

The public reaction caught both the Tories and the Labour leaders with their pants down. Both had been sitting back waiting for applause for being beastly to the Russians.

Instead, it was to the Communist Party, who almost alone, had

been enthusiastic about the tour from the very beginning, that the advantage was going. In last week's local elections the Communists gave Labour what Sapa described as "their greatest shock" by winning 4 municipal seats from them in East London.

The significance of the victory lay not so much in its magnitude as in the fact that it was the first time since the cold war began that the Communists have registered election gains—completely confounding the "experts" who thought that the press hysteria on the Stalin critics had destroyed public confidence in the Party.

BOASTS—APOLOGIES

The Labour leaders started off by boasting about the incredibly ill-mannered behaviour of certain Labour M.P.s, led by George Brown, who went out of their way to be rude to the Soviet visitors at a dinner given by the Labour Party to them.

But then the views of the Labour Party rank and file began to be made known.

Tribune, the organ of the Bevan wing of the Labour Party said bluntly: "If there was any cold war atmosphere at the dinner, Mr. Brown was the man responsible. His interjections suggested that what he wanted was not an exchange of opinion but a row."

The New Statesman and Nation was even more outspoken, describing the interjections as being "childish" and "in the worst taste." Said Barbara Castle, Labour M.P.: "It was tragic from the Party's point of view."

When Mr. Brown attempted to address a May Day meeting in Liverpool there were angry cries of "Scabs," "Splitters" and "Tory" throughout and it was almost impossible for him to make himself heard.

The Tories, quick to sense the new atmosphere, made the most of the Labour leaders' discomfiture. "At least we aren't rude to people we invite to dinner," they claimed righteously.

THAT FROG-MAN

Then, to Labour's relief, the news broke that Britain's secret service had sent a frog-man to spy on the Russians' cruiser while she was anchored in Portsmouth harbour.

"They attack us for being rude to our dinner-guests—and meanwhile they're poking through the guests' luggage," chorused the Labour leaders.

There is no doubt that the strong fight the Labour Party is now making to cash in on the anger at the obvious complexity of the British Government in sending a diver to spy on the Soviet cruiser is largely motivated by its desire to cover up and atone for its own attitude to the visit.

Nor is it the working man only who is making his feelings about the tour known. There has been a striking effect on the factory-owners too.

Time commented on Kruschov's offer of a huge increase in trade: "Many a British manufacturer in the audience, already irritated by the frustrations of the strategic list, laughed at Kruschov's jokes, applauded him at the end, and went thoughtfully away."



When Bulganin and Kruschov left England, the Daily Mirror, largest circulation (over 4 million) morning paper in Britain, devoted its whole front page to them. "Russia and Britain have got, got, GOT to get on with each other," said the paper.

Trade On Up and Up

LONDON. Though British trade with the Soviet Union is still small compared with the £1,000 million target which Premier Bulganin offers has made possible, it is nevertheless on the up and up. Last year British exports to the Soviet Union totalled £23 million, compared with only £10 million the year before.

Among the goods which Britain sent to the U.S.S.R. last year were copper wire, machinery, electric apparatus, sugar, silk, wool and fish.

THE SUDAN has accepted a Prime offer of economic aid, the Soviet Minister, Mr. Ismail al-Zahari, announced last week. Details will be brought to Khartoum by the newly appointed Soviet Ambassador to the Sudan.

Krupps Plot To Divide Africa, Asia

LONDON. An appeal to American big business to join in a campaign to fight the growing friendship of Asian countries with the Soviet Union was issued recently by Krupps, the huge West German steel and coal monopoly.

Krupps, notorious as Hitler's main armaments firm and as an employer in the war of slave labour, revealed that its general manager, Berthold Beitz, had put a six-point plan to the U.S. Government.

The plan called on Western firms taking part in the joint programme to use their very best technical assistance and to try to hide political and military aims.

"It favoured schemes undertaken by capitalist monopolies rather than by the government, and declared that "economic aid on a profit basis can be much greater than through the government."

BRITISH M.P.s VISIT EAST GERMANY

—and like what they see

BERLIN.

In any plan for the reunification of Germany, the East German people should insist on keeping their factories socialised and on protecting their other social achievements, a group of British Labour members of Parliament told a press conference in East Berlin recently.

The M.P.s, who had just completed a five-day trip through the German Democratic Republic all stated that they were greatly impressed by the economic and social progress made.

Representing widely separated constituencies in Britain, the M.P.s—Frank Ailton, Sid Lings, Arthur Lewis, Maurice Orbach and Will Owen—told journalists: "We are of the opinion that the people of East Germany are entitled to defend their achievements, in particular the nationally-owned enterprises, the

co-operative movement and the social institutions.

"It would be treason to the cause of the working class if they were to give up these things. Perhaps they may have to make some concessions, but they must on no account give up what they have won," Mr. Owen added.

"Our main impression," the M.P.s said, "is of the economic progress which has been made in the past ten years. At the same time we are well aware of the difficulties which still face you."

NOT AFRAID

Mr. Orbach told journalists that during his stay he had met one woman who had nothing good to say about the Democratic Republic. She was the owner of a small boarding house, and was full of grumbles about conditions. "What

she said may or may not be true. That impressed me was the fact that she was not afraid to say exactly what she thought in front of our interpreters. I shall tell people in England that people here are perfectly free to express their opinions."

Mr. Orbach added that he had also been greatly impressed by the pride with which a hospital patient had explained to him that his family was being well looked after during his illness, and were receiving practically his full pay during the period he was in hospital.

Mr. Lewis said that even a short visit had been long enough to show that it was quite obvious that there were enough goods in the shops and that people had money to buy them. He had been impressed by the fact that people were buying washing machines, refrigerators and television sets.

Malayan C.P.'s Peace Call

LONDON.

"If the Malayan war continues, not only will our country's fraternal nationalities kill each other but the suffering of our people be intensified, but the colonialists will be able to utilise the continuation of the war and internal divisions to strengthen control of Malaya, delay her independence, and wipe out the concessions we have forced from Britain," says a new appeal issued by the Malayan Communist Party for peace in Malaya.

The conditions the Party suggests are: the granting of freedom to organic political parties, including the right of the Communists to organise, and the assurance that reprisals will not be taken against members of the Liberation Army who lay down their arms.

INDIA a Great Nation

ONE of the hardest of the facts which stick in the throats of the little Strijdons and Louws is that the whole world recognises India as a great, progressive and important power. South African Nationalists, who think of Indian Premier Nehru's sister as "only a KOLKEMED" and who regard Indians as not fit to sit on the same bus-seat as whites, find it hard to accept that it is the Indians whom the rest of the world consider civilised, while the chosen VOLK (who are of course really no worse than other people) are reviled and ridiculed as a nasty brown lot.

India's rise from a shackled colony, a piece of British property, with no say in its own affairs, to a world power which has swung the balance decisively against the war forces and made the spirit of the Bandung Asia-Africa conference and the great story which should be known to every South African—for it is a story full of lessons for those of

World Stage by Spector

us who look forward to the day when by our efforts we too will win independence and freedom for the people of our land.

In **INDIA, DAY AND TOMORROW**, published at 12/6 by Lawrence & Wishart, London, this month, R. Palme Dutt has traced that history from the British conquest to the Bandung conference.

A Wealthy Country

When the British arrived they found what seemed to them an enormously wealthy country. In 1757 Clive described Murshidabad, the old capital of Bengal to be "as extensive, populous and rich as the city of London." Allowing for exaggeration there is no doubt that there was a general prosperity among the village people of India that was to be in striking contrast with the depths of poverty to which these same villages were to be reduced by British civilisation.

In his column syndicated in the South African press, Don Iddon painted a horrifying picture recently of India's poverty "since Britain left." It is one of the most hypocritical of the claims of the imperialists that they brought wealth and development. The facts show the opposite. They brought starvation and they prevented the industrial development of the country.

Beyond controversy, Dutt shows "as the industrial development of India, relative to the contemporary world standards, before British rule."

This fact was recognised by the Govt. Indian Industrial Commission of 1918. An earlier commission had observed that before the modern rule iron and steel production had already reached a high degree of development. The material conditions for the advance to modern industry were present. Far from accelerating that advance the British strangled it at birth.

Abundant Resources

India possesses abundant mineral wealth, enormous potentialities for harnessing of water power for electrification—but through the centuries of British rule India's capacity for industry was stunted.

Official British statistics show that on the eve of the last war the average Indian was earning no

more than from one penny to one penny and a quarter per day, while post-war figures showed that the position was not improving but deteriorating.

India's first five-year plan, published in 1951, actually set the initial aim of the people to do no more than restore the position to the level before the war.

Plunder

Dutt tells graphically how Britain impoverished India. First there was the straightforward plunder of the British East India Company from the 16th century. At this stage there was no question of a hunt for a market for British goods—the whole aim was to obtain Indian products (especially spices, cotton goods and silk goods) which found a ready market in Europe at a huge profit.

Pre-war Britain had no finished products to offer in exchange for these goods, she was still too weak to take them by force, so she had no alternative but the unpleasant one of paying for them with gold and silver.

From the beginning, the chief aim of the British was to devise ways of getting the goods without having to part with the cash.

It was true that the gold and other precious metals were obtained for nothing by robbing the Africans, who unlike the Indians were not so powerfully organised as to be able to resist British gun-power—but the East India Company wanted to rob the Indians as well as the Africans. Gradually the East India Company consolidated its position in India until it was so strong that it was able to fix its own prices for the goods it bought. In the three-year period 1766-68 the Governor's own figures showed that over 16 million worth of goods had been shipped to Britain and only 2624,375 paid.

In 1769 a company official reported to the Company: "This fine country, which flourished under the most despotic and arbitrary Government, is verging to want its ruin while the English have really so great a share in the administration."

Famine

The plunder of the people led to famine. Until the British came mass starvation had been unknown. But in 1770 one-third of the people died of starvation. Nor did this give the British pause. The plunder continued and increased.

Warren Hastings records in 1772: "Notwithstanding the loss of at least one-third of the inhabitants and the consequent decrease of cultivation, the net collections of the year 1771 exceeded even those of the year 1770."

It was with great advantage to the British that the diminution of the revenue should have kept pace with the other consequences of so much plunder. In 1770 the revenue was owing to its being violently kept up to its former standard." And the result, in a country which had once had model irrigation canals and organised cultivation—was recorded in these words by the Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis in 1780: "I may safely assert that one-third of the Company's territory is now a jungle inhabited only by wild beasts."

Industrial Revolution

The wealth she took from India made it possible for Britain to provide the capital which was essential for her industrial revolution. From India came the capital which built Britain's great factories and made her the world's

first industrial nation.

Now Britain began to produce a flood of goods. For those goods she had to find markets. It became necessary to transform India from a country which supplied Britain's merchants with huge quantities of cheap cotton goods, into a country which was forced to import from Britain the expensive cotton goods made there.

India's economy had to be turned upside down. Huge taxes were imposed on the import of Indian cotton into Britain, so that Indian cotton could not compete with the British product. On the other hand there was no tariff on the import of British cotton goods into India, and when the goods began to cascade from the huge mechanical looms, the Indian hand-looms were unable to compete even in India. The great cotton goods industry of India was destroyed.

Exploitation

In the space of a few short years India was transformed from a backward country of combined agriculture and industry into an agricultural colony. The huge overpopulation of the farms was led to famine after famine. With the 20th century and the era of modern imperialism the exploitation of India increased with giant strides. "In the modern period, during the two decades before the second world war, it is estimated that the total annual tribute from India to England was in the neighbourhood of £25 million to £180 million," Dutt declares.

False Claim

British writers claim that whatever else may be said, imperialism did at least lead to advancing industrialisation and economic development in India.

Dutt shows that this claim is false. India's industrial development would have been far more rapid had she not been forced to fight all the way against the efforts of British imperialism to prevent it. India had to fight for her industrial advances.

Independence Struggle

Dutt traces the enlightening story of the struggle of the Indian people for independence—the rise of the national movement, the role of the Communist Party in mobilising the workers and peasants, the rise of the working class and the ultimate expulsion of the British.

He lays bare the hollow British bluff that Atlee gave India her independence voluntarily and she was now free to do as she pleased. He shows that she knew that she could not hold on to a moment longer without being driven out ignominiously—her independence was never intended. Memoranda submitted by the deputation to the Administrator showed how the application of the Group Areas and Housing Acts had thrown the entire Indian community of Merbank-Wentworth, approximately 16,000 people, into a state of extreme insecurity and distress.

For the past several years the City Council has tried to expropriate properties and land that have belonged to the Indian people for many generations. The Council has also stopped the development of the area, prohibiting improvements to properties and the building of new homes.

According to the City Council memorandum, expropriation of Indian properties and land is essential for the building of an Indian Housing Scheme, but the facts presented by the memorandum of the Co-ordinating Committee on Housing clearly reveal that the City Council is unjustly attempting to



A resolution to set up a vigilance committee to safeguard the people's homes and rights against the Group Areas Act was unanimously adopted by the 191 delegates from 63 organisations who attended the all-in conference called by the Natal Indian Congress in Durban recently. The picture above shows Mr. Alan Paton, of the Liberal Party, addressing the conference. Others on the platform are, from the left, Mr. G. Hurban, Vice-President of the N.I.C., Mr. Leo Lovell, Labour M.P., who opened the conference; Mr. E. Swales, representing the Coloured community; and Mr. V. Lawrence, veteran Congress leader from the time when Mahatma Gandhi was in the leadership of Congress in South Africa. The picture on the right shows a portion of the huge crowd in the conference hall.

BID TO HALT EXPROPRIATION OF INDIAN PROPERTIES

Deputation To Natal Administrator

From M. P. Naicker

DURBAN.—Last week a deputation representing the Indian people of Merbank-Wentworth met the Administrator of Natal to endeavour to stop the City Council from taking possession of Indian-owned properties and land in that area.

The deputation consisted of members of the residents Co-ordinating Committee on Housing, Mr. A. B. Harcourt, Q.C., Advocate H. Mail, and R. J. Arenstein. Memoranda submitted by the deputation to the Administrator showed how the application of the Group Areas and Housing Acts had thrown the entire Indian community of Merbank-Wentworth, approximately 16,000 people, into a state of extreme insecurity and distress.

For the past several years the City Council has tried to expropriate properties and land that have belonged to the Indian people for many generations. The Council has also stopped the development of the area, prohibiting improvements to properties and the building of new homes.

Now it is proposed that the remaining Indian property-owners should be expropriated to provide the space for the housing scheme. Since 1943 not a single house for Indians has been built, although large tracts of land are available. What has happened to the land so far expropriated? The Indian owners who were expropriated from land sold to the Oil Refinery were

African Women At World Council

Delegates representing the women of 46 countries—including 22 countries of Asia and Africa—gathered here last week for the five-day meeting of the Council of the Women's International Democratic Federation, of which the South African Democratic Women's Federation is a member.

The council paid tribute to the memory of the late Irene Joliot-Curie who died on March 17 of leukemia resulting from her medical and scientific research work with radio-active material. "She has left to all women, rich or poor, black, white or yellow, educated or not, a great message—that of working with all their might for the triumph of peace and justice," declared the Council.

The audience broke into enthusiastic applause with the arrival, after the opening session had begun, of a number of African delegates, led by Ransome Kuti, President of the Union of Nigerian Women and Vice-President of W.I.D.F. Among them were women from Egypt, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal and the Gold Coast.

"Mr. Mentz addresses employers but not African workers, for he knows as well as we that African workers want nothing to do with him or with the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, which is intended to bleed African unions to death. This is conclusive

"No Pension unless You Show Your Pass Book"

New Intimidation of Winburg Women

JOHANNESBURG.—There seem to be no lengths to which this Government will not go to try to force African people to do Dr. Verwoerd's will. In Winburg, where women have been carrying on a bold struggle against the extension of pass laws to them, old women who want to claim their monthly old-age pensions were ordered to produce their pass books before they could draw their pensions. This happened on May 8. Some women, unable to produce the reference book, have not received their pensions.

It is pressure like this which has intimidated the great majority of Winburg women to present themselves before the Native Affairs Department team issuing the books. Last week the team left Winburg to carry on with the issue of books in Senekal.

Women from Senekal, on the other hand, as well as from Theunissen have been travelling long miles to Winburg to listen to the trial of the men and women arrested following the pass-burning episode in Winburg on April 9. The courtroom in Winburg is still crowded out as the cases drag on.

There have been victories. Of the three women first sentenced to terms of three and four months imprisonment immediately after the pass-burning, all have now been released from prison following automatic review of their cases by the Supreme Court which set aside their convictions and sentences. All three were undefended at their trials. The latest to be released is Mrs. Evelyn Tsimile who was in prison from April 12 to May 5. The Crown has withdrawn its charges against Mr. Donald Tlale

CROWN CASE CLOSED

The trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Tsie, charged with 42 theft counts, alternatively malicious injury to property, was last week converted into a preparatory examination and Mrs. Tsie was joined in the case with her daughter Susan. The crown closed its case last week, but the examination will continue on May 21. Both Mrs. Tsie and her daughter are out on bail.

AFRICAN WORKERS READY FOR TRADE UNIONISM—SACTU

JOHANNESBURG. "Once workers organise they are ready for trade unions. There is no such thing as workers being ready or not ready for unions." This is the reply of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions to S. D. Mentz, chairman of the Central Native Labour Advisory Board, who said recently that Africans were too childish to run unions.

In his address to employers at Cape Town and Bloemfontein Mr. Mentz said the Europeans had needed 150 years before they could master the basic ideas of trade unionism, and he used this as an argument for the non-recognition of African unions and for the total prohibition of strikes by African workers.

"Such statements," says SACTU, "are to be expected from Government sources!" "Mr. Mentz is insulting the European workers. I took European workers many years to receive recognition as they had to fight for it. But once they started organising, they understood what trade unionism meant. The same applies to all workers."

"Mr. Mentz conspicuously omitted reference to the fact that organised African workers will have nothing to do with the Native Labour Boards; that organised African workers have made the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, unwelcome. Mr. Mentz neglects to state that this Act has itself been the cause of many disputes and has on several occasions been a stumbling block to the settling of disputes, and has cost employers many thousands of pounds."

"We must stress that Government policy is directed against all unions, not only African unions. The Native Labour Settlement of Disputes Act is aimed at dividing African workers on racial lines as well."

"It must therefore be concluded that in Government circles, no worker is considered ready for trade unionism."

WIDE PROTEST AT BANNING OF MTINI

CAPE TOWN.—Members of the C.I.D. travelled all the way to Elands River one night last week to serve the banning notice on Mr. John Mtini. They handed Mr. Mtini the notice just before the start of an anti-bus apartheid meeting, which was organised by SACTU, and which he was to have addressed. Later in the evening, the meeting was a protest against the banning amidst prolonged applause. The resolution declared: "We are shocked and outraged by the oppressive laws no longer part of our lives, we will welcome John Mtini back into the ranks of the people's movement." "Democracy has gone out of South Africa. It has gone out of South Africa. I have always called for peace, friendship and harmony. The more appeal to all who have become leaders and those still to take leadership, to remember that we must have peace, friendship and harmony in South Africa, without colour discrimination or the rule of our own future and the future of our children."



John Mtini, veteran African leader, chairman of the Cape Western Committee of the ANC, and of the Cape Western Consultative Committee, was last week served with a notice in terms of the Suppression Act prohibiting him from attending gatherings for the next five years, and ordering him to resign from a number of organisations and not to take part in the activities of several others. The lists include the Civil Rights League, Freedom of the Press, Cape Town Night Schools Association, Race Relations Institute, Federation of S.A. Women, Women's International Democratic Federation, and the Housewives League as well as the ANC, SACTU, COD, Cape Advisory Boards and Vigilance Association.

CHINA's total industrial output went up 65% in terms of value in the past three years, Vice-Premier Li Fuchun announced recently. The country's first Five-Year Plan schedules a 98.3% increase in industrial production. These first results indicate that the plan will be fulfilled six months to a year ahead of schedule.



There was a large attendance at the party given by the Czech Consul-General in Cape Town last week to celebrate Czechoslovakia's National Day, and our picture shows (from the left) the Consul-General and Mrs. J. Patek, Dr. Lubomir Doruzka, secretary of the Janacek Quartet, and Professor Eric Christholm, Professor of Music at the University of Cape Town. The Quartet delighted the guests with a short recital, after which everybody rose to drink the toast to Czechoslovakia and the Janacek Quartet.

Law And The Layman By Jurist

THE POWERS OF THE POLICE AND THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE

In our last article, we discussed the procedure of criminal courts after a person has been arrested and brought before them. We must now return to the question of arrests, interrogations and searches by the police, which constitutes a subject on its own.

The powers of policemen to make arrests are extremely wide. The following are the most important categories of persons who may be arrested without a warrant.

(a) Any person who commits or attempts to commit any offence in the presence of a policeman.

(b) Any person reasonably suspected of having committed a serious offence such as murder, robbery, housebreaking, theft, fraud or any other offence for which the penalty is imprisonment without the option of a fine for a period of six months or more. All contraventions of the Suppression of Communism Act are included in this category.

(c) Any person found in possession of property reasonably suspected of being stolen.

(e) Any person reasonably suspected of being a prohibited immigrant.

A warrant for arrest may be issued by a judge or magistrate if he is satisfied that there is reason to suspect a person of having committed any offence.

UNLAWFUL ARREST

If a policeman attempts to arrest anyone under circumstances not justified by law, the person concerned is entitled to resist the attempt, and is also entitled to sue for damages for wrongful arrest. It is, as a general rule, most unwise to adopt the first of these alternatives. Even if you have committed no crime, someone may have laid a false charge against you and a policeman may therefore have reasonable grounds for suspecting you. His arrest is therefore justified and if you resist, you will be guilty of these alternatives. Even if you are innocent of the crime, but you are being arrested on a serious offence of resisting lawful arrest. At the time of the arrest, it is virtually impossible to know what information the police may be acting on, and therefore impossible to be sure that the arrest

does not fall under one of the many categories of lawful arrest. Resistance is therefore a very dangerous gamble. At a later stage, when the details of the case have become known, it will be possible to decide whether the arrest was lawful or not, and if not, to claim compensation.

NAME AND ADDRESS

Another important power vested in the police is the power to require a person to supply his name and address. This may be done as an alternative to arrest in all cases in which an arrest is justified, and also in all cases where a person may, in the opinion of the policeman, be able to give evidence as to the commission of an offence. This does not simply imply that the person concerned is in any way involved in the crime; he may be an innocent bystander who simply happens to have seen the commission of a crime or some event connected with it. He is nevertheless obliged to supply his name and address and may be arrested if he refuses. It is therefore advisable to give one's name and address whenever asked to do so by a policeman.

It is important to note that this is the only question which one is obliged to answer when interviewed by the police. A person who is suspected of a crime may be invited by the police to give an explanation of the matter, and if he has a complete explanation it may save trouble to give it. But he is not obliged to say anything, and if the police make any attempt to force him to answer questions, this should be reported to the magistrate when the case comes to trial. If the accused voluntarily tells the police will be reported to the court in evidence and may count against the accused or in his favour. Any statements which are forced from him, however, cannot be used in evidence.

If the police question a person who is not suspected of a crime, but who is required as a witness, that person may also refuse to answer their questions. If he does, however, he may be summoned before a magistrate and compelled to disclose what he knows about

the crime under investigation. Before the magistrate he must answer all questions which are put to him, unless the answers would tend to incriminate him.

SEARCHING PREMISES

The police may enter premises and conduct a search in any of the following cases:

(a) If it is reasonably suspected that stolen property, or anything which is illegal to possess (e.g. illicit liquor or drugs) or anything which has been used in the commission of a crime, or anything which may afford evidence as to the commission of a crime, is to be found on the premises.

(b) If it is reasonably suspected that preparations for the commission of any crime are being made on the premises.

(c) If it is reasonably suspected that a meeting which will be dangerous to law and order or the internal security of the Union is being held on the premises.

In all these cases, a search warrant must normally be obtained, but if a policeman considers that the delay involved in obtaining a warrant would defeat the purpose of the search, he may act without a warrant.

The individual's remedies against an unlawful search are, as in the case of arrest, resistance or a subsequent claim for damages. For the same reasons as were given before, the latter is the wiser course of action.

The Price Is Sereets's Return

MAFEKENG.

The valuable base mineral, manganese, has been discovered in the Bamangwato reserve in Bechuana-land. A commercial company is eager to exploit the situation but it has to seek a legal concession from the tribe.

An influential section of the tribesmen are saying that no concession to open a mine must or can be granted to investors until Sereets Khama is restored to the chieftainship.

BUS BOYCOTT PICKETS WITHDRAWN

SACPO Preparations For Next Phase

CAPE TOWN.—"The first phase of the campaign against bus apartheid has ended, but the fight against bus apartheid is not finished. It has only begun," declared a statement issued here last week by the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation.

"Preparations are being made for the next stage of the campaign—a greater and more widespread boycott of the buses should attempts be made to extend apartheid to other routes."

SACPO declared: "Thousands of people have demonstrated their opposition to bus apartheid by boycotting the buses in the Peninsula, and the Government cannot say with justification that the people of Cape Town are willing to accept apartheid on the buses."

"As a result of the initial demonstrations, the membership of SACPO has increased considerably. Support for its policy has grown among the Coloured people as the result of many meetings and the distribution of thousands of leaflets. Its stand against all forms of apartheid has been acclaimed by all sections of the people."

"SACPO is now withdrawing its pickets from the bus queues. They have performed a wonderful and important task against great odds and against the intimidation of surrounding the people to the dangers of apartheid."

"SACPO calls upon the people of Cape Town to continue the boycott wherever possible, and to prepare to take part in the next stage. We are confident that with stronger effort and greater determination, the people of Cape Town can defeat bus apartheid."

Gaoled For Incitement

PRETORIA.

Mr. P. Mashao, a Congress member, was sentenced to six months imprisonment for incitement to public violence. The magistrate found that at a Congress meeting Mashao had shouted "Let us throw stones at these boers and kill them" referring to members of the Special Branch.

An appeal has been noted.

Private Schools For Africans Worse Off Than Ever

—Jarrett-Kerr

JOHANNESBURG.—With the passing of the Bantu Education Amendment Bill private schools for African children would be in a more precarious plight than ever, commented Father Jarrett-Kerr, chairman of the African Education Movement, last week.

The amending Bill lays down that registration of any school shall be subject to such conditions as the Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, may determine.

"The Minister thinks he is the only one who knows what is in the interests of the African people," said Father Jarrett-Kerr. "The African people, of course don't!"

He commented that it could be seen from the original Act that the provisions for the running of private schools were extremely hypocritical. "We said so and now it has been proved."

"The Minister wants the control of the Africans from their earliest years: control not only of movement but also of their thoughts and aspirations."

FEES

"The Minister will permit no private schools to charge fees—

Site And Service Residents Were Washed Out

From Govan Mbeki

PORT ELIZABETH.

After last week-end's cold spell which was accompanied by rain the local press reported that the temperature was 6 degrees above freezing point. It was dreadfully cold and wet. In the podokkies at the Site and Service area the floors were covered in water. It was pouring outside and the hastily-constructed shanties were leaking.

"I thought the night we squatted on the wet floor, My wife and I took turns resting our three months old baby on our arms, because we could not lay him anywhere," Mr. John — told New Age.

Early in the week blankets were spread out to dry. The floors were still wet, and the weather continued to be chilly. The bedding had scarcely dried when the rain poured down again.

At the Site and Service area I found children huddled together in a shanty. The youngest of the three was gnashing its teeth in the name of the PRESERVATION OF CHRISTIAN WESTERN CIVILISATION. The mother was collecting shreds to make fire for him. The father was attempting to seal some gaping holes in the roof of the shanty.

The Town Council Housing Specialists hail the scheme as a Godsend for "Our Natives." "They are going to have permanent homes," is the cry. Can it be true that South Africa, White ruling South Africa, has become so bereft of ordinary human feelings that the misery that this Government is imposing on the African is regarded as a matter of course? How gross is this inhumanity!

which in effect undermines the existence of the schools and their possibility of ever starting. Yet the levy on all tenants of 2s. for school building—even tenants who have no children—shows that in fact the Minister is prepared to make the African people pay monies for their education—but only to him (the N.A.D.)"

Father Jarrett-Kerr said the reason why the Minister was no so unfavourable to the Roman Catholic school registration was that the Catholic Church was only concerned with the religious instruction and environment. Apart from that the Catholics were conforming to Bantu Education Act requirements and standards.

FIRST GRAND PIANO ever to be produced in China was completed last week.

"My recent travels in 20 countries of Europe, Asia and Africa have strengthened my conviction that

RACIALISM ON THE MARCH

Says Cecil Williams



There is nothing like getting out into the world to discover what is going on in the world—and at home. For twelve months I have been travelling around 20 different countries; have met scores of interesting people; and have gained a clearer perspective on world affairs and on South Africa.

While we have our noses to the grindstone of struggle in the Union, deprived of contact with other progressives all over the world, deprived even of the newspapers and magazines that can bring us enlightenment, while we are daily in danger of being submerged under the flood of stupidities and distortions and downright lies that flow from Parliament and public platforms and press, then some of us begin to feel that our numbers are pitifully small, that our forces are hopelessly outweighed by the reactionary forces and that the struggle is going to last for years and years and years.

LEARNED THE TRUTH

But, during my freedom abroad, I have learned the truth, my perspective has been corrected. And the truth is that we who add our contribution to the struggle in South Africa for equal rights for all, for the abolition of discrimination of any kind whatsoever between peoples, for the destruction of selfish and vicious monopolies and their exponents; who we fight for a democratic trade union movement, for education and homes—for world peace in other words, who we fight for the fulfilment of the FREEDOM CHARTER, we are part of the mightiest force the world has ever known: a force that is winning the struggle on a hundred different fronts, a force that is surging forward to the day of final and utter victory.

I spent four months in the U.S.S.R., Poland and China. What I saw filled me with satisfaction. There were simple little village schools in Poland, where before Liberation there had been no schools. Fine hotels in the Baltic seaside, previously used only by the rich, are now holiday hotels, run by the trade unions for the workers. Peasants, who before worked at starvation wages for the big landowners, now possess their own land

and what they produce is their own, to keep or sell or barter.

IN CHINA

In China what a revolution has taken place! Again I saw schools springing up, where there had been none. Happy peasants on their own farms were proud to show me their rice and sorghum fields, their new machinery and fowl runs, their houses and halls for adult education. It is not now possible for them to eat meat and fish, things they never saw before.

They can buy new bedcovers and new clothes, where before they had to make do with rags. I did not see a single person in China in rags or looking hungry.

They have new hospitals and a growing system of free medical attention. Building is going on all around, but, of course, it will take years to reach the high standard of living they are determined to achieve. Even now, however, the old slums have been cleaned up—open ditches and drains have been covered; fresh water laid on and electricity.

No wonder I found the Chinese people happy and smiling and friendly. They know they have a tremendous task in front of them—to build a splendid life for their 600,000,000 people, but they know that every stroke of work they do is producing something that will benefit them all.

THE SOVIET UNION

The Soviet people are still forging ahead with more and more housing and factories, new industries and new acres of virgin soil brought under cultivation. But already, the Soviet people have a very good standard of living. Wages and work are guaranteed; they do not fear unemployment. The Soviet people have been praised by Winston Churchill, who sees it as already superior to the American and English systems in respect of the number of technologists and experts turned out each year.

The Soviet people have all the amenities to enjoy themselves; sports stadiums, theatres, swimming clubs, libraries, art galleries and museums. They can have cheap holidays, opportunities to better themselves; they are encouraged to build their own homes and to own motor-cars and television sets.

It is not surprising that I found the Russians a fine, upstanding people, calm and brimming with confidence. They have no fears for the future. As they look ahead they see life becoming better and better every day.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

Finally, whilst I was abroad, I found the prospects for a lasting world peace growing daily more powerful. The various organisations working for peace, led by the World Peace Movement, are increasing their power and their influence, so that governments, that have been waging the cold war for several years, are being challenged at every step.

The numerous steps towards lessening international tension, taken last year by the Soviet Union and China, led to the milestone of the "Summit Conference" at Geneva. The declaration of the principle of co-existence, made at Bandung, strengthened the cause of world peace. The present struggle for disarmament is making it difficult for governments to go on with stockpiling, national service and the maintenance of huge armies. The will of the people for peace is being felt throughout the world. I saw overseas is indeed a bright one. Racial discrimination is fast disappearing—its days are numbered. The sun of peace and progress is lighting up the sky.

EXPLOITATION

Whatever is happening in the world is happening fast. Take the question of colonial exploitation, a strong and flourishing business up to the outbreak of World War II. Now, in a matter of a decade or so, it is practically bankrupt. The Con-

ference at Bandung gave notice to all the world that the "coloured" races of Asia and Africa are no longer exploitable and they will not take part in or tolerate any war, which is calculated—so all wars are—to enslave people anywhere in the world.

My homework journey took me to Senegal, the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, Nigeria and the Belgian Congo. In each country I saw the approaching end of colonialism. The Gold Coast and Nigeria are about the sign the papers of sovereign independence. The territories of French West Africa are absolutely sure that they, too, will be signing within a few short years. The fight for independence in Kenya, Cyprus, Algeria and Malaya is exposing the helplessness of the imperialist powers.

Wherever I have been I have been alive to the question of racialism. In the Soviet Union, at the World Youth Festival at Warsaw, in China I found none of it. On the contrary, in those countries it is a CRIME to preach or practice racial discrimination. In France I found none. In England, despite occasional nasty little signs in the papers, the accommodation and employment, the vast numbers of the people detest racialism—even though they do not wake up to their own responsibilities in Kenya, the African countries I visited.

I saw no sign whatsoever of racialism—anti-whiteism. Instead I found the most heartwarming friendliness towards myself and white friends. Racialism, too, is on its way out. And not all the humpty-dumpty, cruel, stupidities of the race purveyors in South Africa can preserve the inhumanity of apartheid—because humanity will have none of it.

Signs Of The Times

From the Personal Column, Classified Adverts., London Times: "Four Colonies who have lately resigned or been dismissed from the Arab League at the same time as General Sir John Clubb resign employment. They are resolute, intelligent and capable men in their early forties and would appreciate suggestions to write Box 8673, The Times."

TIYC Plans Olympic Games Protest

JOHANNESBURG.

The Transvaal Indian Youth Congress general meeting is to discuss a proposal that the Olympic Games Committee ban South Africa from participation in the Games because their team does not represent all sections of the South African population.

The resolution also proposes the organisation of a multi-racial sports rally on the opening day of the Olympic Games, as a protest against the colour bar in sport.

The Indian Youth Congress supports fully the endeavours of the South African Soccer Federation to affiliate to the International Football Association and describes the affiliation of the colour bar Association as "inimical to the best interests of that organisation as the colour bar in sport runs counter to the objects of F.I.F.A."

Messages to the Youth Congress' general meeting are coming in from all corners of the world.

Indonesian youth have called "Wish you success. For human rights, democracy, peace and Asian solidarity against colonialism."

The message from the World Federation of Democratic Youth says it will continue to support "your just demands for the basic rights of youth, your rights to live as equals in your own country, and to enjoy equal opportunity."

The Natal Indian Youth Congress writes: "The youth will have to face the might of the police state with courage and determination in the struggle for complete emancipation."

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For details apply to the Circulation Manager, New Age, 20, Chames Buildings, 6, Barrack Street, Cape Town.

'BE A CAPE TOWN PRIDE'

-Du Plessis Appeals to the Coloured People

CAPE TOWN.

The Coloured Affairs Department of Dr. I. D. du Plessis, which is the agency through which the Government is pushing its apartheid policy among the Coloured people, is distributing propaganda claiming that its only interest is to bring about benefits for the Coloured people. A pitiful two-sheet roneoed leaflet recently issued by the Department, headed "The Truth About the C.A.D.," tells the Coloured people everything except the real truth about the C.A.D.—that it is the instrument designed by the Government for their own oppression.

To the question "What is the C.A.D.?" the leaflet answers: "It is the Coloured Affairs Department specially formed to see to the interests of the Coloured people."

VAIN STRIVINGS

"How does it work?" In the following ways: It strives con-

tinually to obtain new avenues of employment for the Coloured people."

The "strivings" of the Department have evidently been singularly unsuccessful so far. The only achievement which the Department claims to its credit is the appointment of a couple of Coloured railway clerks following representations to the Minister of Transport.

The leaflet also mentions the vocational courses it runs for "sport leaders" at Klaarjagersberg, near Simonstown, and announces that it is establishing a "special preparatory course for Coloured youths who have left school but have not yet found work." By this means, the leaflet claims, "young boys will be prevented from drifting into 'skolliedom' through idleness."

The implication is that the Coloured youth tends to become a skolly simply because he is idle. No suggestion that it is the

Government's apartheid system which makes it practically impossible for the Coloured youth to get training or acquire skill for a decent job.

Similarly the leaflet claims it is helping the Coloured settler in the rural areas, and that £50,000 has been granted to the C.A.D. by the Government this year to buy additional land for Coloured settlement.

The Coloured people are not to be however, that this "land settlement" means the creation of Reserves for the Coloured people similar to the Reserves in which the African people are confined; that the establishment of these Coloured Reserves will be used by the Government to withhold the rights from the Coloured people in the "European areas."

FANTASTIC

The most fantastic claim of the leaflet is that "the C.A.D. is

not a political organisation. It is a social department whose special function it is to act as the mouthpiece of the Coloured people."

One can just hear Strijdom, Verwoerd and Co. applauding unctuously in Parliament for politics to be kept out of apartheid and segregation. If the Coloured people's discrimination against Non-Europeans are not political matters, one wonders what are. Perhaps rugby and judo.

"Be a Pro-C.A.D. and proud of it!" the leaflet concludes. But whoever wrote the leaflet is so ashamed of it that he doesn't even put his name to it.

The Coloured people themselves are completely unimpressed by this puerile propaganda. Du Plessis and Company will have to work a lot harder—and pay a lot more—before even the known stooges amongst the Coloured people will be prepared to listen to them.

VERWOERD'S ARMS OF "GOOD BOYS" IS GROWING

LETTER BOX

THE WITCH-HUNT AT THE LABIA

The following advertisement appeared in the "Cape Argus" under the "Clubs and Meetings" column:

The Fingo Celebration will be held at Langa Hall, Langa, on May 12, 1956, for purposes of renewing their vow when they solemnly promise that they will be loyal to the Government, help the missionaries and educate their children. Therefore all employers are requested to release their workers on that day.

A few weeks earlier, Cyprian, Paramount Chief of the Zulus, had visited Cape Town to urge his people to be loyal to the Government.

The Bunga has voted itself out of existence; various petty chiefs have proclaimed their support for Dr. Verwoerd; and the number of "good boys" willing to let the Government's boots in return for favours has increased.

The five Johannesburg Joint Advisory Board delegates who came to Cape Town the other day on an unsuccessful mission to see Dr. Verwoerd, stated, quite correctly, that no African who is not in some way dependent on the Government for his livelihood (or, one might add, who does not hope for favours), supports a man like this. This is a tribute to the solidarity and clear-mindedness of the African people.

LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM
The fact remains, however, that Dr. Verwoerd is creating a new structure of political expression for the Africans, and he is in a position to hand out a lot of favours. This new structure is in the nature of a national loudspeaker system. Sitting in his office in Cape Town or Pretoria, Dr. Verwoerd will transmit the orders for the day, and all over the country his agents—"lame" Africans bought with favours—will repeat the orders, at the same time blaring the praises of Supreme Chief Verwoerd.

At first glance, it appears ridiculous—Fingo loyalty celebrations, Cyprian's visit, Verwoerd's research workers gumping for the elixir of life to pump in the bodies of tribalism. But it is not a matter to be dismissed lightly. Frequently now, in Parliamentary debates, Dr. Verwoerd produces one of his "lame" Africans out of a hat, and exclaims with pride: "He supports me."

Then he puts the African back into the hat.
Dr. Verwoerd is completely ignoring the elected representatives of the African people. The five-man delegation from the Johannesburg Joint Advisory Boards, representing 500,000 Africans, were not even given the courtesy of a civil reply when they asked to see Dr. Verwoerd. They admitted that the Advisory Boards as at present constituted "can usefully produce one of his 'lame' Africans out of a hat, and exclaims with pride: 'He supports me.'"

STOOGES
While these representatives of the African people waited in vain for Dr. Verwoerd to spare them even a few minutes, the Minister was busy with his campaign of appointing representatives for the African people. There is nothing complicated about Dr. Verwoerd's system of "Bantu authorities": in the Reserves, he is bolstering up the petty chiefs and warning them to keep the Africans in check on pain of losing their fancy new jobs; in the cities he is looking for "good boys" who will be the "mouthpiece" of the African people. In the "mouthpiece" will be Dr. Verwoerd's tongue.

A guide to the methods being used by Dr. Verwoerd is provided

by the Native Affairs Department magazine "Bantu." It talks enthusiastically about the splendours of tribal life. In curious archaic language it discusses the African people as if they were backward children in need of a nurse. It uses ridiculous similes and figures of speech, apparently in the belief that the only way anything can be made intelligible to an African is to compare it with Nature. "Bantu" is not content to talk about an African mother and her baby; it must drag in a cow and her calf to drive home the moral. At the Verwoerd "indabas," officials of the Native Affairs Department talk not only heretofore nonsense, but the language of the pseudo "student" of "Bantu" life, as if the "Bantu" was some kind of prehistoric insect whose only form of communication was a half-gotten vocabulary of Morse code.

Nationalist M.P.s are in the habit of adopting this style of speech in Parliamentary debate. Advisory Board members or other elected Africans who displease them are dismissed curtly as "agi-

Parliamentary Survey by Peter Meyer

tators" and "troublemakers." It is the other Africans, the "good" Africans, who are held up by the Nat. M.P.s as the "true representatives" of their people. The April issue of "Bantu" is a good example of the thought processes within the Department of Native Affairs. It is called an "information publication" of the Department, and it is issued by the Department's "Information Service."

REMOVALS
The editorial and the main report in "Bantu" deal with the Western Areas Removal Scheme. An attempt is made to show that all opposition to the scheme was malicious, and now that the removal scheme has been under way for more than a year, everything in the garden is lovely. Interspersed are photographs of "happy" Africans who made the move, and then full-page pictures of Isiah Mnguni, who is described as one of the representatives of the Zulu group on the Advisory Board and who claims to be Cyprian's nephew. The next item in "Bantu" is a full-page reprint of Leopold's poem "Mooi Dingie is Myne," which has these lines:

"Al die mooi dingie is ook myne;
Violette, die kind, is ook myne."
Then follows a full photograph of a smiling African girl with a chubby, naked baby on her back, and underneath the photograph appears the caption:
"Al die mooi dingie is ook myne."
Violette, die kind, is ook myne."

A lengthy article is contributed by A. J. E. Mathewson, Director of Non-European Affairs, Bennett, on "Recent Developments in Urban Native Administration" (he predicts a "famine" of African domestic servants and warns the White householder to "accustom

Unless otherwise stated, all political comment in this issue by B. P. Meyer is in check on pain of losing their fancy new jobs; in the cities he is looking for "good boys" who will be the "mouthpiece" of the African people. In the "mouthpiece" will be Dr. Verwoerd's tongue.
A guide to the methods being used by Dr. Verwoerd is provided

himself to a substitution in the use of mechanical appliances"). This Education ("even the bitterest opponents to the new scheme can now clearly see that it is going to be a success even beyond that which one had expected"). There is a lengthy section in the African languages, brimming over with Verwoerd's praises, and various other laudatory pieces, such as this one which begins:

"I am Chief Josiah M. Mamieta, ruler of the Phuti Bakone Tribe, and I am sending a message to all as a help to those of us who have decided to travel on the difficult but just road of self-development during the coming year. . . . Dr. Verwoerd came to us like a father. . . . Wake up people of the Phuti Bakone and see the glorious road that leads to the heights. . . . God in his wisdom has created the races different. . . . The Minister's words burned into my heart. Then only did I realise what self-development and self-reliance meant and was on that day that I pleaded with the Minister not to let the hands of his children go too soon. And the Minister replied and said that like a father he would help lead his children on the road ahead."

Then there is this gem: "There was a time when I bitterly criticised the Government's policy, but after reading the December issue of "Bantu," I realised my mistake. The majority of us criticise because we are ignorant of the true facts.—M. C. Mkhize (Glenland)."

"The last item of news in "Bantu," proudly displayed in black type on a white page, reads: "According to Press reports, more than one-quarter (75%) of the inhabitants of Malta, the small but historically renowned island in the Mediterranean, are 'illiterate.' The implication is, if they are, why shouldn't we be!"

"Bantu" makes one want to laugh. But is also a dangerous publication. It is the medium through which the new "leaders" of the African people, the "loyal" supporters of Dr. Verwoerd, are publicised. These are the people who are going to be foisted on the Africans as their "representatives." The time has come for the African people and their democratic organisations to expose Verwoerd's "good boys." Verwoerd is searching for these "good boys" everywhere. Similarly, the African people must expose them wherever they put out their necks.

Racing at Ascot

The following are Damon's selections:
Sprint Handicap: 1. RIVERTON; 2. Fashion; 3. Jungle Law.
Three-Year-Old Handicap: 1. TIN-SMITH, Danger, Coal Train.
Ascot Handicap: 1. MR. FINK, Danger, New Haven.
Progress Seven: 1. GARONNE, Danger, Adaption.
Owners' Handicap: 1. BARN OWL, Danger, Dwigth.
Progress Five: 1. DUTY CALLS, Danger, De Klerk's Best.
Maiden Plate: 1. HURRICANE, Danger, Arora.
Juvenile Plate: 1. HORNBLOWER, Danger, Cholors.

Last week Damon tipped 4 winners, 4 seconds and 4 thirds including the 2nd Double.

Alan Doyle, as a reviewer of Harry Bloom's novel "Episode," rightly draws attention to what he considers shortcomings in an otherwise excellent book.

"P.R., who reviews the Leonard Schach production of "The Crucible," by Arthur Miller, could with advantage have adopted the same approach to this play with its theme of the malevolence of witch-hunting. Granting the limitations of the reviewer's space ration, it is not sufficient to underline the striking resemblances between the horrible Salem witch-hunt of 1692 with its ritual deaths and the delirious fantasies of Minister of Justice Swart about the poisoning of wells and reservoirs by conspirators with the devil of communism, and Red and Black treason plots by the 200 broomstick riders of today, who corrupt the minds of the innocent with diabolical visions of racial peace and democratic equality in South Africa.

POLITICAL FERMENT
As in Salem Massachusetts in the 16th century Africa in the 1950s is in a period of political ferment. The American witchcraft trials and executions were designed to consolidate arbitrary theocratic government to dramatise the danger of dissent and non-conformism. The motivations in Arthur Miller's case are, however, thinly presented in terms of personal vengeance, frustration, jealousy or narrowness.

One does not see Salem as an of an organised attempt to conserve a dying system of rule over a society which was challenging the old

rulers' right to rule. Essentially we are shown in the play, as in Ibsen's "The Enemy of the People," the drama of the isolated individual standing up for his convictions.

There is a nobility here, but it is one-dimensional, removed from the clash of social forces. Moreover, the author's strong portrayal of brave men and women in the struggle against bigotry and persecution, the moving scene in the last act, where the farmer confesses to a lie, but like Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan," tears up the confession and marches to his death, are marred by the White chauvinist stereotyped role of the one negro member of the cast.

AN ERROR
To present on the dramatic stage at this day, when the struggle for negro rights in the U.S.A. (as in South Africa), is such a burning issue, a negro woman as an "Auntie Tom" type is a bad error. It would have given greater power and special meaning to the play, without making forced parallels with the present background, if the role of the Barbados slave woman had been written in more heroic vein.

Despite its weakness on the underlying social purpose of the play, and the author's failure to elaborate on the struggle in Salem between the great landowners of the aristocratic class, and the small bourgeois farmers, "The Crucible" is a forthright and exciting drama which makes a deep impression with its portrait of the results. It should be seen by all in a theatre open to all.

SAM KAHN
Burleigh House, Cape Town.

In Memory of BABS MEAKER

—a comrade whose work for Freedom we shall ever value and remember. She served the greatest cause in the world—service to her fellow men and women.

Let us all join our family our sincerest condolences.

Cape Town Congress of Democrats.

IN MEMORY OF BABS MEAKER

A brave and consistent fighter for freedom and human brotherhood. Jack and Lesley £1.; Mrs. R. E. Dick £2.; Felix and Lucke £1.; Les and Sia £1.; Athol and Bubbles £0.; Ruth and Barney £1.; Abraham £1.; Sally and Norman £1.; Jacob and Freda £1.

FIRST TRADE UNION delegation from People's China to Australia is now on tour there. They were invited by the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, the Building Workers' Industrial Union, and the Miners' Federation.

Workers at last week's May Day celebrations in Sydney gave their Chinese fellow workers a rousing reception when they arrived at the parade.

PRESIDENT SUKARNO of Indonesia has accepted an invitation to visit China as a state guest at the end of September.

MILNERTON TURF CLUB

RACING AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, 19th MAY

8 EVENTS — 8

including
£1,000 SPRINT HANDICAP
5 furlongs

Two £1 Double Totalisators

FIRST

Bus Ser fr corner of LOWER ne.

Oceana 20. Low. CAPE 1. Pines: Adonis:

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