

Drastic Powers In Verwoerd's New Bill

Africans May Be Gaoled For 30 Days Without Trial

CAPE TOWN.

The Minister of Native Affairs has only just succeeded in forcing his Native Laws Amendment Bill through Parliament in the face of country-wide protests against the notorious clause 29 abolishing freedom of worship and freedom of association.

Now, at the end of the session, he has come forward with a "Native Laws Further Amendment Bill" which heaps still further restrictions upon the backs of the African people.

This second Bill is to amend the Native Administration Act of 1927, the Native Trust and Land Act of 1936, the Urban Areas Act, and the Natives (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act of 1952.

Many of the 27 clauses of the new Bill are designed to tighten up the procedure in connection with the issuing of reference books, and to make it impossible for any African to avoid taking out a reference book.

FORCED DETENTION

Clause 14 of the Bill provides that all Africans on reaching the age of 16 must report to a Native Commissioner, or another officer designated by the Minister, in order that a reference book may be issued to him.

In terms of sub-section (2) of this clause, any African over 16 who is not in possession of a reference book may be brought before a Native Commissioner in order that a reference book may be issued to him.

ANC Row With Police At Queenstown Conference

From Govan Mbeki

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE proceedings of the annual provincial conference of the ANC (Cape) at Queenstown on May 31 were interrupted when Captain Heiburg in charge of a large force of Special Branch police seized documents from the platform while the conference was in progress. Accompanied by three others, he walked up to the chairman, to whom he showed a warrant empowering him to seize documents at the conference and also to be present throughout the proceedings.

A very tense atmosphere arose in the crowded hall after the seizure of the documents when Special Branch men who had been to the platform wanted to remove one of the women delegates from the seat she occupied. Delegates from the floor immediately took exception to the fact that a member of the Special Branch touched the woman and indicated with his hand that she should get off her seat.

The officer in charge claimed that the seat had been occupied by his man and as they had a warrant to be at the conference the woman must get off. The speaker chipped

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"Any such Native Commissioner or officer may, pending the completion of any such inquiries as he may deem necessary, make arrangements to ensure the appearance, on any subsequent date, before him of a Native brought before him in terms of sub-section (2), and may for that purpose, if he deems it necessary, cause the Native to be detained in any reception depot, lock-up, police cell or gaol for a period not exceeding seven days, which period may from time to time be extended by such Native Commissioner or other officer for further periods not exceeding seven days at a time; provided that the total period of detention under this sub-section shall not exceed 30 days."

In other words, it will be lawful to detain an African in prison for up to 30 days, even though he has committed no offence, simply because a Native Commissioner wants to make some "inquiries" about him before issuing him with a reference book.

This is comparable to herding cattle in a kraal so that they will not escape before the branding iron is pressed into their flesh.

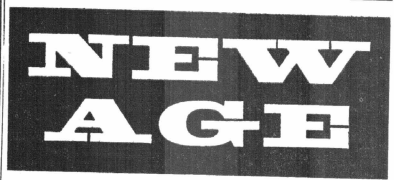
One can imagine a situation where an African is left to rot in gaol for the full 30 days while some irresponsible Native Commissioner or "other officer" leisurely makes his inquiries. The sole criterion as to whether the African goes to gaol or not is to be "if he (the Native Commissioner) or other officer" deems it to be necessary."

The African will have no say in the matter at all.

FINGERPRINT BUREAU

Clause 21 of the Bill provides for the setting up of a Native Affairs Central Reference Bureau, under

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Verwoerd Wants To Rob Them Of This Lovely Valley



This is the lovely Letsele Valley in the Northern Transvaal where the Mamathola tribe has lived since the middle of the 18th century.

CIGARETTE FIRMS NAMED AS

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT STARTS ON MONDAY

JOHANNESBURG.

ON Monday, June 10, the national boycott of Nationalist-controlled firms and products starts. On the first blacklist are the products of the Rembrandt Beherende Belegings Beperk. Seven brands of cigarettes and seven brands of tobacco are named.

Established under the original chairmanship of Dr. N. Diederichs, the Nat. M.P., this investment company includes a number of Nationalist members of Parliament, including Cabinet Ministers, among its directors and shareholders.

The blacklisted products are:

Cigarettes:

Rembrandt.
Rembrandt van Rhijn.
Meesters.
Consulate.
Rothmans King Size
Peter Stuyvesant,
Lexington.

Tobacco:

Mine Captain.
Chapman's Special.
Silver Cloud.
Greyhound.
Wayside.
Champion.
Iris.

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Tribe Refuses To Move

JOHANNESBURG.

"**D**R. Verwoerd is forcing us. My people do not want to go," said Chief Mamathola last week after the Government had indicated that the entire Mamathola tribe was to be moved from their lovely mountain home on the Wolkberg, near Magoebaskloof in the Transvaal.

(Continued on page 7)

DO YOU SUFFER FROM COMPLACENCY?

JUDGING by the slow rate at which donations are coming in, New Age readers are suffering from the very dangerous political disease of complacency. Perhaps the fact that we have increased our price to sixpence has given you the idea that we don't need your support as much as we did before and that everything in the garden is rosy.

Nothing could be further from the truth. We need your support as urgently as ever we did. Unless we get it in the same measure—and soon New Age will very rapidly be in a worse position than it was before the price increase—and you know how close we were to extinction then.

Don't take New Age for granted now or at any other

time. Our paper is a precious possession which must be defended and fought for at every step along the long and difficult road to freedom. The moment you forget that simple political fact, New Age is in trouble.

Examine your conscience—and your pockets—right now. Get rid of your complacency before it proves fatal. Send us the biggest donation you can afford.

LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS:

Cape Town:
L.W.M.R. 4s.; E.J.H. 4s.; H.T. 1s.; G.G.M. 5s.; E. A. Roub 21s.; A.J.S. £2.10; Miscellaneous £22.4.

Johannesburg:
Mr. Anonymous (for June) £3; Washerwoman £1; F. £14; Donation £6; Anon £15.

TOTAL—£65 8s. 0d.



FOR PEOPLE'S UNITY AND £1 A DAY

It is time we realise fully that South Africa is no longer a country abounding in sunshine as it was before the Nationalist Government assumed power. Our borders are closed by a dark encirclement of racial laws. Freedom of movement, of worship and of speech have been destroyed.

It becomes plain, therefore, that it is only through unity that we can restore our lost liberty. I don't want to think there is any of you, workers, who would like to work as a slave. It would be very stupid if the £1 a day campaign of SACTU did not get your full support.

It is obviously only by our own efforts that we can survive the rigours of Nationalist apartheid, it is our unity that can and must ultimately rock, smash apartheid and its reputed advocates. Workers, you toil from dawn till dusk for the good of all South Africans irrespective of race, colour or creed, whereas the Nationalist Government represents only a minority of yes-men. You support the Nationalists in every sphere of life, only to be rewarded with passes, inferior taxes, lower education, deportations, bans, church clause in the Native Laws Amendment Bill etc. Everything you say in your own defence is either treasonable or communitist!

Comrades, let us decide today we will not let the Government destroy our lives and our future in this country. Let us be prepared to destroy apartheid wherever it exists if we want to live in co-operation at all times.

Let us all work for the fulfilment of our decisions as embodied in the Freedom Charter otherwise there is no hope for us under this fascist tyrant.

Long live the people's leaders

in the treason trials! Long live the Freedom Charter. Down with apartheid and its supporters! Long live the workers' unity! May our paper, New Age, continue to exist and serve our cause! We want money!

Mayibuyel!
HOWARD TSHIZANA
Worcester.

Death of Paulus Lesenyego

We would like to inform you of the sudden death of Comrade Paulus Lesenyego on Thursday night, May 23, at the age of 56. He has been a staunch member of the ANC Pinville branch and a volunteer during the Defiance Campaign in 1952.

We had a most impressive funeral service here in Pinville at the Bantu Methodist Church. The funeral service was conducted by several ministers of various churches—Rev. P. Magalala, Rev. Vuso, Rev. Dr. G. V. T. Gule, Rev. A. Tsekeleta, Rev. Mofolo, Rev. G. P. Lesotho, Rev. G. Sani and others, on Sunday, May 26.

The chief speakers were the branch chairman Mr. G. Ngoboo and Rueben Koosko (volunteer). Other volunteers were present as well as the Branch Executive members and other members of the ANC from different branches. About 400 people attended the funeral.

Yours in the struggle,
E. F. MENTOR
Asst. Secretary,
ANC, Pinville branch.

Freedom Comes Through Struggle

Here, there and everywhere people are bound in chains for living, for walking, for thinking, talking or speaking; for being in contact with their fellow kinsfolk, for visiting, for possessing, for working in a place and for not working in a place.

The fascists and racialsists in our country are ignorant. They blink the facts of history, which is a great teacher. The work of apartheid is no different to the achievements of fascists elsewhere. Their oppression never stopped the wheel that rolled to freedom. So, too, in our land. What must we fear? The time for fear has passed, and our children will find freedom through our struggle.
M. C. BOSHELO
Orlando West.

How Long Must We Suffer?

The deaf, dumb and blind can feel through their nerves that there is something wrong in this country today, and this is the pass law.

It is of no benefit for men to be carrying these reference books when they still go to jail like criminals. This horrible law has now come to women and their daughters.

It was such excitement to see that the raids have been called off in Johannesburg.

Last year the women said with one voice that they will never carry any kind of slavery document. The women of Johannesburg are still determined, and will still be determined not to carry such papers until their final victory when no one suffers for being an African.

S. SIBEKO
Johannesburg.

The Future of African Youth

The future of the African youth is clouded with doom and destruction. Imagine a poor woman like my mother, who has struggled hard to educate her only son, but finds at the last moment that because of colour bars and identity books there is an impenetrable barrier between her son and the advantages of life.

My own family is an old established family here in Johannesburg, but as for me, without an identity book I am treated as a foreigner here.

It is a fact that no tyranny in history has ever been able to save itself from crumbling. I appeal to my African fellowmen to assist me in this struggle to bring about a change in this country.

HECTOR H. MAPOMA
Johannesburg.

TO RAY ALEXANDER AND FAMILY

Dear Friends, I have heard of the sad news, the passing away of the old lady. This came as a shock to me though I know fully well, that happens at all times. With these few words I say I wish you all Alexander family and friends a quick recovery from the deep sorrows and bereavement you have suffered. Let not your hearts be troubled for He has prepared a place for us all.

ANNIE SILINGA
C/o Treason Enquiry,
Drill Hall, Johannesburg.

Editorial

WHAT'S HAPPENED TO THE MULTI-RACIAL CONFERENCE?

ONE would have thought Verwoerd would have been satisfied, having ridden the storm provoked by his Native Laws Amendment Bill, to sit back and relax for the remainder of this Parliamentary session.

But apparently his appetite is insatiable, and grows by what it feeds on. Now, at the fag end of the session, the Minister has brought in a Native Laws Further Amendment Bill which in at least one respect is even worse than the one which went before.

DESIGNED TO CLOSE THE LOOPHOLES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REFERENCE BOOK SYSTEM, THE BILL PROPOSES TO GIVE TO ANY NATIVE COMMISSIONER THE RIGHT TO KEEP IN GAOL FOR UP TO 30 DAYS ANY AFRICAN ABOUT WHOM HE WISHES TO MAKE INQUIRIES.

The African, who may be completely innocent of any crime, will have no trial, can call on no lawyer to defend him. His fate will be entirely in the hands of his white man boss, Verwoerd's underling.

Step by step, Bill by Bill, this Government is extending the scope of its police rule. The mass protests of decent people in all walks of society are ignored. Black and White must be separated, and the Black man must be kept down for all time. Any-one who interferes will be dealt with by the Special Branch.

Nor is it only the "Communists" and "agitators" whose opposition is brushed aside as irrelevant. Today, archbishops, ex-judges, chancellors of universities—some of the most prominent men and women in the country have been snubbed by the barbarians who hold power. To oppose today is, in the eyes of the Nats, to qualify for the title of traitor.

Wide sections of the people have nevertheless been drawn into organised opposition against the Government's tyranny, and even now are willing to continue the fight against what they clearly recognise to be the main enemy standing in the way of the country's progress towards peace and prosperity—this apartheid-crazed Government itself.

But, many ask, what can we do? We have spoken out, we have held protest meetings, we have sent deputations, we have marched through the streets of our cities. What is the next step?

It is time to ask the people's leaders, and the organisations of the people: what has happened to the decision taken last year at the all-in African conference in Bloemfontein that a multi-racial conference be called this year, 1957, to further the struggle against apartheid? The resolution passed at the Bloemfontein conference said:

"In the interests of all the people, and the future of our country this conference calls upon all national organisations to mobilise all the people irrespective of race, colour or creed to form a united front against apartheid. . . . We call upon all South Africans who realise the dangers and effects of apartheid to take positive steps to break down the colour bar in group relations. We urge them furthermore to ensure that democratic and Christian opinion expresses itself on discriminatory legislation in ways most likely to impress on the minds of the people of South Africa the urgent need for a positive alternative to apartheid or separate development."

A united front against apartheid must be built. NOW. It is time to ask the Interdenominational African Ministers' Federation, the Congresses, the Liberal and Labour Parties and others—what is being done to make the multi-racial conference and the united front a reality? The people are waiting impatiently for an answer.

Maritzburg Women's League Branch

As a result of a continuous drive by the ANC branch for a "Build Up Congress" campaign, a huge turn-out of African women was witnessed at a meeting at the International Club on Sunday, May 26, to form a Maritzburg branch of the ANC Women's League.

The Chairman of the Youth League Mr. A. H. Mbanzo, said that the youth would spare no effort in the struggle for freedom.

The struggle could not be mistaken as that of Black versus White; on the contrary it was progress versus reaction. All the Congresses and the trade unions were standing for progress while the Nationalists were barring the way to freedom.

Leading a discussion on passes for women a woman speaker said the fight against passes was a matter of life and death. The interest in

this matter was shown by the number of women, most of whom had taken part in the November demonstration, who joined in the discussion in condemnation of passes for women.

The Native Laws Amendment Act was also condemned as a vicious piece of legislation. The meeting, after discussion, resolved to fight against all the unjust laws until freedom, as envisaged in the Freedom Charter, was won in this country.

A committee was elected consisting of Mrs. E. K. Gwala, chairman; Mrs. E. Ndlovu, vice-chairman; Miss L. Shange, secretary; Miss G. Khambule, assistant secretary; Mrs. C. Majola, treasurer and Mrs. A. Gumede, Mrs. F. J. Sithole, Mrs. Naimande and Mrs. Nkole additional members.

"S.A. IS NOT A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY—IT BELONGS TO ALL"—A.N.C. President

From Our Correspondent

DURBAN.

THE Africans' duty would be to stay away from any churches which insulted them by submitting to Dr. Verwoerd and accepting apartheid, Mr. G. S. D. Nyembe (Acting President-General of the ANC) said in Durban recently.

Mr. Nyembe—who was speaking at a mass meeting convened by the Civil Liberties Defence Committee to protest against the Native Laws Amendment Bill, the Group Areas Act and other unjust laws—paid tribute to most of the churches for their firm stand against the Bill.

"South Africa is not a white man's country," he said. "We do not seek to make it a black man's country only. We want it to be the country of all who live in it."

"We protest against being forced to regard our fellow countrymen and co-believers as alien or enemies with whom we have nothing in common. But above all we protest against the insult to the Africans implied in the fact that only he will be committing a crime if he goes into a white church or mixed gathering."

"Let us always remember in our prayers our arrested leaders. Let us count no sacrifice too great in carrying to the country the message of freedom in which they so fervently believe."

WHO COMMITS TREASON?

Mrs. J. C. Meer said: "It is not we who conspire to bring about treason, but those at the helm of affairs, who conspire to change the normal course of development."

The Nursing Apartheid Bill, she said, fitted "logically and maliciously into the pattern to segregate a whole section of the people for ever... while the University Apartheid Bill was aimed at preventing the Non-White professional man from rising and competing with whites."

"It is the Government's intention to create inferior facilities, medical colleges which will produce glorified male nurses, not doctors."

Mr. John Didcott said the Native Laws Amendment Bill signified the final reduction of Africans to virtual serfdom.

The attempt to prohibit interracial social, political and organisational contact was a confession of defeat. Propaganda that the interests of the races were mutually irreconcilable had failed, and communism was the last resort.

"The more the Government legislates and tries to intimidate to repair the cracks in the colour bar, the mightier the multi-racial United Front against apartheid becomes. It is real opposition in South Africa—grows."

GROUP AREAS

Mr. J. N. Singh said that the Group Areas proposals in Durban were a continuation of the segregation of almost the entire non-white population to the city's outskirts.

He said: "Our people have not to be shifted from their homes to satisfy the whims and fancies of the City Council."

"Those dealing with the Group Areas have not been dealing with people, but with plans. They are not concerned with the effect of their plans upon you."

The meeting unanimously approved a motion proposed by the Chairman, Mr. Rowley Arstein, which:

- protested against the Native Laws Amendment Bill and the University and Nursing Apartheid legislation;
- expressed disgust at the "calculus policy" of the Durban City Council in its Group Areas proposals;
- called on all progressives to unite to struggle for a South Africa governed according to the principles of the United Nations.

Economic Boycott

(Continued from page 1)

Among the firms wholly or partially controlled by the Rembrandt company are Rothmans; Rembrandt Cigarette Corporation; the American Cigarette Company; John Chapman's Ltd.; the Rembrandt Tobacco Manufacturing Corporation of S.A. Ltd.; the Riggio Tobacco Corporation; Thomas Bears, Son and Co. (Pty.) Ltd.

SHOW YOUR DISAPPROVAL

The five Congresses call on "all opponents of the Nationalist Party Government to demonstrate their disapproval of its racialism and tyranny by refusing to buy or deal in any of the above-mentioned products as from June 10."

The Congress circular on the boycott, addressed to organisations of all types throughout the country, states that many different groups of people have found themselves increasingly aggrieved and menaced by various actions and measures of the Nationalist Government.

"Every mark of protest and opposition is disregarded by the Strijdom Government. With the utmost contempt for the wishes of the majority it continues to pile up one act of oppression upon another."

"We may oppose the Government for many and various reasons, but there is one way in which all of us, in our capacity as consumers, can strike back and make our unwanted rulers feel the weight of public disapproval. This is the economic boycott."



African men and women, dressed in their ANC uniforms, chartered a special lorry to bring them from Worcester to attend the trial of Mr. B. Baartman (bottom, right) in the Regional Court, Cape Town, on a charge of incitement.

Mr. Baartman In Court

CAPE TOWN.

An application by Mr. S. Kahn for the discharge of Mr. Ben Baartman, Chairman of the Worcester branch of the ANC, who appeared in the Cape Town Regional Court on Monday, charged with incitement to promote hostility between Africans and Europeans, was refused by the magistrate.

Mr. Kahn, in his application, said that the Crown had not proved that there had been any intention in the accused's speech to promote any hostility.

On a request by Mr. Kahn the case was remanded to June 7.

Fort Hare Demonstrates Against Apartheid Bill

From Marabe Maja

ALICE.

ABOUT 360 students and staff members of the University College of Fort Hare marched in a procession through the streets of Alice on the morning of May 22 as a sign of protest against the notorious "Separate Universities Bill." The procession was led by the President of the Fort Hare S.R.C., Mr. A. M. Makwane.

Students carried banners reading "We do not want Black and White Tribal Universities," "Universities should be free." Placards read "We shall not be brainwashed," "Away with Tribal Universities."

After the procession had marched back to Fort Hare, a mass meeting was held in the Christian Union Hall. Opening the meeting, Mr. Makwane said that he wished to dispel the false propaganda that students were being incited by white staff members to oppose the Bill. Students are themselves against the Bill.

"We are the wearers of the shoes," he declared, "and therefore know where the shoe pinches." "For us," he said, "apartheid legislation means ghettos, slums and the deprivation of our status, dignity and rights as a people."

Prof. Nyembezi, of the Bantu Languages Department, said he objected to the Bill because it took away the privilege of attending "open universities" and therefore removed an important bridge between whites and non-whites. A second objection to the Bill was that it envisaged the establishment of universities on a tribal basis.

"We are Africans and not Zulus or Sothos. The Bill, therefore, is moving the clock backward," he submitted. Thirdly, to the African, the NAD was a symbol of oppression.

Prof. Stuart, head of the English Department, said that even if Fort Hare was not included in the Bill, he still opposed the principles of the Bill. To change Fort Hare into a tribal university would not be difficult if the Bill was passed. Further, the tribal universities envisaged would not be true universities at all but institutions "given" a university status.

To lecture in the envisaged universities, he said, would be intolerable.

Mr. Beard, head of the Department of Philosophy and Politics, declared that if an institution did not enjoy the four freedoms of a university, it would be an insult to call it a university.

The meeting closed with the singing of the two national anthems "Nkosi Sikelele" and "Morena Boloka."

Not Aimed At Whites Or Afrikaners

— Oliver Tambo

JOHANNESBURG.

THE economic boycott is not aimed at Whites, or Afrikaners as such. Anti-Nationalist Afrikaners and other Europeans are called on to join the boycott. This was stated in an exclusive interview with New Age by Mr. Oliver Tambo, secretary general of the African National Congress.

New Age put several questions to Mr. Tambo. Below are the questions and his replies.

1. Is a further list of products to be boycotted likely to be released?

Mr. Tambo: We have announced the first list. After full investigation, additions will be made and released at suitable stages of the campaign.

2. Is this a NATIONAL boycott?

Mr. Tambo: Yes, it offers an opportunity to the millions of people in all parts of the country to participate by an act of self-denial, in a nation-wide protest against the arrogance of the Nationalists and their utter contempt for the rights of individuals.

3. What must shopkeepers who presently sell these goods on the boycott list do?

Mr. Tambo: The boycott com-

mences on June 10. This gives shopkeepers reasonable notice to dispose of and to make no further orders for the affected goods. There is certainly no intention to involve them in losses. On the other hand, we do not believe that they will be acting in their interests if they attempt to oppose, ignore or in any way undermine the campaign.

4. Is the boycott appeal directed only to members of the African National Congress?

Mr. Tambo: No. The campaign is being conducted jointly by the ANC together with anti-Nationalist organisations of Europeans, Indians, Coloured people and trade unions. An appeal is made to all members of the public, including those who do not support the full aims of the Congress alliance, to observe the boycott as a token of protest against Government policy.

5. Is this boycott anti-White? anti-Afrikaner? At whom is the boycott aimed?

Mr. Tambo: The boycott is not aimed at Whites or Afrikaners as such. The Nationalist Party has gone out of its way to set up financial and business ventures as a part of its political plan. It is only such enterprises that will be affected by the boycott. The Congress boycott

sub-committee includes European representatives and calls upon anti-Nationalist Afrikaners and other Europeans to join the boycott. The Congress movement is strongly opposed, on principle, to any form of racialism.

6. Critics of the campaign have suggested that there are many other ways of protest open to the people and that a boycott of some Nationalist goods is an ineffective method of protest. Any comment?

Mr. Tambo: There are of course many other ways of protest, and our organisations have been and will continue to be most active in advocating and pursuing such methods. The boycott does not clash with other kinds of political activity. In the course of conducting the campaign our organisations will endeavour to persuade the people of the reasons for not buying the listed products. This is a valuable educational and political work.

I do not think the economic boycott could be described as "ineffective." Although one does not expect the Government to fall overnight as a result, hitting the Nationalists in the sensitive region of the pocket may bring them to their senses more effectively than many more conventional protests which they have ignored.

MANY HUNGARIAN REFUGEES ARE RETURNING HOME

WHENEVER a ship with Hungarian refugees on board docks at Cape Town, our daily press goes to town with stories about the noble "freedom fighters" on board. We read about the terror from which the refugees are supposed to have escaped, and about how pleased they all are to be in the "free world".

What the newspapers fail to tell us, however, is that on practically every ship the Jewish refugees on board are subjected to vicious anti-semitism, that the jobs they are going to are not as wonderful as Radio Free Europe led them to expect, and that for every refugee who finds a new home for himself, there are several more who remain behind to languish in the refugee camps in Austria.

Our local press takes the line that all the refugees are heroes, but the more responsible papers in Europe tell a different story.

The Austrian News Österreich had this to say about one element among the refugees who found life in Hungary too tough for them:

SHADY CHARACTERS

"It is becoming more and more obvious that among the refugees crossing over from Hungary to Austria there is a certain number of shady characters who have every reason not to draw public attention to themselves.

"Some of them are speculators who have set up their headquarters in a Rotenurmstrasse cafe in Vienna and resell valuable bought from their countrymen at a fraction of their value."

Early in February a Manchester Guardian correspondent reported that many of the Hungarian refugees arriving in Britain "managed to escape the police on their way out of Hungary because they had been escaping the police all their lives."

Of course, not all of the 200,000 refugees could be classed as "shady characters" and criminals. It seems

conflicts with the authorities were daily occurrences.

PROFITABLE

In its April 10 issue the Hamburg journal Spiegel threw light on some of the reasons which prompt the Austrian authorities to keep the Hungarian refugees in the camps. It turns out they are a profitable proposition for the Austrian treasury. The magazine quotes the February issue of the Vienna Neuer Kurier:

"It is not generally known that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees alone has to date paid nearly 160 million schillings in cash to the Austrian authorities; that large sums of money have been provided by refugee aid organizations; that this money is stabilizing the position of our national bank and that the whole world is thus investing colossal sums in the Austrian economy. To date not a single schilling from the Austrian budget has been spent on the refugees!"

Those of the refugees who have been fortunate enough to find employment in the West have found that their new life is not as glorious as they had been led to expect.



The Metropole, a Catholic newspaper published in Antwerp, wrote as far back as January 14 that after a brief acquaintance with the Western way of life the Hungarian refugees have declared that they do not think much of Western "democracy". They have been especially shocked, the paper said, by the contempt with which working people are treated in bourgeois families.

"Radio Free Europe," wrote the Netherlands Catholic Sociale Tijdschrift, "gave too glowing an account of the high standard of living that allegedly exists in the Western countries. When the Hungarian refugees, especially young workers, arrived in these countries they were bitterly disappointed."

The magazine makes another unexpected admission when it appeals to its readers "to adopt a more understanding attitude to these new countrymen who for a number of years were given such freedom to criticize that in many cases it has become second nature."

"WE WERE DECEIVED"

Liberté, a French provincial newspaper, quotes one Hungarian refugee working in a mine as saying:

"We were deceived. Of course, not everything is wonderful in Hungary, but anyone who works there has enough to eat. Here they tell us 'First learn by trade and in a few months' time you will have somewhere to live and a good wage.' But in the meantime we can earn enough for one decent meal a day... We can't earn enough to be allowed to go down into the kind of mine we are working in here. We have thought over a great deal and we want to go home even if we have to walk all the way."

As the West German writer, published an interview in the middle of February with the chairman of the local Hungarian relief program, who had just returned from Austria. He said that more and more Hungarians were returning home.

"Walker," the newspaper writes, "said that their biggest disappointment comes when they discover that the free world is not a land of gold and Cadillacs. We must understand that for almost twelve years these people had been brought up in a society ruled by government where there is no such thing as being left economically helpless."

NOT PUNISHED

More than 10 per cent of the refugees have already returned to their homeland. The Hungarian Government has assured them that they will not be punished for having fled, and apparently they are prepared to take the Government at its word.

As the West German writer stated: "Although the newspapers of the West are reporting that the regime of terror is not only continuing in Hungary but waxing more intense, increasing numbers of refugees are insisting on returning. The Hungarian government has assured us that they will not be punished," they say. "We believe the government and we want to go back to Hungary."

And in our own South Africa it was reported in the Cape Times last week: "Ten Hungarians, now living at the Dean's Shelter in Dornfontein (Johannesburg), have returned to work since they arrived in South Africa four months ago."

Mr. G. L. Higgs, superintendent of the institution, said yesterday that the men felt that there was no hope for them of making a future for themselves in the Union."

"Outlaw The H-Bomb", Says Bishop Of Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG.

HYDROGEN and atomic bombs are essentially instruments of obliteration," said the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves, in a statement condemning nuclear weapons.

The H-bomb, said the Bishop, fell into the same category as poison gas and bacteriological weapons which most civilized people believed ought to be outlawed. While nuclear fission discovered rich untapped sources of power for the maintenance of civilization, the irony was that at the same time it provided mankind with something which might entirely destroy the very civilisation which has made such a discovery possible.

"Can any good issue come from a victory gained by weapons which involve so much physical, moral and spiritual evil?" the Bishop asked.

(Cartoon by Vicky in the London Daily Mirror.)

attacks on the peace movement. Last year the headquarters of the World Peace Council in Vienna were closed by the Austrian Government. In Argentina recently seven leading members of the Peace Council arrested by the authorities. homes of other members broken into and raided, and Provisional Government the National Peace Assembly which was to have taken in Cordoba last April. All was done under the pretext suppressing a "subversive pl."

In a statement the Ar Peace Council has called for immediate release of its along with all those who have been unjustly imprisoned.

Today, while preparations are made for nuclear explosions on the one hand, on the other fresh forces for world peace and friendship between nations are gathering strength.

On June 10 a session of the World Council of Peace will meet in Colombo, the capital of Ceylon. This will be the first meeting of the Council in Asia and members, guests and observers from 75 countries will be present. The delegates will be welcomed by the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. Bandaranaike, and according to a communique from the preparatory committee, the problem of a nuclear race and the halting of tests will have an important place on the agenda of the session.

In addition discussions will be held on the dangerous situation in the cold war which is maintaining a state of tension and preventing a return to friendly relations between states.

But people from every continent in the world are to prevent further tests and plunging of the world into new holocaust. People various parts volunteered enter the danger zone in to prevent the last test. Ne papers and organisations have entered the field against the h

DRASTIC POWERS IN VERWOERD'S NEW BILL

(Continued from page 1)

to the accused person." (Clause 1) It is easy to see how this can result in an African's having pay the penalty for the error of some clerk in the fingerprint reau whereby the wrong set of fingerprints have been filed in the name of an accused. And there is no means such an accused African can bish his innocence.

DEPORTATIONS Section 4 of the Bill gives Minister the power to declare person not born in South Africa "undesirable inhabitant" if his sense in the Union "by reason his activities or on any other ground is deemed by the Minister not be in the general public interest."

The Minister may deport person without trial, and his deportation cause him to arrested and detained in custody. Other clauses in the Bill give Minister the power to tighten

control over Protectorates Africans to working in Union towns, and to take away the rights of certain Indians and Europeans who trade in African Reserves; and make it a crime for an employer to employ an African who is not in possession of a reference book, or whose reference book shows that he is still employed by someone else.

In other words, in future the employers will be forced to act as Verwoerd's agents in ensuring that all Africans are in possession of valid reference books.

PUNISHMENT

The punishments clause details 17 different types of offence which may be committed in connection with the issuing of reference books, and lays down the penalties applicable in each case. The maximum penalties range from a fine of £10 with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, to a fine of £100 with the alternative of six months' imprisonment.

TREASON ENQUIRY

Liberal Party, Please Note:—SGT. VON PAPENDORF IS THINKING OF JOINING!

From Lionel Forman

JOHANNESBURG.

THE first member of any of the accused organisations to give evidence for the Crown at the "treason" enquiry made his appearance in the witness box last week, shortly before the court broke up for a month-long adjournment.

He was Sgt. von Papendorf who told the magistrate, midst chucking in the court, how he had joined the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union and the South African Peace Council. He was also considering, he said, joining the Liberal Party but hadn't made up his mind about it.

In 1951, he said, he had attended a meeting of the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union and there had seen some roneed membership forms on a table. "I was interested in the Society," he said, "so I filled in one of the forms." He used the name Paul Woodcock and gave Box 1058, Johannesburg. From then on he regularly received the bulletins of the Society through the post.

He handed in as exhibits many of the bulletins he had been sent.

BIG FAN MAIL

Cooker: Did you receive a lot of fan mail at that box number? Von Papendorf: Quite a lot. Cooker: Were you on a number of different mailing lists? Von Papendorf: That's possible. Magistrate: What do you mean possible? You must know. Von Papendorf: I was on more than one.

Cooker: Did you have a number of pseudonyms? Von Papendorf: I could have had a couple of pseudonyms. Cooker: Where else did you use a pseudonym? Von Papendorf: When I belonged to the South African Peace Council, (Laughter.) I applied to join there too, and they also sent me literature.

Cooker: And who gave you the inspiration to join these societies? Von Papendorf: It was my own inspiration—all my own idea. Cooker: Are you still a member? Von Papendorf: No I am no longer interested in the societies. I stopped being interested when I saw the literature.

Cooker: Did you use to read the circulars with interest? Von Papendorf: Oh yes. On a number of occasions after I'd read them I placed them before the senior public prosecutor to get his opinion.

Slovo continuing cross-examination: And did the prosecutor disappoint you? Von Papendorf: Not at all. Slovo: What was his reaction? Von Papendorf: Each time he declined to prosecute. He thought no offence was disclosed.

Slovo: You weren't dissatisfied? Von Papendorf: No. I agreed with him. (Laughter.) I still think the same. Slovo: And the evidence which discloses no offence is this same evidence you are handing in now? Von Papendorf: Yes. Slovo: You say you later lost interest in the society? Von Papendorf: Yes. At least they stopped sending me their bulletins. Perhaps they lost interest in me. Did you know that Arthur Barlow was a fellow member of the society?—No. Slovo: And that General Smuts was once a sponsor? Von Papendorf: No. But I believe that during the war members of the society approached General Smuts and asked him to let the Soviet have a diplomatic representative in this country. As a result the Russian consul opened an office in Pretoria.

Slovo: Obviously you have considered joining the Liberal Party. That explains your hesitation to join. Von Papendorf: I delayed because I want to be sure. I don't want to tell lies. Slovo: Are you sure? Von Papendorf: I am only a politician. I can't belong to any organisation except police organisations. Slovo: Obviously you have considered joining the Liberal Party. That explains your hesitation? PART OF DUTIES Von Papendorf: Yes, I am still considering it—but only in my official capacity as part of my police duties. You join these organisations to keep the authorities informed of what they are doing?—Yes. Have you ever considered joining the Nationalist Party for that purpose?—I don't understand. That would be silly. Why do you pick on the Liberal

Party?—Because it is a new thing. One wants to know what is going on. Have you considered joining Wassenaar's new party?—No. I am interested in Wassenaar but not in my official capacity. Magistrate: Is this line of questioning very helpful? Slovo: I will not be much longer. I wish to show the witnesses' inconsistency. (To witness.) The newness of the Liberal Party can't be the true reason, can it? Von Papendorf: Well, if you want to know I will tell you. It is because I heard that the Liberal Party attended a secret meeting with the ANC at a small school in Natal in connection with the Congress of the People. Slovo: We have had evidence of that meeting here—and I was at it and the detective told the court that it was not a secret meeting. Von Papendorf: Well, I heard it was. AND THE BROEDERBOND You were interested because of the secrecy?—Yes. Have you heard of a secret organisation called the Broederbond?—Yes. Have you ever tried to join that?—No. But that is also secret. . . . Magistrate: There are a large number of secret organisations. Where is this line of questioning getting? Slovo: I did not introduce the secret organisations. The witness did. Von Papendorf: I would like to make it clear that I have not volunteered any information here. It is only because I consider it my duty to answer the questions that I have said. Slovo: Why have you never tried to join the Broederbond? Von Papendorf: Because I don't want to. Mr. Slovo sat down.

LIBERAL PARTY?—SILENCE! Slovo: Have you ever joined the ANC? Von Papendorf: No. (Laughter.) Slovo: And the Liberal Party?

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UP MY AILEY

LIFE, and the Golden City is full of contrasts. I was walking down one of the streets the other afternoon. The air was nippy and the sky as grey as last year's wardrobe. Fortunately I was well wrapped up in overcoat, muffler and gloves. Well, there I was, just strolling along and thinking about Cape Town in summer, when a voice at my elbow said: "Excuse me, sir."

I looked around and there was this man. He was stoop-shouldered and his threadbare jacket and ancient flannels were of an indefinite colour. They were ragged at the elbows and the knees. The only other garment seemed to look like the last vestiges of a shirt. He shivered, his face pinched under the rays of the sun, and he smelled of a mixture of sleep, sweat and stale vomit. His grey hair hung like coarse, dirty hemp in his neck.

"Excuse me, mate." "Hallo," says I. "If you don't mind, mate, how about sparing a sixpence for a coffee. Haven't had nothin' to eat since yesterday mornin'."

I dug down, thinking, here goes tomorrow morning's bus-fare, and handed over. A hand lined with tiny dirt-filled wrinkles clutched eagerly at the coin, and smoke-stained, carious teeth, grinned back at me. "Thanks a lot, mate. Gawd bless yer."

He tugged at a ragged forelock and shuffled away. I watched him go, and then noticed the name of the street and the building around.

We were on Holland Street, the shortest and the richest street in Johannesburg. Around us was the vast bulk of the Anglo-American company headquarters, the grey cubes of other mining houses and insur-

ance companies cast their chill shadows.

A LITTLE story connected with the recent huge demonstration of Africans against the pass laws came to my ears. It appears that a driver drove his delivery van into the crowd march-

ing through the city. As the atmosphere was seething and feelings running high the crowd became threatening and started shouting at this gentleman and hammering at the sides of his van. Alert stewards, however, got things under control and avoided anything serious happening, allowing him to get clear of the crowd.

Later on this gentleman walked into a barber shop. "Those bloody K—s almost killed me," he said, sitting down in the chair.

The barber immediately took him by the scruff of his neck and threw him out on to the pavement.

SENEGAL (Nat) seemed to be most perturbed by the fact that they are not able to visit the Johannesburg Zoo because Non-Europeans go there in such large numbers.

There is a simple solution to the problem. I recommend a large wire enclosure and a special keeper, and

a big sign over the gate: NATIONALIST SENATORS. DO NOT ANNOY.

DEAR Mr. Censor, please note that I have not used words as "people," "oppression," "forces of reaction," anywhere in this column. Bye now.

A memorandum to the Board also demands: ● The reinstatement of committee-member, Mr. E. Diphare, fired for union activity; ● 30 days' annual leave, plus 30 days' sick leave; ● A forty-hour week; ● Direct negotiation with the union.

Overall and other protective garments, tool-allowances, and two weeks' notice of dismissal are also demanded in the memorandum.

Adding factors and figures to prove the dire poverty of the Africans—the bus boycotts are also mentioned—the union declares that "an increase is absolutely necessary."

"It is our contention, and in this the whole African trade union movement is at one with us, that a worker cannot live decently, even by the lowest standards, unless he earns at least £1 a day."

WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

that the refugees can in the main be divided into two groups.

TWO GROUPS

The first group consist of those who crossed the Austrian border between October 23 and November 4. This group included Hungarians who feared a White Terror on the pattern of the one in 1919. Amongst these were a great many Jews who feared that the anti-semitic campaigns which were being launched on an ever-increasing scale by sections of the "freedom fighters" might develop into an all-out pogrom.

The second group of refugees, those who left Hungary after November 4, included all the scum of Hungarian society, the released criminals, the types who took advantage of the looting and plunder, former supporters of Horthy, and so on, and as well as a large number who genuinely believed in the promises heaped upon them by Radio Free Europe that the avenue to a life of liberty and plenty lay across the Austrian border.

How disappointing the "free world" is turning out to be.

The London Times of April 10 said that of the 20,000 Hungarian refugees in Britain, only 8,000 had found jobs. Thousands are reported to be searching in vain for a livelihood in France, Holland, Belgium and other European countries.

When a Hungarian girl found a position as a maid in a Turkish family, the Istanbul papers wrote about her "good luck."

CAUSING CONCERN

The widespread dissatisfaction among the tens of thousands of refugees who have not such "luck" and who still remain in the Austrian camps, is causing concern amongst the camp authorities. The West German Tagesspiegel criticises the Austrian and other Western authorities for their indifference towards the refugees.

On April 12 it reported that some 4,000 Hungarians under 18 years of age had been living without their parents in Austrian camps and asylums for five months, and pointed out that they were being denied the right both to work and to a future.

The paper reported further that the refugees were becoming desperate and that attempts to escape and

ANC MEMO TO GOVERNMENT:

"ONLY WAGE INCREASES WILL RELIEVE OUR POVERTY"

There are many grave and urgent problems facing the people of South Africa at the moment. In this memorandum we wish to deal with only one of them: the economic conditions of the African people in urban areas with special reference to the question of high transport charges.

The bulk of the Non-European people in the Union, particularly the mass of African people, live in a state of chronic economic depression and hardship. This fact is recognised and admitted by all impartial students of economics and by responsible leaders of commerce and industry, as well as many honest politicians. They all admit that the wages of unskilled labour is far too low, that it does not meet the actual requirements

Cost of Living

In spite of the fact that the cost of living has gone up tremendously and that the value of the pound is today estimated by some economists to have dropped to 6/6d, as compared with value in 1939, the weekly wages of the majority of African workers have remained practically static at such ridiculously low levels as £1.15, £2.6, £2.10, £2.11, £2.15 and £3.19. Some economic experts are of the opinion that African workers in urban areas cannot come out on wages of less than £2.5 a month. The Congress is in full agreement with this statement.

Notwithstanding the steep rise in prices of commodities, rents and other services, however, those in authority in South Africa today seem strangely indifferent to the starvation and sufferings of the African people. The only positive action of the Government in the economic sphere is its eagerness to add more and more burdens and hardships upon the African people.

Tax Burdens

The Africans already pay between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 a year in direct taxation and any-



thing between £30 and £50 million a year in indirect taxation. Now the poll tax which every African male between the ages of 18 and 65 years has to pay is to be steeply raised and extended to African females, and the policy of sub-economic housing for Africans in urban areas is to be discontinued.

It must be recognised and acknowledged that though they are the most poorly paid section of our population the Africans are comparatively the most heavily taxed. They have to pay the same prices as the Europeans for food, clothing, fuel and other essential necessities and requirements.

IN THE LIGHT OF THE DESPERATE POVERTY OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLE, TRANSPORT SUBSIDIES, THOUGH WELCOME, ARE INADEQUATE, SAYS THIS MEMORANDUM OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS SENT TO THE GOVERNMENT, THE JOHANNESBURG CITY COUNCIL, AND THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES. THE WAY OUT IS AN IMMEDIATE ALL-ROUND INCREASE IN WAGES AND LEGISLATION FOR A MINIMUM WAGE OF £1 A DAY.

The inability of our people to shoulder any further economic burdens was grimly and determinedly demonstrated in the recent bus boycotts on the Rand, Pretoria and elsewhere. These boycotts succeeded in drawing the attention and arousing the conscience of White South Africa to the economic plight of the people in the cities.

During the boycott in Johannesburg many employers and European public leaders expressed themselves in favour of immediate increases in African wages so as to enable them to meet the increase in bus fares. In this connection we should like to recall the statements of the President of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and of the Mayor of Johannesburg in which they called upon the boycotters to end the boycott, and promised them that once the boycott has ended they would see to it that the Government immediately attended to the question of African wages in urban areas.

Noble Efforts

The African National Congress wishes to place on record its deep appreciation of the untiring and noble efforts of these two citizens of our country, who, under difficult and trying circumstances, boldly pursued their object of finding some temporary solution to the dispute. The £25,000 Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce Transport Fund scheme, though temporary, is a big achievement. It has enabled our people in Johannesburg to return to the buses at the pre-boycott fares.

Unfortunately, however, Pretoria was not covered by the scheme. The African bus users in that town are obliged to pay the increased fares or to accept shortened routes and services. But even those who are benefiting by the scheme are in a state of uncertainty.

In the absence of a long-term settlement of the people of Alexandria Township, Sophiatown, and Western Native Township are anxious about the future. They would like to know what the position is going to be when the scheme comes to an end. Will their wages have risen by then or will the scheme be further continued?

To find a long-term solution to the problem of high fares is the concern and responsibility of all of us: the Government, the employers, the workers and the public generally. Yet the people cannot be blamed if they look to the Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Industry and the Mayor of Jo-

hannesburg to act immediately in the matter.

Only Solution

The African National Congress is not opposed in principle to the policy of transport subsidies. But in view of the desperate economic straits of the masses of the African people today the adequacy and efficacy of such a policy is very doubtful.

The African National Congress therefore favours and advocates a policy of general and substantial increase in wages.

In this regard we welcome the recently reported move by organised Commerce in Johannesburg "to raise the wages of unskilled Native workers by 5/- a week." This is obviously a step in the right direction, but the amount is still very inadequate for the needs of the worker and his family.

The African National Congress has on several occasions in the past few years declared that a minimum wage of £1 a day was required to meet the bare necessities of life. This amount finds support in the analysis made by economists referred to previously. This statement has fallen on deaf

ears as far as the authorities are concerned. Now a bad situation has grown worse and demands bold and daring action.

In the interests of the country it is essential that something radical should be done. The African National Congress therefore calls upon all concerned to urge the Government to take immediate steps to bring about legislation proclaiming a minimum wage of £1 a day, and increasing wages generally.

TO SOUTH AFRICAN MOTHERS

I admire your courage
And send you prayers for your success.

We, too, must break down
The doors that shut in
Our country in darkness.

And I am ready to use
Both these hands of mine for it.
O sisters in Africa
Let us work hand in hand,
For my country, too, as you see,
Is a colony.

Hide us when our hands weaken
O friends in Africa
I reach out my hands
To you, so strong in determination.

I see white clouds of hope rising
Rising over the Pacific so blue!

Sachiko Ichikawa,
These lines published in the Japanese literary magazine, Sekai, were written after the author had read two stories which Mrs. Felton of England wrote about the South African delegates who attended the Congress of Mothers in Switzerland in 1955.

W.F.T.U. SUPPORTS TREASON ACCUSED

JOHANNESBURG.

The World Federation of Trade Unions "in the name of its 88 million members," has condemned the "policy of brutal repression and racial discrimination" applied by the Union Government, and appealed to "workers and trade union organisations throughout the world, irrespective of their viewpoint, to demonstrate their fraternal solidarity towards their brothers in South Africa."

Urging support for the treason accused, the WFTU says:

"The 156 accused men and women who are staunchly championing their democratic rights and are fighting racial discrimination, symbolise the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa.

"The WFTU has always protested against racial discrimination and the violation of trade union and democratic rights in South Africa. It affirms once again its condemnation of the repressive policy of the South African Government. It demands that all the repressive laws and measures be abolished and that an unhampered development be assured the trade union movement in South Africa. All social and economic discrimination between workers of different races must be abolished and the principles of equality in respect to employment and of equal pay for equal work must be recognised and observed."

Cape Town Women To Demonstrate Against Passes

CAPE TOWN.

A great demonstration of women of all nationalities will march through the streets of Cape Town on Thursday, June 13 in protest against the issuing of passes to African women.

The route chosen is from Medical Centre in Dock Road, up St. George's Street into Wale Street and to the centre of the Avenue through Queen Victoria Street. The procession will start at 3 p.m.

Thousands of pledges which have been signed in the past few months throughout the Union will then be presented to Dr. Verwoerd at the House of Assembly by a deputation of women from the Federation of S.A. Women and the ANC Women's League.

World Youth Festival In Moscow



Thirty thousand young people from more than 100 countries are preparing to go to the Sixth World Youth Festival which will be held in Moscow this year from July 28 to August 11. The Festival is open to all young people "irrespective of convictions and views, race or nationality." The Festival programme includes artistic competitions, mass gymnastic displays, concerts of every description, circuses, boating, hundreds of cinema shows and meetings with the foremost artists from all over the world. The World Youth Friendly Games, in which famous Olympic champions from Australia, America and the Soviet Union are expected to participate, will be held in Moscow at the same time as the Festival. The picture shows Helen Meissner and Rolf Heindel, two German ballet dancers who are preparing their act for the Festival. South Africans who are interested in the Festival are asked to get in touch with the Youth Action Council, 37 West Street, Johannesburg.



NEW WAVE OF McCARTHYISM IN UNITED STATES

Arthur Miller Faces A Year's Gaoi Sentence

NEW YORK.

THE trial of the well-known American playwright, Arthur Miller, on charges of contempt of Congress, degenerated into a witch-hunt of the kind that took place at the height of McCarthyism. Miller was eventually found guilty.

Last week Miller was found guilty. Sentence has not yet been passed, but he can be fined 1,000 dollars (£250) and sent to gaol for a year.

Last year Mr. Miller told the Un-American Activities Committee of the U.S. Congress that he refused to answer questions about Communist writers with whom he was supposed to have associated in 1947, on grounds of conscience, and also because he did not want to name persons whom he believed innocent of wrongdoing.

McCarthy would smile in his grave if he knew how the trial was conducted.

The jury which heard the trial had in its ranks a number of Government employees who would grant an acquittal at the risk of losing their jobs.

The Judge consistently overrules objections by the defence counsel to the effect that the evidence being led by the Government was completely irrelevant to the charge.

CHIEF WITNESS

Chief witness for the Government, Mr. Arens, is a man who never knew Mr. Miller, and whose testimony consists of repeating information he has got from informers, and various 'investigating committees.' He is also the 'expert' on 'subversive organisations' with which Mr. Miller is said to have associated over the past 20 years.

The technique of the big smear is being used to the utmost.

As the London Times correspondent in Washington wrote: "The Government witness was still Mr. Arens, chief attorney to the investigating commission, who gave some illuminating evidence about the technique of such enquiries. In determining the possible misuse of American passports, for example (the Un-American Activities Committee was investigating means of

that a person's past activities in Communist front societies were relevant in determining whether he was likely to travel abroad in the interests of the Communist conspiracy.

LIST OF SUBVERSIVES

The case was developed by taking Mr. Arens through a list of organisations with which Mr. Miller has been associated in the past, all of which were labelled as 'Communist fronts.' They included the Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the Civil Rights Congress, the World Peace Congress held in Paris in 1949 ("Mr. Miller was in Europe at the time and he might have been there"), the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, the China Welfare Appeal, the Congress of American Women, the Spanish Refugee Appeal, and the World Youth Festival.

UNPROTECTED

The whole of the record of Mr. Miller's hearing before the Un-American Activities Committee has been put in as evidence at the present trial. To quote the London Times again: "To listen in a court of law to a reading of the committee's record was to appreciate vividly how unprotected witnesses are under this type of cross-examination.

"Questions addressed to Mr. Miller at last year's hearing seemed to concern everything but the passport regulations—his views on Communist China and the Spanish Civil War, for example, and whether his play 'A View from the Bridge' had not encountered difficulties in London.

"At one point the committee wished to know why the Communist Press had drawn parallels between Mr. Miller's play 'The Crucible' which recounts the early American witch-hunt trials at Salem and present-day congressional investigations, some of the questions clearly sought to establish that if a play was performed in Communist countries it must clearly follow the party line."

TAKING NOTES

All through the present trial Mr. Miller has been busy taking notes of the proceedings, material no doubt for a new play on witch-hunts.

The trial has attracted a tremendous amount of public attention. This is partly due to the fact that Mr. Miller is America's leading playwright today, and partly to his courageous refusal to go against his conscience and inform on others. But the main reason for American interest is, of course, the fact that he is married to filmstar Marilyn Monroe, who disappointed her admirers by not being present in Court.

The whole question of whether refusal to answer questions by Congressional sub-committees amounts to contempt of Congress is at present being fought out before the Supreme Court. The Supreme

Court's decision will affect dozens of people in Mr. Miller's position, including Dr. Otto Nathan, who was the executor of the late Albert Einstein's will, and who was recently also convicted of contempt.

KERALA MOVE AGAINST FOREIGN LANDOWNERS

The Communist Government of the South Indian State of Kerala is to recommend to the Indian Government that all foreign-owned plantations in the State should be nationalised.

This was announced in Delhi by the Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr. M. Nambodiripad, addressing his first Press conference since his election victory. He had come to Delhi for talks with Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister.

Mr. Nambodiripad said it would be left to the Central Government to make the final decision in the matter. Asked what steps his Government would take if the Central Government refused to nationalise the plantations, he said: "We will record that they are wrong."

Asked whether his experience in Parliamentary democracy had convinced him that it was the best system of Government for the world, Mr. Nambodiripad said: "Even without my one month's experience in Parliamentary democracy I would say that the Parliamentary government was most suited for any country."

ROW WITH POLICE AT A.N.C. CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

in that the police had a warrant to be at the conference but not to remove a delegate, and a lady that, from her seat.

A speaker from the floor sarcastically appealed to the conference to rebuke the petty claims that were being staked by the Special Branch for the seat.

INSULTED

Captain Hilberg interjected that he would not allow his men to be insulted and wanted the speaker to stop speaking. The Speaker said he had given the delegate an opportunity to speak.

The chief of the Special Branch again repeated the argument that he had a warrant to be at the conference. Thereupon the Speaker snapped back saying: "The warrant you have warrants you to be at the conference and not to rule the association on how to conduct the conference."

This ended the fast dialogue conducted in an extremely tense atmosphere in which the Speaker kept on appealing to the delegates to be calm. The Speaker then appealed to the lady to show her magnanimity by vacating the seat in favour of the Special Branch. A male delegate sitting in front of the lady rose and bowed to her as she, in Congress colours, took his seat immediately in front of the Special Branch man who filled the seat he had so ardently claimed.

RESOLUTIONS

Conference condemned the Nat Government's practice of imposing the Special Branch on the people's peaceful meetings and called upon democratic people to condemn these provocative raids.

In another resolution conference called upon the branches to help organise the workers into trade unions.

Conference condemned the Native Laws Amendment Bill as creating racial animosity.

A resolution on the economic boycott welcomed the call to boy-

cott Nationalist products and recommended that National Headquarters be requested to appeal to extra-Union Congresses to give effective support to the economic boycott. Addressing the delegates, who came from as far afield as Cape Town and Kimberley, the industrial and farming areas, Mr. Marimbo, the Acting Speaker, said: "If the Nationalist Government were legislating in the interests of the people we would not be here today demanding freedom. The Nat Government does not want the different racial groups to live in peace. It wants to rule over racial racial groups where Europeans would rule their own cause, Indians will trade among themselves, Coloureds will develop separately.

"We are not prepared to be divided," he declared, "and we must struggle to unite the people of South Africa."

Quoting Moses Kotane's article that history will never forgive this Africa, he said: "This task cannot be left to the next generation. That must be saved by us who are still mentally free because when the Nats will have carried out their Bantu Education and apartheid university plans, the minds of the next generation will have been poisoned."

Referring to the Government threat to ban the ANC, he said the Government was using the Suppression of Communism Act as a sword to threaten to ban the group and the Nationalist apartheid policies.

"Although Nationalist legislation is tantamount to a declaration of war against us, we shall fight them, using the non-violent weapon, to the last vestige of our strength until the Freedom Charter becomes the foundation on which the democracy of a new South Africa is built."

The Rev. Gawe's presidential address, which was read in his absence, said: "In a struggle like ours there is no room for compromise, no perspiration that falls to the ground and every back that breaks brings us closer to our goal, namely freedom in our lifetime."

Tribe Refuses to Move

(Continued from page 1)

And when the Government lorries came to start the move on Monday, the whole tribe refused to go. "Even a big gun was put up into the lorries," the people said.

The official reason for the move is that the presence of the tribe increases the danger of erosion to the headwaters of the Great Letaba River which serves arable and stock farms of big landowners in the Eastern Transvaal.

"We were to stay here in our healthy mountain," the Chief said. "We would rather give up our stock and stop cultivating our land if we are damaging the watershed. But please leave us here, even if we die slowly of starvation."

The chief spoke on behalf of the whole tribe, which consists of about 400 families, more than 1,000 people, after they had met on hearing of the plan to remove them.

TO BARE VELD

At this meeting, held last Friday, tribesmen stated that they had journeyed to Metz where Verwoerd had promised to establish an alternative settlement for them. "It is a bare veld without a building or a ploughed field," they reported.

In spite of Government propaganda that the value of the "right to move" they have sent spokesmen to consult lawyers in Johannesburg in an attempt to have the removal stopped.

Government lorries which will be sent to move the tribe to their new "home" will find the people empty on their stand that they will move only under pressure.

They also demand compensation for their citrus trees and to be allowed to reap their ripening crops.

THEIR HOME

The Letsetile Valley has been the home of this tribe for two hundred years and it is their own land. Metz is a trust farm, with all the restrictions that operate on Government trust farms, and with the land cut into small plots, far smaller than those worked by the most successful farmers among the Mamothala.

"Will the area be irrigated properly?" asked Mr. Metz say there is water only in parts and at certain times of the year, in contrast with their valley where fresh water runs trickle all the year round.

Those who are fruit farmers in the valley—and let the NAD not try to deny the existence of groves of pawpaw, mango, orange, avocado, pineapple and grenadilla trees and plants—will have to abandon fruit farming and grow corn on their Metz plots.

GOVT. ADVICE

The Mamothala tried to fruit farming on the advice of a Government agricultural officer and to planting sisal on the hill slopes because they wanted to stop erosion, do progressive farming, and indicate the value of their land.

In a matter of six years, some farmers, like Stephen Rakoma, the chairman of the valley's African farmers' association, have developed large orchards and are marketing produce with great success. Now that these farmers are doing well, the order to move has come upon them.

There is hardly a man or woman in the tribe who is not suspicious of the official reasons for the removal. The attempts to move the Mamothala from the Letsetile Valley go back over 25 years, and started among their neighbouring European farmers and in the Letsetile Valley Farmers' Association. The Native Trust and the NAD have only recently stepped in to enforce the removal.

"We are choked when they said we must be moved," the tribe said last year, when they first heard they were to be moved. They are still choked, and to hide their anger the Verwoerd has lowered his NAD iron curtain.

But the defiance of the tribe has exposed to the whole world the falseness of Verwoerd's claim that the people are willing to move.

"We will not move," the people are saying. And repeat over and over again: "Even big guns won't get us into the lorries."

Bus Boycott Leader Sacked

WORCESTER.

After serving for seven years on the Railways at Worcester, Mr. David Mhaya was summarily dismissed on May 22 without any reason being given.

He is a married man with two children and is now unemployed.

Mr. Mhaya is the chairman of the Transport Association and was the vice-chairman of the Transport Committee which recently organised the successful bus-boycott from Kwezi-Temba location.



MARILYN MONROE—her fans were disappointed.

tightening up passport control at the time Mr. Miller refused to testify), it was proper for the committee to ascertain whether a person had in the past 'been emmeshed in the Communist conspiracy.'

"If so, it gave a strong indication that at present he would be disposed to use the passport in Communist interests."

"Counsel: Even if no present involvement were known?"
"Witness: That is right."
Mr. Arens went on to explain

