

Verwoerd Forces Workers Into De Klerk's Sweat-shops

Pass Laws Prevent Labour From Leaving The Area

From M. P. Naicker

An ex-principal of a school, ex-teachers and matriculants are among 500 workers employed at starvation wages of 15/- and £1 per week, with a promise of increments of 1/6 per week every six months, at one of De Klerk's "factories in the reserves" situated about 36 miles from Durban.

In spite of this wage rate, there is a surplus labour force of several hundreds in this area and each day scores of workers seeking employment are turned away.

What is the reason for people, many with good educational qualifications, working for such miserable wages? THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION CAN BE FOUND IN THE VICIOUS APPLICATION OF THE PASS LAWS.

When this factory was first established at the beginning of this year, the local Native Commissioner, using the despotic powers vested in him, blockaded all labour from the area and neighbouring reserves and prevented it from going into the larger industrial areas of Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown and Durban to seek work.

With starvation stalking these areas men and women have been forced to work in this, the only factory in their area.

RESERVED JOBS

This factory, which is one of the largest clothing factories established under De Klerk's "industries in the reserves" scheme, employs about 350 women and 150 men, most of whom do jobs that are reserved for "Whites only" in the job reservation proclamation for the clothing industry. All male workers earn a flat rate

of £1 a week and women workers receive 15/-.

A number of women workers from a neighbouring reserve have to shoulder an extra burden of 8/6 per week in train fares to and from work. The actual wage of these workers is, therefore, only 6/6 for a 46-hour week!

Even agricultural workers employed in the multi-million-pound sugar industry, usually considered the most exploited workers in Natal, earn a better wage.

Conditions of work are strict.

BONUS CARD SYSTEM

Workers are employed on a bonus card system. Each worker on being employed is given such a card. Each day he is awarded marks for attendance. If he comes to work on time he receives three marks; if

he is up to 15 minutes late he gets two marks, and if he is 25 minutes late he gets 1 mark. If he is later than 25 minutes after the factory starts he gets no marks.

If for some reason he is four hours late or is absent (even through sickness) he loses his card even if he requires only one or two more marks to complete his card. The loss of his card in this manner could mean that the worker would either lose his job or lose all his marks earned through punctual and regular attendance.

On the completion of his first card the worker is given an overall. At the end of his second card he is given a blue disc which, according to the employer, entitles him to a present at the end of the year. What this present will be no one seems to know.

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DURBAN.

SWART STRIKES AT COLOURED TRAFFIC COPS

Powers to Arrest European Offenders Withdrawn

CAPE TOWN.

An amendment by the Minister of Justice to the ordinance governing the duties of "peace officers" will practically wipe out the powers of Cape Town's many Coloured traffic policemen.

Published in the Government Gazette last month, the new regulation which will come into effect on July

1, will mean that Coloured traffic officers employed by the Municipality will have no authority to arrest any European who contravenes any of the traffic laws. Neither will they be able to do anything about White persons who refuse to supply their names and addresses on demand.

Coloured traffic police will according to this amendment have authority only over Non-Whites.

This new move is seen by members of the City Council's traffic force as a move by the Government to discourage any further recruitment of Non-Europeans into the Traffic Department, pending the final decision of the Industrial Tribunal under the I.C. Act which is enquiring into Municipal employment.

LEAD TO CHAOS

"With the vast European traffic in the city, our lack of authority will lead to chaos," a Coloured traffic constable told Non-Age. "If a European driver breaks the law and refuses to give me his name and address, there will be nothing I can do if he refuses. I will probably have to go and hunt for a European constable to handle the matter."

"Our positions will become worthless," said another. "No Coloured man will be attracted by this inferior job."

Already the City Council is at a loss as to whether it should employ Coloured firemen at the Epping Fire Station, since it has not heard what the Minister of Labour, Senator De

(Continued on page 7)

Railway Workers' Increases for "Europeans Only"

Schoeman Ignores Non-Whites' Demands

CAPE TOWN.

SCHOEMAN'S £5,800,000 a year concession to the Railway workers will not be shared by the thousands of Africans employed by South Africa's

largest state enterprise, the S.A.R. & H., and there is doubt whether Coloured workers will also get a part of the sum.

The increases in the pay of White railway workers came last

week after almost a year of discussions and demands, and after artisans in several centres had threatened strike action.

FINAL TALKS

After final talks with the Federal Council of Railway workers, Schoeman announced the pay increases: £36 a year for casuals, and up to £84 a year for the higher paid workers.

Even after a mighty bus boycott campaign in 1956 that drove home the fact that the average African could not even afford a penny increase in fares, the tight-fisted Transport Minister showed his concern for his, and the country's, most underpaid workers by completely excluding them from the latest scales of pay.

WORST IN S.A.

African wages on the Railways are among the lowest and worst in South Africa, and much lower than those paid in the main industrial areas. In the Cape Peninsula African workers start at 6/- a day rising to 7/- After 10 years service and having reached 7/6 they are entitled to an increase of 3d. a day, and after another 5 years to a further 3d, bringing the highest wage up to the shocking sum of 8/- a day.

In the rural areas the rate of pay is even worse. Starting pay is 2/6 a day, rising to 4/- a day, and after ten years to 4/3, after 15 years to 4/6.

The excuse given by the administration for the decrease in the rates in the rural areas is, according to Mr. Archie Sibeko, organiser of the African railway workers in the Cape, "that the cost of living is lower as one leaves the urban areas."

WORKERS' DEMANDS

A memorandum submitted by the Railway Workers' Union last (Continued on page 3)

Why No Increases For These Men?



The safety of the public may rest on the work of these men—Non-European railway workers busy on the permanent way in Cape Town.

"The Way Forward After The April 14 Demonstration"

—A DISCUSSION ARTICLE BY A.N.C. LEADERS AND OTHERS

LIFT THE BAN ON MEETINGS!

ALEX HEPPLE CALLS FOR PROTEST

Detectives Spy on May Day Picnic

JOHANNESBURG.— ARE the Nats trying to tell the country there is a permanent state of emergency? How much longer is the blanket ban on all meetings of more than ten Africans to last? The danger is that without an outcry from people and organisations the Nats will allow the ban to last indefinitely.

The mounting cry to LIFT THE BAN ON MEETINGS was headed last week by the former parliamentary leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Alex Hepple, who told New Age: "Dr. Verwoerd banned all meetings of Africans in all urban areas as one of the measures to counteract the sit-at-home."

"That was three weeks ago and the ban has not yet been lifted. The banning of gatherings is a vicious infringement of a precious democratic right and all those who recognise the iniquity of this action should join in a demand that THE BAN BE LIFTED IMMEDIATELY," he said.

TRADE UNION BAN The ban is turning out to be a backyard banning of the African trade union movement. Labour Party committees cannot work. Complaints and demands cannot be aired.

The Native Commissioner for Johannesburg last week forbade the combined May Day—anniversary celebrations of the oldest African union in the country, the S.A. Clothing Workers' Union formed on May Day in 1928.

The Commissioner told the union secretary Mrs. W. Hashe he could not say when the ban would be lifted.

At the last minute the Union abandoned its hall meeting and went instead on workers' May Day picnic—which the Special Branch tailied for miles into the country.

The townships residents can no longer meet and public activity has been brought to a standstill.

The only meetings still permitted are those of the Advisory Boards which consist of fewer than ten Africans. Even the committees in the different townships that advise

and consult with the Boards are outlawed.

NO REPLY

Two Boards that made applications for residents' meetings immediately after April 16 have as yet had no reply.

The City Council seems anxious that meetings of residents be convened to discuss rentals, but none are possible under the blanket ban. Municipal transport fares are going up . . . but no one can meet to discuss that either.

All African opinion is being dangerously bottled up by the Minister.

Ask No Questions

When I came to the Tiger Kloof Industrial School in 1955 as an apprentice in one of the industrial departments I really felt proud and satisfied to be at such an institution, which did its best to train students in various fields.

It is disappointing to note the opposite at present as far as Industrial Education is concerned. The school has turned into what I call a "holiday resort."

Students are debarrd from asking questions to enlighten the little training they receive. If one asks a question he is threatened with being sent to the superintendent.

How can we learn if we are debarrd from asking questions? We came to Tiger Kloof to learn, but instead we are kept wandering under the trees or sitting under the working bench. It is a sad thing that our parents have to pay so much, only to have their children learn to sit down for four years and then obtain a certificate in disguise.

WORRIED INDUSTRIALIST

Tiger Kloof Institution, Vryburg.

"White" Civilisation Built by Blacks

It is only when we consider that even the smallest things are the result of integration, fusion and contact, that we can appreciate the utter fallacy of apartheid, or its twin brother, "segregation with justice!"

Take, for example, the case of Mr. C. W. C. Blanc. On getting up in the morning, he glances at the clock (mechanism that had its origin in India) notes that it is 6.15 (Arabic numerals) and says "Oh God (Hebrew deity-Non-European) I'm late."

He takes off his pyjamas (pyjama-Malay word) and puts on his trousers (garment introduced into Europe by Asiatic nomads) and drinks his tea (Chinese beverage), which he has sweetened with sugar (derived from the Sanskrit word "shugara") then fills his pipe with tobacco (West Indian herb) and starts to smoke (smoking—Aztec habit). Notes in the paper (papyrus—Egyptian word) that the news (written in script of Phoenician origin) is not so good, as another African state has achieved independence.

Says "Christ (Asiatic) what is going to happen to us Aryans" (Aryans—linguistic group, originally from Central Asia).

* Custodian of White Civilisation.

MELVILLE FLETCHER Port Elizabeth.

New Age Letter Box

Don't Get Tired, Comrades

I think we have seen the results of the competition of the oppressors for the right to oppress. The Nats are to be the bosses of the madhouse again.

Let us try and organise harder than ever before. Let us not get tired comrades. I can assure any one of us that, when we get our freedom, it will be the best in the whole of Africa. We must struggle for our brothers in Zeeurat, at Amato and our leaders at the Dell! Has this country is not white man's country and it will never be. If they are to persist in calling it so, what happened in Indonesia to the Dutch will happen to the Nats in South Africa. We will not stay with hooligans. Yours in the struggle.

F. MATI

Port Elizabeth.

U.P. Victory Would Have Been Worse for Us

The Nationalists' victory in the elections is a test for them. If they had lost the elections it would have taken us centuries before we attained our freedom.

The U.P. and the Nats equally would not have given us our freedom. The Nats are quick at refusing to give us something, while the U.P. is slow in refusing. Thus we tend to look for redress under the U.P. but we expect nothing from the Nats.

We have experienced a decade of untold suffering and misery under the Nat regime, and South Africa has reached the lowest level of moral degradation. The Nats' reign must terminate and give way to a people's government where all shall enjoy personal freedom, of mind and conscience, and better and more equitable administration of justice between man and man.

M. C. MOSHELO Johannesburg.

N N-WHITES MUST FIGHT OR WAGE INCREASES

HAV G won the elections, the Nationalist Government are dishing out the rewards to their faithful followers. The alway workers have been granted wage increases. Teach and public servants are reported to be next in line.

Nom y can begrudge these workers their increases. They are am t the lowest paid and hardest working of the White workers and many of them have been having a hard battle to make e ds meet with living costs rising steadily in recent years.

But hat about the Non-White workers? Ever since the bus boycott last year, it has been admitted on all sides that most of them living below the bread line. Studies by economists have shown t at the real living standards of African workers on the Witwatersrand have fallen steadily since 1948. The position of workers in other centres is probably the same.

I w the grinding poverty of the African workers, after all, which f reed them to undertake the bus boycott in the first place, and whi s has given the main impetus to the £1 a day campaign which h s been waged all over the country for over a year since the boy t ended.

But he Government with callous indifference, has completely ignored he wage demands of the Non-Whites. In fact, the only gesture whic h has come from official quarters has been the Wage Board m nendation that the wages of canning workers should be red !

This is Strijdom's "apartheid with justice"—presents for the Whites, and insults and baton charges for the Non-Whites who dare to sk for more. Meanwhile, safe and snug behind the apartheid-fence, the bosses watch their profits mount and mount. While t poor get poorer, the rich get richer; that is the South African way of life—rapacious, greedy capitalism at its worst.

The South African people must not allow the Government, faithful servant of the ruling class, to get away with it. By grantin increases to the White railway workers, the Government has con ded the justice of the claim of the entire working class for simi ar increases.

It is the duty of the Non-White workers, in the first place, to o and act to ensure that their claim is recognised and paid out in fight f action, and find powerful allies among many sections of the population d nothing can stop them from winning the day.

A WARNING TO THE NAT. GOVERNMENT

Now that the Nationalist Party has returned to office for a third time it is time for us to pause little and make a retrospective study of what has been in the crucible of South Africa politics over the past ten years.

My word Nationalist calls us of the strike of 1950: the his e Defiance Campaign of a campaign against the removal of the Western Areas and oxious Bantu Education Act in 1955; the mighty Congress of the People in the same year. It go down in history as the fi truly democratic Parliament Africa has known; the bus bo t early in 1957, which almost brought Minister B. F. Sch an tumbling down from the earth from a plane when he yel "Cut their wages!" to the U.P. of our noble boycotters. e Grand March of the Wom of South Africa to the Union of Africa in August, of the T ason Trials. This trial, the stran t in the history of B. F. World, has uncovered wells of deep-se ed indignation among pro ve South Africans. Altho though South Africa was the focus f these cataclysms, many of these were felt even in the otest corner of the globe.

But then all progressive thinkers will ask: "Why this state of unrest in South Africa?" The answer to this burning question is not far to seek. The Suppression of Communism Act, the High Court of Parliament Act, the Group Areas Act, the odious Bantu Education Act, the Resettlement Act and the Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents Act, to list but a few, were contributory to a very large extent to these happenings.

One might conclude with a very fair warning not only to the Nationalist Government but also to those who voted them in, that unless they adopt a sane approach to race relations in this country whilst this term of office is young, the very White leadership they are trying to preserve is bound to hit the rocks and soon belong to the ages—for, surely, sooner than the Nats, expect it, if they do at all, these small happenings will culminate in a mass conflagration which will leave the oppressed people of South Africa straight to Freedom. If, however, they fail to see this impending danger, they might as well not heed my very brotherly warning at the expense of the much cherished 'Wil Baasskop'.

I B MOHAN Sophtown.

LAST WEEK THERE WAS SILENCE—WHY?

YOU may have noticed that there was no appeal for money in our columns last issue. That happens so because we did not need money, but because those members of our staff responsible for finance were busy running around trying to pay the printer, the rent, the block-maker, the wages and all the rest of it.

We found it, but only just in time. Had our desperate—and sometimes despairing—scramble not been successful you would not be reading New Age today. It was as close as that.

Right at this moment we doubt whether all our offices combined could produce £100 between the lot of them—so thoroughly were we forced to gather in all our resources. We emptied all our pockets, so to speak, in order to ensure that you could still read New Age for another month.

BUT UNLESS YOU PLAY

THE GAME THIS MONTH WE SHALL NOT BE ABLE TO PAY OUR WAY AT THE END OF JUNE.

WE HAVE NO OTHER RESOURCES TO FALL BACK UPON EXCEPT YOUR GENEROSITY.

PLEASE DO NOT FAIL US.

This Week's Donations: Cape Town:

Ed. £2; A. R. £1; Anon 10/-; Harold £2; Anon 5/-; Jack and Naomi £3; R. and J. S £5 5s; Sister £1. Collection £4 3s. Od.; A. R. M. £1 1s. Od.

Johannesburg:

Sally £10; Arth £5; Friend £10; A. £2 2s. Od.; Friend £15; T. £2 10s. Od.; Pretoria £5; Business Man £50; Becker £5.

TOTAL—£124 16s. Od.

FRESH ARRESTS IN RAMPANT INCITEMENT CASE

JOHANNESBURG.

THE incitement case following National Protest Week the stay-at-home opens here on June 9 and may last several weeks.

About 19 men and women of all races are involved at present in this new mass trial in the Regional Court, though fresh arrests may still be made. Pouncing on new victims every few days, the Special Branch seems to be trying to draw in individuals who can be linked with the Congress organisations.

A number of the incitement cases have been heard separately in the courts. In Pretoria two workers were acquitted last week and a number of African fact workers were also discharged in a Johannesburg case during the week. In some country areas those arrested are being charged not with incitement but with breaches of the Masters and Servants Act.

NEW ARRESTS

Fresh arrests on the incitement charge under the 1953 Criminal Law Amendment Act took place here during last week. They include:

A. Jassat, young member of the

Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, taken away by Special Branch detectives from the offices of the Transvaal Indian Congress;

John Tsele, organiser of the African Laundry Workers' Union, arrested in his Alexandra Township home at about 7 a.m. last Thursday morning;

Isaac Bokala of Newclare, a treason trialist till the charges were dropped against 61 last December;

Shephian Segale, of the Sophiatown ANC;

Mr. Nopoga, of Alexandra Township; and

Christina Matthews, of the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Bail was granted in the Magistrate's Court for Jassat at £100 and Tsele at £50, the prosecutor arguing that the accused might tamper with Crown witnesses. The same magistrate had granted bail in other incitement charges under the same section of the same act at £15.

Bail for Isaac Bokala was fixed at £50 and for Christina Matthews at £25, but an application is to be made to the Supreme Court for a reduction of Segale's bail fixed at £100.



"The whole factory's automatic and he has the cheek to ask for £1 a day."

RAILWAY WORKERS' INCREASES

(Continued from page 1)
year to the S.A.R. & H. made four demands:

- A minimum of £1 a day for all labourers
- The right of all types of employment
- Equal conditions of work and privileges with white workers;
- Freedom of trade union organisation and recognition of the Railway Workers' Union.

The memorandum pointed out among other matters that approximately half of the 200,000-odd workers employed by the railways were Non-White and that they were earning meagre poverty beyond description.

But last year Nationalist M.P. van Rensburg, had already replied in the House to any demands the Non-White workers might make for a higher status; By January 1957, he told Parliament, there were 15,433 Non-Europeans employed in place of Europeans including 48 in grades. "I want to tell members that the Non-Europeans in graded posts are not given the status as Europeans, they still regard Ben Schoeman... when we have enough Europeans available for the work, Europeans will again be employed to take over the work from Non-Europeans."

Ben Schoeman's reply to demands for increased wages for Non-Whites was given last week in the shape of increases for Europeans only.

COLOURED PAY

The Coloured workers, bridled by a "company" union, the Non-European Staff Association, have received scanty treatment too. Last year they made requests for increases and the reply was: "Wait" until after the general elections.

The elections are over and the White workers have been handed nearly £5 million. In their dusty little office in S.A. River the cautious Coloured, officials are leaning back in their chairs, still waiting to be remembered, reluctant to say anything that might put them in bad with the rulers of the permanent way.

A Coloured labourer gets almost as little as an African. A labourer who has been working for 22 years now earns 9/6d. a day. Promoted to what is known as "better class work," he will rate a little over 10/.

For Coloureds who leave school with a Junior Certificate the S.A.R.'s offering jobs as ticket clerks at salaries from £220 to a maximum of £435 a year. With the prospective stations at Nyanga, Heideveld, Senekela and Lavitstouw to be built, a few more clerks will be welcomed into the railway's apartheid fold... but their status will remain several paces behind that of the Whites who get a third highest salary, £525 will be increased to £585.

With the Coloureds hamstringing by the management, and the Africans refused recognition, the bulk of the S.A.R.'s labour must continue to scramble for the crumbs along the suburban lines. The Coloured workers rattle along in comparative comfort... until the Non-Whites eventually decide that the S.A.R.H. should come under new management.

Illegal Strikers Sentenced—But Victorious

JOHANNESBURG.

An illegal strike of 68 African workers employed at Castle Wine and Brandy last November had a sequel in court last week, when 11 of the workers (the rest were not charged for one reason or another) were given a suspended sentence of one to 14 each.

But the 11 whom they had won pay increases of from 5s. to 15s. a week.

SPECIAL BRANCH RECRUITS FOR MADZUNYA

JOHANNESBURG.

A member of the Alexandra branch of the ANC whose home is in Rhodesia was recently questioned by the Special Branch. He was threatened with deportation, he said, if he continued to be a member of Congress, but was told that nothing would happen to him if he joined the Madzunya branch in Alexandra Township because it was preaching the right type of African Nationalism.

Tsele, The Chameleon Expelled by Africanists

JOHANNESBURG.

The Africanists have expelled Dr. P. L. Tsele of Pretoria from their ranks. This because he took part (allowing himself to be used as an agent and tool) in the Liberal Party's Orange Grove electrifying campaign for a candidate to Parliament under an Act which excludes Africans.

Further, says the notice of expulsion issued by Mr. P. Lebello, Dr. Tsele is reported to have said: "I am at one with the Liberal Party in their intentions," and this statement repudiates the 1949 Programme of Action.

This is not the first time in his political career that Dr. Tsele has had to find a new home. In 1939 he left the ANC Youth League because, he said, "as long as it was an organ of the ANC it would never be in a position to fight for the freedom of the African people."

For some time after that he flirted with the Non-European Unity Movement.

During the Defence Campaign he went into political liberation, to emerge in 1955 as an Africanist. Last week he told a Pretoria meeting that the stay-at-home had failed because it had been launched at a time when there was a general reaction throughout the country against the leadership of the ANC.

Close-up Views of Two Cabinet Ministers; Two Administrators

Nat. Jobs for Pals

THE new Nationalist appointments—2 Cabinet Ministers and 2 Administrators—are carefully calculated to keep the balance between the main current interests of the party—apartheid, Nationalist business, republicanism and the wooing of the English-speaking section. They represent a strengthening of the Nat extreme right wing—all the Nat appointees are firm Strijdmen.

Some people think that Mr. M. C. de Wet Nel, the new Minister of Education, Arts and Science, is just a pale reflection of Dr. Verwoerd.

In fact, some of the most vicious Nationalist ideas, such as ethnic grouping and Bantu Education, are said to be his brain-children.

He regards himself as a sort of "Father Christmas of the Bantu," and gets very angry when agitators criticise his "benevolent" policies.

Apartheid, he says, "is based on Christian principles of absolute honesty, fairness and justice."

During the campaign against Bantu Education, he demanded "a drastic solution." "Native papers" who were distorting the blessings of the Act.

He also said: "The grievances of the Native against the pass system do not come from the Natives themselves but from White agitators."

He believes that the Africans are being "Westernised" too quickly, and that, unless we give them discipline... the day will come when they will reproach the European for not guiding them in the years of their infancy."

As Deputy-Chairman of the Native Affairs Commission, he has taken pains to explain that total apartheid is a form of "divide and rule." The idea of a "Native party" who were distorting the blessings of the Act.

The Bantu should be divided into 7 groups or blocs on ethnic lines. A consistent racist, he was not above making anti-Jewish remarks during an attack on Mr. Bernard Friedman in Parliament some years ago.

Mr. Nel believes that apartheid is a racial policy which can "win and hold the goodwill of the Bantu

for the West against the menace of communism."

Mr. P. K. le Roux, who becomes Minister of Agriculture, belongs to the influential farmer-capitalist group in the party. A wealthy Cape farmer, he is director of liquor companies.

He was a leader of the Reddingsdaadbond—the Nationalist inspired movement to capture commerce, business, industry and finance from "foreigners," by organising "Afrikaner money."

His wife, Emily Hobhouse le Roux, is chairman of an all-woman Nationalist company which produces well-known brands of tea and coffee.

The doing out of post election "plums" to the faithful would not be complete without something for the powerful fascist republican wing of the party.

So Dr. Otto du Plessis—a man who has not been able to open his mouth for the past ten years without mentioning the Republic—gets the job of Administrator of the Cape.

A significant that Strijdmen, in making this choice, overlooked candidates from among the so-called Nat "liberals" in the Cape.

During the last war, while he was propaganda secretary, Dr. du Plessis glorified Nazism and fascism as the doctrines of the future.

The coming Christian National Republic would be based on these models. He wrote: "Nationalist Afrikaanderdom longs for the death of democracy."

Unfortunately for him, the Nazis were on the losing side when the war ended. Still, the Nats howled with anger when the Dutch people refused to have him as S.A.'s diplomatic representative in 1948. The Dutch had not forgotten how Dr. du Plessis had praised the Nazis when they were murdering millions of innocent women and children in Europe.

As a consolation for this humiliation, Dr. Malan made Dr. du Plessis—the Nat ex-propaganda chief—head of the State Information Office.

The Nats have not sacrificed any principles in appointing Mr. A. E. Trolip, the former United Party M.P., as Administrator of Natal. Although the move is obviously in-

tended to be a sop to English-speaking South Africans, Mr. Trolip's politics are closer to those of the Nats than is the U.P.

Over the past few years he has been moving steadily to the right, flirting with the "Bekkerites" and the S.A. Bond in his search for a political home outside the "liberal" United Party.

In 1948 Mr. Trolip declared that Natal would have every right to secede from Union if the Nats violated the S.A. Act. The fact that the Nats have now appointed him Administrator of Natal indicates how certain they are of his change of outlook.

DE KLERK'S SWEAT-SHOPS

(Continued from page 1)

The workers lost two days' pay when the factory closed on Good Friday and Easter Monday, which are paid holidays for garment workers.

The explanation given by the employer for this pay cut was that the factory was a new one and he could not afford to pay the workers for the two days. As compensation, however, he "loaned" the women workers 6/- and the male workers 8/-, which were the amounts deducted from their already miserly wage packet. These "loans" are being repaid at the rate of 1/- per week.

NEED FOR A UNION

Workers interviewed by New Age were unanimous in their condemnation of their conditions of work, but were reluctant to discuss their problems. Asked if they should not make a trade union, one worker said that this would be the only solution to their problems but the task would be a difficult one as the workers were intimidated not only by the employers but also by the Native Commissioner's refusal to give any worker a permit to leave the area to work elsewhere.

The South African Congress of Trade Unions is discussing the problem of these workers and according to its Chairman, Mr. Moses Mabhida, every effort will be made to get these workers organised in the shortest possible time.

THE WAY FORWARD AFTER APRIL 14

Debate about Protest Week has been fast and furious ever since the protest was called off. Was the stay-home a flop? Was the decision to call it off correct? Was it correct to call on the first place? What went wrong? In an attempt to obtain the answers to some of these questions, New Age approached a views, while others sent us their contributions unsolicited. Pre-emptive on space has compelled us to there, but we have tried to give as comprehensive a survey as possible of the different points

The Enemy Was Too Strong

Mr. J. D. Matlou of the ANC Western Areas:

This campaign faced one of the heaviest barrages of propaganda artillery from the Government, the United Party, the English Press, the employers of African labour, the Dr. Nkomos, the Madzinyas, the Lebaloas and the wiseacres. Never have so many different forces and individuals, with different methods, for so many different reasons and very evil motives combined to reach the same end. This is proof of the correctness of the action and the timing of this campaign.

Unfortunately, the A.N.C. answer to the opposition whipped up against the campaign was not strong enough.

When the African National Congress embarks on any campaign in the future, such action must be based primarily on the ability of the organisation to carry it out. The ANC has no right to call up a campaign, however correct and timely it is, unless it is satisfied that the machinery is there to see it through. Congress must not declare an action and then look around for organisation to carry it out. The days of action on unchecked reports must be the thing of the past.

More and Better Organisation Wanted

Maulvi I. A. Cachalia:

Congress underestimated the resources, lengths and methods to which commerce and business houses were going to block the Stay-at-Home. Future plans must

Messrs S. T. Ngendane and Postolko Lebello (Orlando East): "A warning to leaders."

Leaders who tried to believe that the stay-at-home might succeed are either too unrealistic to see glaring facts, or else they deliberately mislead. Nationalist leaders who tried to writing as on the wall—disarmal failure, but they went ahead, probably for ulterior motives. The real sponsors of the show. Several front men were made to persuade the leaders to call off the proposed strike for the obvious reasons that the strike would flop.

This stay-at-home did not receive the blessing of the large majority of African Nationalists who prefer days like June 14th and days like May Day and April 16th.

The intelligentsia of the ANC was very much opposed to the strike, its timing was very wrong. The significance for April 14th dates is that the white electorate were going to the polls. Chief Lutuli had just told the Congressmen to listen to the people and influence the voters to vote for the United Party. The posters issued in connection with the stay-at-home read "No more Nat rule." If then the strike proposed for April 14th was connected with this, the obvious conclusion was that Nat rule must be replaced by the United Party and we too insignificant as who would be so insincere as

COD Organiser, Johannesburg:

There must be a new approach to Congress work and activity. Calling on people to campaign around slogans, without the spade-work, the hard, honest sloggish, careful explanations and persuasion, must inevitably be doomed as the struggle grows sharper.

Tasks before Congresses must be elaborated in the minutest detail, methods available to us carefully planned and studied and put into action first on a small scale and letting them develop on a larger scale, under careful guidance however, so that when the time comes, the people do not look upon it as a "betrayal" but as a necessary retreat.

That Call-Off—Right or Wrong?

Mr. Joe Gqabi, Chairman of the Building Workers' Union:

Many people inside and outside Congress have sharply criticised the "call-off" decision, among them elements exploiting the situation for their own ends. Demonstrations were not the complete "flop" we were made to believe by the capitalist press. But on the whole it was clear by Monday that the people (except for Sophiatown, Newclare and the Western Native Township and Port Elizabeth and Durban to

some extent), had not responded, as expected to the call of the National Workers' Conference.

What then should a responsible body have done to meet the situation? Would it have been correct to let the demonstration go on and fizzle out on its own? I think that would have been unwise and fatal for Congress

members. One can criticise the way the "call-off" was issued. Proper chinery to ensure there was instant consultation between a leadership and the key areas could have been set up before and to avoid a situation where oral congress leaders had to rely radio and press reports for their information.

M. (Roodepoort):

The 'failure' was due not so much to Government and employer intimidation, the Madzinyas, eballos and the World as to lack of sufficient—and efficient—organisation. True the ups above sowed confusion and doubt, but by now the people used to the machine-guns of e oppressors. What they needed a thorough preaching by the leaders and wide and intensive distribution of pamphlets explaining the reasons and emphasising the effect the protests would have.

Also the interval between the decision to protest and its implementation was too short—enough preparations could not be made.

the evening of April 14. people to stay at home in member of people for their make some cuts here and view.

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IMPLEMENT THE M-PLAN, SAYS A.N.C.

JOHANNESBURG.
THE urgent task of the moment is to get down to implementing the M-plan, says a statement circulated to all branches of the A.N.C. by the head office and signed by the Assistant Secretary-General, Mr. Duma Nokwe.

After considering various points of criticism of Protest Week, the statement goes on: "are still remaining it. It is only in a few areas and a few instances where the letter and spirit of the plan are carried out."

The M-Plan entails slow and tedious house-to-house work and the formation of small, active and flexible units. But to this we prefer the easy way, the street-corner meetings, mass meetings and mass conferences, and large, cumbersome units consisting of persons from wide areas.

The M-Plan was conceived in 1952 to meet the situation created by the anti-defiance acts: the Public Safety Act and the Criminal Laws Amendment Act. The aim and purpose of the plan was:

- to reorganise the Congress into small and easily manageable units;
- to dispense with the printed word, if need be, and to employ word of mouth.

Sooner or later we shall be forced to work under conditions envisaged at the time when the M-Plan was conceived and formulated. The present general ban on all meetings of more than 10 Africans may be a prelude to the state of things to come. It may be a permanent institution. Let us not forget that it is to the recent victory of the Nationalist Party means another sentence of five years' hard labour and spare diet.

There is no more time to waste. We must get on with the great and urgent task before us. We are confident that in our work we shall benefit from the experience of April 14th. Temporary setbacks and difficulties will never deter us. No obstacles, no difficulties, no matter how formidable, can hold back a people bent on attaining freedom and justice for themselves and their children.

Let us therefore go forward with confidence, courage and determination in the knowledge that ours is a just cause and that the future is with us.

Mr. Abel Mthembu, member of the Transvaal administrative committee of the A.N.C. The return of the Nats to power is going to bring about more difficulties for all of us who are opposed to their policies. Now we are going to get more doses of apartheid legislation and repression is bound to follow.

We are facing a task that is even greater than before. The hope of the people still lies firmly with the Congress which is the only mass movement capable of withstanding the onslaughts of the Nationalists. The African people should come under the banner of the M-Plan. The people what to do.

THE MAIN CAUSES
The most likely causes of the defeat were:

- (a) the propaganda put forward by the daily press that action during the election week would ruin the chances of the U.P.
- (b) the duration of the action perhaps, three days—after rage of hostile propaganda; and the Easter holidays—was too long a period to expect the workers to undertake.
- (c) doubts caused by the trouble in the Transvaal African National Congress branch.
- (d) insufficient work and the 'allure to constract the barrage of hostile propaganda; and
- (e) the confusion which existed till the last stages of the campaign regarding the parties to the campaign.

THE CALL-OFF
The National Consultative Committee of the Congresses took the decision to call off the protests. This was an emergency decision, but an authority's decision that has subsequently been ratified. Branches complain that they should have been notified before the decision was published in the press. This was their inalienable right, but considering the time at their disposal could not have been done. However, the Committee apologises for this failing in the way the decision was conveyed.

THE REASON
We have been repeatedly told that the people were ready and clamouring for action against injustice. If this is correct why did they not respond to the call to stay-at-home on April 14th? The people fully support all the demands put forward in the campaign for the stay-at-home protest. It was nothing that the Government and the police said or did, or the threat of 'losing their jobs which frightened the people and caused them not to respond to

tion that there is a split among the leadership. These men no longer have the interests of Congress or its policies or unity at heart. They are out to further the cause of the Africanist organisation . . . and its aims diverge sharply from ours.

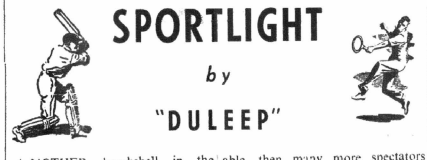
As for Messrs. Nkoana and Legwato of the 'Golden City Post' and 'The World', how about them saying for once and for all whether or not they are members of this Africanist group?

Tennynson Makwane.

To keep in our midst people who openly sabotage campaigns against Congress—the so-called interests of 'maining unity'—is like a sick man who would retain pus in his body for the sake of its 'unity' and eath. The Africanist clique, as long as it is permitted within our ranks, spreads confusion among the people, who get the impres-



Breadlines like this, photographed last month, form twice a day in the unemployment-hit textile and machinery town of Biddford, Maine, in the United States. There are nearly 3,000 on the relief list out of a total population of 20,000. Girl guides are collecting money for them.



SPORTLIGHT
by "DULEEP"
A soccer world was exploded last week. The Alliance Football League, one of the strongest associations affiliated to the W.P. Soccer Board, has seceded from all activities. This fact was made known last week when they failed to put in an appearance in their friendly match against Cape District at the Athlone Stadium.

Soccer fans who have so much enjoyed the attractive type of football played by Alliance over the years were stunned by this unexpected move. The reasons for this withdrawal have not yet been made public, though many rumours are circulating. I am nevertheless given to understand that a move is afoot to reverse this decision. Let us hope this move proves successful, for the League, with its vast talent, will be a big loss to Western Province soccer. Players like Julius, D'Olivier, Fureo and a host of others will be sadly missed not only in the Board fixtures but also in the mass Coloured National Tournament and the Federation matches.

Why there should be all this strife and trouble in a season when such major activities are taking place, is difficult to fathom. But as long as clear thinking, perseverance and a little bit of common sense exist, any problem, no matter how big, can be solved and remedied.

I would urge the Board officials to intervene for the sake of harmony to try and bring them back into our fold, for without Alliance, the Board will be like 'the lady without Jewellery'.

Eight years ago, also a tournament year, Alliance and Cape District withdrew because the Board took the decision of bringing the Green Point Track, a European ground. Two schools of thought then existed, one that no European grounds should be taken when we have grounds of our own; the other that much as we detest hiring grounds from Europeans, there is no centrally situated Non-White ground, and the man in the street will naturally feel the pinch when he has to travel so far as Wynberg, involving a cost of nearly 15/- just to see an afternoon's game of soccer. That man in the street cannot afford to go so far and naturally abstains from attending, but if a centrally situated ground is available, then many more spectators would attend.

Because the Board decided on the latter view, these two strong units withdrew, thus weakening the W.P. in the final. Wise counsel nevertheless prevailed, and both units came back the next season. Difficulties must always arise and can always be solved out.

BREADLINE AMERICA 1958

Bread lines like this, photographed last month, form twice a day in the unemployment-hit textile and machinery town of Biddford, Maine, in the United States. There are nearly 3,000 on the relief list out of a total population of 20,000. Girl guides are collecting money for them.

and a considerable loss of weight, he managed to defeat the Argentinean Selveti by a narrow margin.

★ That the W.P. Rugby League failed in its bid to remove the headquarters of the national body to Cape Town. In order to succeed, they must contact all affiliated units long in advance of reacquainting, whereby all units can benefit in experience and administration.

★ That the World Billiard Championships will be held in India this year, and that the Whites of South Africa will not be competing.

★ That the world's wrestling champion Lou Thesz was held to a draw by India's heavy-weight champion, Dara Singh. Thesz said that Dara Singh was the most impressive wrestler he had ever fought in his career.

★ That the West Indies Cricket Team will be touring India from October, where they are confidently tipped to win the series, as India's standard has declined in recent years.

New Weightlifting Records

MOSCOW.
With the coming world weightlifting championships in Stockholm still four months away, Soviet weightlifters have served notice of what to expect by breaking four world records at the national championships in Stalin.

The four world records set were: Light weight three-lift total of 387.5 kilograms by Victor Bushev (old record 385 kg.); Light weight press of 128.5 kg. by Georges Lobjanidze (old record 128 kg.); Middle weight press of 137.5 kg. by Ravil Khaboutdinov (old record 136 kg.); Middle-heavy weight snatch of 146 kg. by H. Iagli-Ogdi (old record 145 kg.).

A total of 150 weight-men across the Soviet Union took part in the championships. A Soviet team will be selected for a tour of the United States.

We Thought So

Six monkeys trained to operate a miniature railway in a Tokyo Zoo are refusing to work. Officials think they have spotted the "strike" leader . . . a monkey named Jiro and imported from Red China.

SABRA SALES TALK CAN'T HIDE APARTHEID REALITIES

SABRA is the chief selling agency of the old firm Apartheid (Unlimited). Others who handle its products, like the Nationalist Press and the State Information Office, have a very narrow appeal, and their methods are suspect. SABRA is convinced that it can work up a really big market. It has its eyes on the export trade, and hopes to break down the sales-resistance of ignorant and prejudiced Natives in England and America. But its main hopes are centred in the internal market, especially the Non-European population.

The difficulties are not being underestimated. One of the biggest is the suspicion of the local consumers. They are obliged, of course, by law and the police, to accept Apartheid products, and know, better than anyone else, what rubbish is being marketed under the familiar labels. Like all good business men, however, SABRA prefers willing and satisfied customers to dissatisfied ones, and is certain that it can build goodwill with the co-operation of the producers.

ANNUAL GET-TOGETHER

Top executives of the organisation agreed last week at their annual get-together, on the need for a drastic and immediate overhaul of all departments. They complained that Apartheid goods are shoddy, travellers' samples are soiled, and advertising is badly planned.

It was strictly a salesmen's meeting. The presence of consumers representatives would have offended against the policy and practice of Apartheid, and might have raised doubts as to the firm's reliability.

But the importance of studying the psychology and reactions of consumers—so very much to the fore in these days of high-pressure salesmanship—was by no means overlooked. A decision was accordingly taken to hold a series of conferences during the coming year between leading members of the organisation and groups of African, Coloured, and possibly Indians, no doubt on a proper, segregated basis to convince them that the firm has only their interests at heart.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN

This question of consumers' concern of Mr. J. Basson, the member of Parliament for Namib, one of SABRA's most enterprising and promising salesmen. He is all for a ruthless scrapping of the firm's oldest and most widely publicised labels: "White Man's Country", "White Baaskap", and "European Supremacy".

They are hopeless, he outmoded, he says, and constitute a terrible handicap in meeting the competition of strong rivals in the field, particularly the world-wide firm Communists (Prohibited).

Mr. Basson was unable, there and then, to suggest alternative advertising slogans. The delegates showed, however, keen interest in his criticisms, and agreed that strenuous efforts should be made in the coming year to find more attractive selling-aid.

have to be overcome. One of the most formidable is the marked preference shown by Apartheid's shareholders for the firm's coloured labels. It is well known, for instance, that the Managing Director, the Hon. J. G. Strydom, is very partial to the "White Baaskap" slogan, and regards it as one of the most valuable means of attracting capital. He and his fellow-directors will be most reluctant to abandon a line of sales-talk that has kept the firm at the top of the tree for a great many years, and given it a "near-monopoly" of the market in segregated goods.

How to get shareholders to accept Apartheid's new look took up most of the conference's time. Experts were called in to advise on methods of approach to the various types of shareholders: farmers, industrialists, traders,

Business men could, he thought, help here by putting up segregated factories, for instance near the reserves, where only Non-Europeans would be employed.

General Rademeyer, the Union's police chief, told conference of the steps taken to inculcate those qualities of fair play and impartial, though strict, treatment of the Non-Europeans for which the police force is renowned. Impatience, want of tact and heavy-handed methods were not tolerated, he said.

His main theme, however, was the phenomenal increase in the number of Non-European policemen, from a mere 4,000 in 1927 to more than 11,000 today, and a projected further expansion to 16,300 in five years' time. Their services are valued, not only to keep law and order, but also to advertise the benefits of Apartheid.

ffective deliver is to product as advertised? What done to improve the process?

OT RAISED to be vital questions, were not raised at conference. Perhaps, it was a mistake to keep out.

They have been able to hand account of Apartheid: poverty, malnutrition and disease under the colour bar; lands and declining the reserves; ruined homes, broken families and blighted hopes in group areas; illiteracy and prosituted teaching; crime, the insecurity of life and property; persecution of leaders; up hatreds and con- humiliations and hard- ning treated as an inferior race.

New will not may guidance from Buyers's who tell report ty of Apartheid goods.

SAB salesmanship should not be ign all who demand a kind of article: Equality for All Persons. Protection of Human Rights, Freedom of Opportunity.

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

White women, White teachers, churches, the press, officials, police. Only a few of the valuable suggestions put forward can be mentioned here.

CHANGE THE NAME

A leading sales-promoter, Professor C. F. Gunter, head of Stellenbosch University's education department, had bright ideas about really basic work in the schools. Children should be taught to avoid the grosser forms of address: Hottot, Kaffer, Koolies and to cultivate qualities of honesty, friendliness, courtesy and goodwill in their dealings with the inferior races. Unfortunately, the Professor failed to meet the point that school textbooks have invariably been written to uphold White Supremacy.

Mr. Van Wyk felt bound not to give a pre-view of the plans that are being worked out by the S.A. Agricultural Union to improve

But what about the products themselves? Will high-pressure salesmanship, even the most skilled, ever persuade consumers to have confidence in shoddy materials, bad workmanship, de-

IM in favour of everybody as worth amount to the hope that present indaba would be leaders of Native thought who were in favour of apartheid and who d tell you how much benefited."

● He bet are dream. I guess. But I see only "Natives" he gets e of the NAD boys.

● Oh, boy! There are going to be some terrible hangovers when that happens, but like them all they're sure to pass over. So let's add a fifth freedom: freedom to drink.

MUST it add insult to injury? In Pietermaritzburg the magistrate expressed horror that a white man "could stoop so low as to break the Immorality Act with a Non-White girl."

● Shame! And yet we find so many, even bible punchers, quite willing to stoop when the opportunity presents.

NOW that the hue and cry of elections are over and the post-mortems have been filed, the big parties are beating the old drum. The Nats are airing their republican linen and the U.P. pointing at the dirty marks on it.

Me, I'm all for a republic. All right, all right. Not the Strijdom brand. The kind that says for the people, by the people.

NO thanks to the Pretoria Hospital for allowing the Indian doctor to see his patients in the Non-European section for a trial od of six months. The last in 195 because white sisters objected taking orders from him.

● And I'm not a republican because I'm jealous of what Henry VIII and King Solomon had, some terrific hangovers when that happens, but like them all they're sure to pass over. So let's add a fifth freedom: freedom to drink.

Man Bydell is as damp rag. His he-pens- the SABRA tea-party to the hope that present indaba would be leaders of Native thought who were in favour of apartheid and who d tell you how much benefited."

● He bet are dream. I guess. But I see only "Natives" he gets e of the NAD boys.

WO! Here in C.T. some pe organised a pyjama dance. On wear your night instead suit. Being a broad-minded character I am not in-

By ALEX LA GUMA

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The Way Forward

(Continued from page 5) banner of the A.N.C. and work for the realisation of a multi-racial society as envisaged in the Freedom Charter.

National Organisations Too Weak

R. I. Arenstein (Durban):

The stay at home in my opinion was prematurely called for two reasons.

A. Under the present political conditions the slogan "The Nats Must Go" could mean only its replacement by the United Party. Everything possible should have been done to defeat the Nats at the polls.

The organisational strength of the National organisations was not such that they could have carried out a successful stay at home as consideration had also to be given to the strength of the State who were out to oppose Congress plans by all means at its disposal.

The lesson to be learnt for the future is that grandiose plans cannot supplant the necessity for hard organisational work.

Disunity Weakened Us

Mr. Tom Nkobi, ANC National Organiser:

After the great Rand and Pretoria bus boycott and the one-day strike of June 26th last year it came as a rude shock to see the poor response of a number of areas to the stay-at-home call. Internal misunderstandings in the Transvaal contributed to the weakening of Congress machinery. Although National Executive intervention managed to bring about peace, much time had been lost in the course of the dispute and the work of preparing for both the National Workers' Conference and "Protest Week" was done in haphazard manner.

Some people looking for excuses and still pursuing the old disputes, are now levelling the false accusation that the partial failure of the stay-at-home was due to the intervention of the National Executive. Such new divisions must be condemned.

Give Us A Chance

A conference of the student Christian Movement of Canada passed the following resolution: "Since we have been assured that the effect of the H-Bomb test is relatively harmless, we ask the Canadian government to seek a re-jection of any future tests by western nations, so that North American civilians will be exposed to radiation."

George Peake Suspended

Mr. George Peake has been suspended from SACPO by the National Council of the organisation. The reason given is that he publicly identified himself with the campaign to boycott the recent elections under the Separate Representation of Voters Act, contrary to SACPO's decision to participate. Mr. Peake has the right to appeal.

Hold Your Breath

The U.S. Defence Department and Atomic Energy Commission is giving advice, through special teams, to protect civilians against atomic war created by crashes of planes or trains carrying nuclear material. If caught near such accidents people should stop breathing and the dust won't affect them.



PHYSICAL CONTACT ON THE FARMS

race relations on the farms. He says that improvements in the workers' health, food and housing would enable them to work harder and better.

With his usual discretion, however, he made no mention of the 80,000 hard-laboured convicts now regularly employed on the farms, where they form one-eighth of the number of African men at work.

The possibility of raising the productivity of African and Coloured workers in commerce and industry was discussed by Mr. C. Kriel. This, he said, was the only way to bring about much-needed improvements in their standards of living. It was not to be expected that he should mention trade unions in this connection, or comment on the lack of recognition from African unions; but he did say that the colour bar kept Non-Europeans out of skilled jobs and stifled their initiative.

EUROPE SOVIET ENTRY INTO DIAMOND MARKET WILL HIT SOUTH AFRICA HARD

Production Five Times Greater Than Union's

THE Soviet Union is ready to supply Britain with all the diamonds she needs for use as jewellery or for industrial purposes, Soviet Minister of Geology, Pyotr Antonov has announced in Moscow.

This means that the Soviet Union is now preparing to make an entry into the international diamond market and the effect on the world diamond producers' monopoly—based mainly on South African production—is certain to have important repercussions in the Union.

The Union's hitherto undreamed of deposits found in the Yakutia area in Soviet Siberia have made a powerful difference to the Soviet Union's internal economy.

Diamonds are still on the so-called "strategic list" of goods which the Western Powers, on U.S. instructions, are forbidden to sell to the Soviet Union. In the past the Soviet Union has had to pay through the nose for diamonds got at what Mr. Antropov politely called "third hand."

Now the world's diamond racketeers have taken a nasty rap. "We have all the raw materials and mineral resources that we require for any foreseeable development of industry," Mr. Antropov told British press correspondent Sam Russell.

THE MINISTER SAID THAT THE DIAMOND CONTENT OF

DEPOSITS PROVED SO FAR IS FIVE TO TEN TIMES GREATER THAN THOSE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

"And it's not only quantity," he added. "The quality is first-class, too, for gems as well as for industry."

"That is why in the nearest future we shall be placing our diamonds on the world market. Negotiations are going on and before long we shall be competing with other diamond-mining countries."

Sweden: Labour Govt. Falls

Sweden's Labour Party government, which has held power either alone or in coalition for an almost unbroken period of 26 years has fallen by a vote of 117 to 111.

The issue on which they were defeated was the extension of old-age pensions. The Communists voted with the government in favour of increased pensions, but all the other parties voted against.

France: Communists Gain Votes

THE French Communist Party gained 100,000 votes in constituencies where it ran a candidate in the second round of the cantonal elections. Elsewhere in these elections—roughly equivalent to British county council elections—Communists had stood down after the first-round voting a week before in order to get maximum unity against the Right Wing candidates.

The Communists received 1,717,741 votes in the first-round poll, an increase of 200,000 over the 1951 elections.

LARGEST VOTE
This was 23 per cent of the 7,472,986 total of votes cast and the largest vote won by any single party.

The anomalies of the French majority election system were shown by the fact that it took 69,000 votes for every Communist-won seat, compared with 26,000 for a Socialist one and 10,000 for a Catholic one.

So the Communist Party won only 50 seats—about 3.5 per cent of all seats—although it had 23 per cent of the total vote.

AFRICA KENYA LEADERS PREPARE FOR BIG TRIAL

THE trial of seven African members of the Kenya Legislative Council on charges of criminal libel and conspiracy to cause a misdemeanour highlights the new attack which is being waged against the Kenya liberatory movement.

The accused men are Tom Mboya, M. Muliro, A. O. Odinga, L. G. Oguada, D. T. Arap Moi, J. M. Mumi and R. G. Ngila. The charge is based on a statement issued by them describing as traitors the Africans who accepted nomination to the Legislative Council in defiance of the popular decision to boycott the country's new constitution.

The accused leaders have announced that they will ask Mr. D. N. Pritt Q.C., who defended

Jomo Kenyatta, to represent them, and the hearing has been adjourned to May 27.

About 150 other Kenya Africans have also been arrested in mass raids. They are charged with organising a secret society for political purposes.

Two Nairobi newspapers, the "Colonial Times" and the "East African Times," both Asian-owned, have also been arraigned by the Government on a defamation charge because they published the alleged defamatory statement issued by the Mboya group.

The European-owned Swahili African newspaper, *Bazara*, has published an outspoken editorial saying that African politicians were perfectly right to oppose the method of electing additional members to the Legislative Council by a system of special seats.

AMERICA JAGAN WELCOMED IN WEST INDIES

WHILE world press attention was focussed on one important visitor to the West Indies—Princess Margaret—two other, less publicised guests, were receiving V.I.P. treatment from the new Federation's moderate Socialist government.

Dr. Cheddi Jagan—the left-wing socialist Prime Minister of West Indies' neighbour British Guiana—and his wife Janet, who is a member of the Cabinet.

Three ministers of the West Indies government were on hand to meet the Jagans, for one of the things all parties would like to bring about is agreement by British Guiana to join the West Indies Federation.

Jagan's militant People's Progressive Party—which is described by the British government as an out-and-out Communist Party—decided at its congress last month that it would fight for immediate self-government for British Guiana, and would agree to join the West Indies Federation only if that country won Dominion status from Britain.

THE ARGENTINE COMMUNIST PARTY morning daily newspaper, *La Hora*, suppressed by President Peron in 1950, has resumed legal publication.

SWART STRIKES

(Continued from page 1)

Klerk, has decided concerning the employment of Non-Whites by the Municipality.

The Tribunal has made certain undisclosed recommendations to him, but he has not yet issued any directives on them.

After lengthy debate the last session of the Council decided to write to the Minister for information.

WEST GERMAN SIGNS £100M. PACT WITH MIKOYAN

SOVIET deputy-prime minister Mikoyan's visit to West Germany last week has resulted in a big advance in the trade relations of the two countries. They signed a nearly £100 million a year trade pact—and Mikoyan announced that, as far as the Soviet Union was concerned—this need not be the limit.

For the first time since the West German Republic was hoisted up the Soviet flag was set over the official residence of Chancellor Adenauer, with whom

the Soviet leader had discussions lasting several hours.

At the close of the talks Mr. Mikoyan told correspondents with a smile: "We did not lose our tempers," to which Adenauer nodded in agreement.

Mikoyan said that important as the trade agreement was, it should be seen only as a beginning.

Although the Soviet Union did not believe war could come, should military conflict occur she was prepared to guarantee not to use atomic weapons against the Federal Republic if Western Germany would renounce these weapons and rockets, Mr. Mikoyan said.

ASIA CHINA'S WAGES UP 42% IN 5 YEARS

AVERAGE wages of Chinese workers rose 42.7 per cent during the recently ended First Five-Year Plan, it was announced last week.

The original plan was for an increase of 33 per cent. During this period there was practically no variation in the cost of living.

In addition to wages, workers receive bonuses, awards for good production, winter fuel, and many such advantages as State-financed labour insurance, cultural and educational facilities.

State-financed insurance for medical treatment, pensions, paid holidays, funeral expenses and relief for dependents is now available for over nine million workers. All workers retire on pension, the maximum rate of which is 85 per cent of wages.

MIDDLE EAST New Light on Iraq-Jordan Federation

THE Western press has been almost unanimous in describing the decision of Iraq and Jordan to unite—following the establishment of a pro-Syria United Arab Republic—as a Western reply to Nasser. An article by K. Ivanov in the Moscow "International Affairs," however, questions this view.

"The West is astounded, as far as the East is concerned," he comments. "to see in all events nothing more than the struggle of rival Powers and to ignore the countries themselves and the Eastern peoples who, today, fortunately, are masters of their destiny."

The federation was prompted by the urge for Arab unity, he says, and this, in the present Middle East context, is a progressive trend. While agreeing that in Iraq and Jordan the idea "may in this particular case serve as a screen for the Arab alliance, a progressive trend," Ivanov maintains that the federation of the two countries "may, given certain conditions, play a positive part, since obviously it adds to the Arab urge for unity against the colonialists. . . . This is a bleak prospect for the plans nurtured by imperialism."

ISRAEL

May Day Clashes

MAY Day clashes in Israel last week spotlighted the fact that Ben-Gurion's government did the country nothing but harm by launching its war on Egypt eighteen months ago.

As a direct result of the attack—Finance Minister Estikof has announced that the war cost £350 million and left a "deep scar on our economy"—the country has suffered aggravated inflation, increased taxation and rising unemployment. And it is the Arab population which has been hardest hit.

A Bank of Israel survey shows that there are now about 48,000 people unemployed, an increase of 30 per cent over a year ago. Social services have been slowed down and according to the Ministry of Labour there are 120,000 people living in canvas, tin or wooden huts.

The workers are resisting the attempts to make them pay for the disasters of Ben Gurion's foreign policy. In Kiryat Malakhi village 800 workers demonstrated for payment for work done but not paid for, delayed pay being a widespread abuse. They also demanded public work for the unemployed.



Chinese motor-cars will one day be seen on South African roads. Here the first all-Chinese models get their finishing touches. They will be on sale from July 1. In China from July 1.

Yugoslav Communists Criticised

But Socialist Unity Remains

COMMUNIST Parties all over the world have expressed their disagreement with the general analysis of international affairs made by the recent Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia held at Ljubljana. A friendly—but sharp—argument is taking place.

Tito's critics stress that they are not arguing with the Yugoslav party's internal policy, which is the business of the Yugoslav party itself, but with its references to international affairs.

The Yugoslav Line

In assessing the cause of present international tension the Yugoslavs say: "The activeness of contemporary contradictions is still imposing a policy whose approach to international relations rests exclusively on positions of strength of one or another great bloc or power."
The Yugoslavs say nothing of the policy or role of American imperialism in the world situation.

In many of the fraternal communist parties have pointed out, this approach is quite different to that adopted in the Peace Manifesto of 64 Communist and Workers Parties which the Yugoslavs signed last November.

British Criticism

The British Communist Party, for example, in a letter to the Yugoslavs, says that the blame for tension lies not on "power blocs" but on the "aggressive aims of the imperialism against the Socialist countries," as proved by the establishment of military blocs such as the North Atlantic and South-East Asia Treaty Organisations and the Baghdad Pact. It is not "power blocs" in general, but this specific power bloc which is a threat to peace.

The Yugoslav analysis speaks of the "division of the world into spheres of interest," and says that this was already evident "at the conference of Chiefs of the Allied States in Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam."

It continues: "The logical consequence of this policy is the straining of international relations generally, the formation and strict seclusion of the military-

bloes, and reinforced armament." The British Communist Party letter says that: "Far from struggling for Soviet spheres of influence in contradiction to the genuine interests of the peoples and progressive developments, the Soviet Union fought for the interests of the people of Central and Eastern Europe and for the elimination of the fascist danger..."

"If the Potsdam Agreement had been carried out the whole international situation would be different today."
It also says that "the Warsaw Treaty organisation—which is presumably what is meant by the Soviet 'Power bloc'—was only formed, after the creation of such an instance of common Socialist defence. It has been proposed more than once that it would be dissolved if NATO were to be dissolved."

The letter continues: "However reluctantly, therefore, we could only come to the conclusion that the Yugoslav draft ignores the chief contradiction in the world—between the capitalist and Socialist systems..."

Wrongly Put

"Because of the wrong two blocs analysis, the Yugoslav programme, while to use its own

WORLD STAGE by SPECTATOR

words) differently appraising the socio-economic and political forces and role of the existing blocs,' in fact fails to distinguish between the principles of the foreign policy of the imperialist and Socialist States."

A Soviet critic says that the Yugoslav analysis indicates that the Yugoslav Party thinks that "proletarian internationalism is reduced exclusively to the principle of equality and non-interference in internal affairs, while the necessity for strengthening the unity and co-operation of the Socialist countries and the Marxist-Leninist parties is buried in oblivion."

He adds: "It is extremely surprising that the draft programme says nothing in the development of capitalism, leading to aggravation of contradictions among the imperialist States, about the revival of West German militarism, the aggressive policy of the U.S. and the militarisation of the economy of the main capitalist countries."

Can't Be Ignored

"It would seem that all these questions cannot be ignored in a programme of Communists."
"All the accusations justifiably made by non-Leninist people against the imperialist policy of the Western Powers are ascribed also by the draft programme to the Socialist countries." Referring to statements about the "withering away of the State" in the Yugoslav programme, the Soviet magazine says: "The experience of history shows that the withering away of the State cannot be posed as a practical problem in the period of transition from capitalism to Socialism, when exploiting classes and the small-property element still exist."

The Soviet magazine quotes Lenin in support of its contention that "even after the exploiting classes have been done away with, the State still remains, al-

though the function of suppressing the exploiters has already withered away."

The article concludes: "Obviously, comrades Party criticism must not be an obstacle to the further development of friendly relations between our Parties and countries."

Strengthen Unity

"The programme commission of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is continuing to work to ward improvement of the draft. We wholeheartedly wish the Yugoslav comrades success in this big matter."

"We permit ourselves to hope that the new draft will be completely based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism."
"Such a new draft would be met with deep satisfaction by all Communists."

Observers Only

In spite of minor modifications in their policy draft, made as the result of the criticisms, the delegates to the Yugoslav congress did not feel they could participate in the discussion without airing these criticisms. Most fraternal parties therefore decided not to accept the Yugoslav invitation. Exceptions were Denmark and Norway. The ambassadors of the socialist countries represented in Yugoslavia, however, attended as observers.

European Labour and Social-Democratic Parties, which have in the past attended Yugoslav Party Congresses, were also absent.

In his opening address to the Congress, President Tito made no reference to the absence of foreign delegates. But on the following day, party secretary Rankovic charged that there were some in the socialist countries who were "again sharpening the old rusty weapons of the Cominform" and "beginning again to pursue a policy of pressure on Yugoslavia."

Mr. Rankovic's address had been distributed to the congress beforehand, and shortly before he reached the passage which parties of neighbouring countries considered offensive, congress was adjourned.



President Tito.

The decisions adopted by the Congress at its close showed that the Yugoslav party still considers itself firmly within the socialist camp.

The decisions adopted by the Congress at its close showed that the Yugoslav party still considers itself firmly within the socialist camp. It called for increased efforts to end the arm race and to achieve gradual disarmament, a

halt atomic tests, and the prohibition of the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons.
It is reported the Soviet decision to P nuclear tests, and condemn the construction of missiles and the arming of West G with rockets and nuclear weapons.
final resolution which the adopted also declared that views, States, particularly Social States."
The Yugoslav League of Communists said the resolution, would apply its efforts for the development of co-operation with Communist and Workers' Parties of "all countries, endeavouring to remove the difficulties arising from that co-operation."

Mi yan's Comment

The sharp quarrel between the Y party and almost all of the t of the Communist Parties of the world does not in any way destroy the friendship which exists within the socialist camp of which Yugoslavia is a part.

As viet Deputy-Prime Minister M kovan told reporters at a press t Germany after the Yugoslav congress: "Relations between the 't Union and Yugoslavia are good."
RE YING TO A REPORTING-ER'S QUESTION HE SAID THAT THERE WERE NO DIFFERENCES OF OPINION BETWEEN THE TWO COLLEagues. THERE WERE ONLY IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEIR COMMUNITIES. THESE DIFFERENCES ARE BEING DISWOU D GRADUALLY DIS-

AFRICAN ATTORNEY ORDERED OUT OF CAPE TOWN

CAPE TOWN.

An African attorney, Mr. C. M. Kobus, who has been practising in Cape Town since 1940, was told by the Chief Native Commissioner last week that if he does not vacate his offices in Caledon Street by the end of June he will be prosecuted under the Urban Areas Act.

He and his wife and six children are also in danger of being thrown out of Air Bilton home under the Group Areas Act.

In a decision, Mrs. Kobus, who has been in Cape Town for only four years, can be ordered to return to the reserves. Mr. Kobus now faces the danger of not only losing his practice, but also of having his whole family broken up.

Mr. Kobus applied for exemption from the provisions of the Act last year, but received a reply only last Friday.

The lengthen of his occupation of his offices until June 30, after which time he will be liable to prosecution. He has the alternative of moving to Langa, but since residents there are away working during business hours he can see no future for his practice there.

Coloured and African clients in the city are not likely to travel all the way to Langa to consult him. Mr. Kobus said.

Mr. Kobus was informed by the authorities that before final notice could be served on him, alternative accommodation would be built for him in the location but up till now nothing done about it.

"I have heard nothing further from the authorities," Mr. Kobus told Ne Age. "The position is as it stands and it seems there is nothing I can do about it."

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If This Happens to You, Ask to See your Lawyer

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Tami Tshume, ANC leader from the Eastern Cape and trespasser, is now in Cape Town on holiday, was summoned by a Security Branch officer to Caledon Square last week and made to sign a statement concerning his participation in the Defence Campaign of 1952.

The Security Branch did not feel Mr. Tshume why they wanted the statement from him.

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MILNERTON TURF CLUB RACING AT ASCOT

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