

NEW AGE

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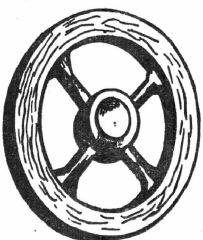
KOTANE AND CACHALIA FOR ASIA-AFRICA CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI.—South African liberation leaders Moses Kotane and Maulvi Cachalia have arrived in India on their way to the Asia-Africa Conference to be held next week in Indonesia. Both representatives are travelling without passports because of the refusal of the South African Government to grant them.



Moses Kotane is a leading member of the African National Congress, and was formerly the general secretary of the Communist Party of South Africa. Maulvi Cachalia is a prominent member of the South African Indian Congress.

ELECTIONS FOR CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE UNDER WAY



A Delegate From Every Town And Village

JOHANNESBURG.—THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE SLOGAN WHICH IS NOW SPREADING THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCES IS — "A DELEGATE FROM EVERY TOWN, VILLAGE, SUBURB THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY!" DELEGATES FOR THE FREEDOM ASSEMBLY ARE NOW BEING ELECTED IN PREPARATION FOR THE PROCEEDINGS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, JUNE 25 AND 26.

A draft of the freedom charter is now being compiled from the thousands of written statements which have been sent in from people from all walks of life, in which they have set out their demands for changes in their ways of life to guarantee freedom to them and future generations of South Africans.

These demands, gathered at thousands of small meetings which have been called during the past six months under the slogan "Let us Speak together of Freedom," cover almost every aspect of life and conditions.

Here are some of the demands recently received by C.O.P. headquarters:

From meetings in Laaga, Cape Town:
Equal payment and wages for equal employment. Equal treatment in hospitals and jails. Food to be given to the people of this country at lower prices. The freedom of all men, black and white, to be employed on jobs in the factories. Free compulsory education for all.

A Laaga Resident:
The Government for the people to be composed of every race and nation. The vote to be extended to all. Homes to be built for the people in every province. The police to produce their warrants when they arrest. Freedom of assembly and association to be guaranteed. Trade unions should be recognised under the Industrial Conciliation Act.

A.N.C. Elsies River meeting:
Freehold rights in Africa for all the people. Equal education for all races. The repeal of the pass laws. The police should be the friends of the people, not the enemies which they are today.

A Nurse in Rooodepoort:
I would like to see everybody free to seek his or her God freely and peacefully. We need a government that will do what the people want, out discrimination, and, in short, freedom.

A meeting by the roadside near Rooodepoort:
We do not find any good in the Government of this country, now or before. We want a government that will do what the people want. Pletiermaritzburg residents: We need laws that would allow

guarantee everyone hard work. The people should have land, the children proper education. The country should pass anti-apartheid laws.
Moroka West Tenants' League:
The peoples' demands are for houses. (Cont. on page 8)

FAMILIES DUMPED IN VELD

"LET THEM SLEEP IN GOD'S OWN FRESH AIR," SAYS OFFICIAL

From RUTH FIRST

JOHANNESBURG.—Armed police stood by last week when Benoni carried out its mass removal operation to shift the first of 20,000 Apex residents to the new township of Daveyton. No houses were ready, and the families were simply dumped in the veld and left to rig up their own shelters.

House building at Daveyton started some time ago and the authorities fixed the removal date at April 1. Last Friday was April 1, and though NOT A SINGLE HOUSE WAS COMPLETED, the first families were told to demolish their Apex shacks and to re-erect them in Daveyton. By the middle of the morning last Friday the first families were in the veld, their belongings all about the dilapidated materials they had brought with them from their old Apex shacks.

The main street entering Daveyton is, significantly, named Eisen Street, after the secretary of Native Affairs, and Mr. J. E. Mathewson, Director of Non-European Affairs, was on the spot in the new township supervising operations. He stopped the New Age reporter as she was on her way in.

"COULDN'T BE CHANGED"

The removal plans were set for April 1, and could not be changed, he said. The train service was to start on the 3rd, for example, and the removal had to go through though the houses were not ready. Asked where the people would sleep if their shelters were not erected by nightfall, Mr. Mathewson retorted: "In God's own fresh air. What's wrong with that? I've camped in the open myself many a time!"

This is the Mr. Mathewson who, asked by the Apex Advisory Board to help the people by providing money for the erection of temporary

shacks until the houses were ready, said cynically: "You can't expect the Town Council to move you, build your shack and even cook your meals!"

The Apex residents are not against occupying the Daveyton houses, but they have been putting up strong opposition to going NOW, when they have to make do on the veld.

They have been told to transport their materials from their Apex shacks in Daveyton but some of the Apex shacks are already so dilapidated that the material is virtually useless.

NO EXPLANATION

The people of Apex complain that the authorities have not called them together to give them any explanation of the removal plans and their new homes. They have been moved, said one man, "without the Council telling us the why and the how."

The people asked for the

FOR FULL NEWS ON THE
CONFERENCE SEE
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4,500 Will Give Evidence Against Cape Ghettos

OVER 4,500 people in Cape Town each signed letters rejecting group areas zoning and asking to give evidence to the Tenure Board, and more than 30 organisations endorsed the memorandum drawn up by the Group Areas Co-ordinating Committee, the secretary, Mr. F. A. Ruiters, told New Age. All these letters and memoranda have been submitted to the Land Tenure Board.

"Our task now will be to consolidate and strengthen the many committees elected by the people over the last month and to prepare the people for the time when they will be called to give their evidence before the Board," said Mr. Ruiters.

Reviewing the first phase of the campaign which has now ended, Mr. Ruiters said: "Thanks to the Co-ordinating Committee, practically every Non-European adult in Cape Town is now aware of the threat to his home."

MOST BITTER

"Men and women of all religions have flocked to protest meetings from Observatory to Retreat and Grassy Park—the areas affected by the Land Tenure Board's zoning proposals. People who have never attended political meetings before on religious or other grounds, came

to register their protest and to organise to fight the zoning. In fact, in many cases, they were the most bitter against the Group Areas Act."

The meetings in the various areas were organised by the local residents who invited representatives of the Co-ordinating Committee to attend, said Mr. Ruiters.

"At every meeting our proposals were unanimously accepted and the local committee thus established became affiliated to our organisation."

"Opposition came only from the so-called 'Unity' Movement, whose adherents carried on a whispering campaign and endeavoured to discredit our efforts. But the man in the street rejects their negative policies and deplores their mind-slugging campaign," said Mr. Ruiters.

NOT TRUE

The memorandum to the Ghetto Board is a declaration of the fact that "We who have lived all or most of our lives in the Peninsula know that it is simply not true that the different races cannot live together peacefully."
"White, Malay, Indian and African have lived in the same areas, traded and shopped together, worked and travelled together, and shared the facilities of religion and higher education."

Slave Education Hold-Up

Cape Town.

THE refusal of African parents in different parts of the country to serve on school committees is holding up Bantu education. This admission was made by an official of the Division of Bantu education in the Cape last week, in a circular letter to mission schools asking them to carry on until the division is able to take control of the schools.

This report was to the effect that only six out of 20 mission schools were ready to be transferred.

"The proposals," the memorandum continues, "amount to the mass removal of the non-white people from the present residential and commercial centres of the Peninsula. . . . These displaced persons are not only being removed from their homes, but also from their centres of work, education, religion, health and recreation."

Parents to refuse to serve on school committees is spreading from one town to another and from one location to another.



NEW AGE LETTER BOX

BASUTOLAND TYRANNY!

YOUR readers may be interested in the following letter which has been sent by Basuto nationalists living in Port Elizabeth to Her Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, Maseru:

Acting under the direction of the Basutoland nationalists at present domiciled in Port Elizabeth, we wish to express our indignation and protest against measures taken by Her Majesty's High Commissioner and police regarding Messrs. Nisu Mokhele, B. M. Khaketa and Z. L. Mthopeng.

The expulsion from their professions and the arbitrary order to leave the Maseru area is regarded by us as a flagrant violation of the Basuto nationalists who would criticise Her Majesty's representatives for actions which they may regard as detrimental to themselves and their country.

We view with alarm the action taken against these sons of Basutoland in Basutoland, because, living in a country where the sinister forces of the fascist tyranny are all-powerful, similar action against African leaders is being utilised in order to crush the aspirations of the African people for dignity and respect.

We had hoped—wrongly so since the subject of this letter—that in our Basutoland conditions which are to-day characteristic of the Union of South Africa do not, would not and could not obtain.

Imagine, then, our alarm at the report relating to the action against Mr. Mokhele and the others: Is this the price of Her Majesty's protection?

We demand, sir, as nationals of Basutoland, the restoration of the rights of Messrs. Mokhele, Khaketa and Mthopeng to continue to be usefully employed in their professions. We further demand that these citizens of Basutoland be allowed to live and work wherever they may choose in the land of their fathers.

We make this demand well knowing that Her Majesty's Government has systems and policies of justice sometimes inconsistent with justice as we may understand it. Need we add as an explanation of this the policies of justice in pre-independence America? India? Or Malaya? Kenya? It is in the light of what happened to Ken-

yatta and Jagan that we demand that Her Majesty's Government desist from preventing our peace-loving people from acquiring a status in life without humiliation. A status towards which all mankind is striving.

We make the popular demand of all the people who love Basutoland and desire harmony and peace in our beloved Basutoland.

SIMON PHUROE, Port Elizabeth.

Spirit of Brotherhood

I have many times watched sympathetically our fellow African mine workers being led like a flock of sheep to the Johannesburg Station, escorted front and rear by two African mine policemen.

I have also noticed one heart-breaking thing among Johannesburg workers: Many senselessly tease those dear Africans of ours who are groaning under the burden of covered slavery.

"Many a flower is born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air." Among such people would we find true leaders if chance could permit them to exercise their ability.

The spirit of brotherhood is lacking. If we laugh at our fellow Africans, truly we are not true Africans.

I am sure you have seen many hoozes in the city, and you have hardly seen any European laughing at them. Why? Among ourselves we find fault with our fellow Africans rather than with the merciless exploiters who are doing no differently to us.

T. NETHSHITOMBONI, Johannesburg.

All Have Passes

Your editorial on March 10 states—"No White South African can consider himself free while his Black brother has to carry a pass."

Surely this seems to be misleading, considering that before long we will also carry our identification card, alias pass.

The question arises, however—Will Dr. Verwoerd also carry his pass? Will we also be stopped en masse in the streets by our police?

PIETER DE VRIEND, Johannesburg.

Welcome

A warm welcome to the new Congress of Trade Unions. Good luck to them in the fight for freedom.

Apartheid has once more only led to more strength for the people in leading the country forward from slavery.

DUNSTAN KAUNDA, A.N.C., Kiptown, Tvl.

Duty

Franchise, we demand, in the name of justice. Let us all combine to dispel the darkness which envelops us. Equal rights, equal justice to the poor and the rich.

A government's duty is to make laws which will be to the interest of the people—not forced laws.

S. MASHAO, Kalkspruit, Pietersburg.

Reject Group Areas Act

Last Thursday a meeting of about 250 residents of the Kromboom-Heatherley area, Lansdowne, Cape, unanimously decided to send the enclosed letter to the Cape Western Committee of the Land Tenure Board.

The Heatherley Civic Association after careful examination of the Group Areas Act, has arrived at the following conclusions:

That it is a vicious attempt to completely split up the South African people into so-called racial groups—White, Coloured, African and Indian. And, furthermore, to split up the so-called Coloured people on the basis of religion into Christian Coloured and Moslem Coloured groups.

The Heatherley Civic Association, representing the residents of the Heatherley-Kromboom Area, in Lansdowne, Cape—
1. Demands that the Land Tenure Advisory Board, as a whole, advise the Minister to declare South Africa generally a country in which anyone may live anywhere, by property anywhere, do business anywhere, fully enjoy all its public amenities and partake equally with all others in the development of all its social institutions.

2. Demands that the Cape Western Committee of the Land Tenure Advisory Board, in particular, advise the Minister to declare the Cape Western Area (the Peninsula and its environs), in particular, an area in which anyone may live anywhere, by property anywhere, do business anywhere, fully enjoy all its public amenities and partake equally with all others in the development of our social institutions.

K. J. HENDRICKSE, Organising Secretary, Heatherley Civic Association, Cape Town.

EDITORIAL

Save Our Civilisation From The Savages!

THE characters who sit in Parliament threw up their hands in horror when Len Lee-Warden, the Congress of Democrats Member of Parliament, moved his motion demanding votes for all South Africans, irrespective of colour.

Give the vote to savages! they cried. You must be crazy! Hadn't Strijdom just described South Africa as the most democratic country in the world? Give the vote to savages and where would that democracy be then?

BUT WHO ARE THE SAVAGES?

Fervently the Nationalist Government has flung fascist law after fascist law into the Statute Books—laws which can compete in savagism with those of the most savage countries in the world to-day; laws worked out by men who admitted their admiration for the most savage society which the world has ever known—Nazi Germany.

They have passed laws to mould little children into obedient slaves; laws to uproot people from their homes and drive them to controlled camps; laws to prevent men and women from speaking or reading about the ideas of freedom; laws to prevent workers from laying down their tools when the bosses are too greedy; laws of harassment and persecution and hate . . . savage laws.

AND WHO ARE THE CIVILISED PEOPLE? WHO ARE THE TRUE DEMOCRATS?

Every attack on the freedom of the great Non-European majority of South Africans has been met by them with renewed and strengthened determination—determination that liberty or privileges shall be won for any one section of the people, BUT THAT LIBERTY SHALL BE WON FOR ALL.

Most striking fact is that, while most Europeans are content to sit in uneasy passivity watching the Nationalists forge the chains of the police state, it is the Non-European liberatory organisations which are the backbone of the struggle for the freedom of White South Africans.

The civilised people of South Africa, the democrats of our land, are to-day preparing to draw up a charter of freedom containing the principles upon which the South Africa of the future will be based.

It will be a future in which man will be assured of a house in which the children—all the children—will receive an education which permits them to develop their capabilities to the fullest, which lays bare the wicked fraud of racialism and teaches that civilised men live in peace, friendship and co-operation with their neighbours.

It will be a future in which man will be assured of a house which keeps out the rain and cold, and will never have to fear the police raid or the notice that an army is coming to move him from his home and that bulldozers are waiting to turn it to dust.

It will be a future in which people will have full access to the riches of philosophy and science; in which nervous librarians will not have to study Gazettes in order to keep their shelves clear of banned books; in which people will be free to talk of the ideas they hold without fear of imprisonment.

THE SAVAGES HAVE BROUGHT FASCISM TO SOUTH AFRICA. THE ONLY THING WHICH CAN KILL FASCISM IS FREEDOM.

THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE IN JUNE WILL BE ONE MORE STEP IN THE ADVANCE TO THE FREE, DEMOCRATIC, PEOPLE'S SOUTH AFRICA. THERE CAN BE NO Surer PROPHECY THAN THAT SOME OF THOSE WHO PARTICIPATE IN THE DELIBERATIONS OF THAT CONGRESS WILL ONE DAY SIT IN THE PARLIAMENT OF OUR LAND.

STOP that Headache!

Mag-Aspirin is better. When throbbing headaches torture you, take Mag-Aspirin at once! Feel how gently the nerves are calmed, the pain soothingly away. Mag-Aspirin quickly restores sound, health-giving sleep. It has given thousands of sufferers welcome relief from headache, bladder pain, backache, toothache, lumbago, neuritis and rheumatic pains.

MAC-ASPIRIN is not ordinary aspirin

Mag-Aspirin, 200s, 2/- per box. Also available in Tablets at 2/6 at all chemists and stores.

Two Entrances to Heaven?

WE are all human creatures; we are all formed by one Creator; we are all of blood, flesh and soul. Black and White are all one in the sight of God.

Colour has deprived the White man of his reasoning powers. He came with the Bible but he does not understand it.

Pity the South African White man. They are like little children when they have sweets in their hands. They forget that those sweets are getting finished; while having them they are in their glory.

I saw the other day a European lady who was, according to apartheid, lost, for she was in our department at the post office. She formed one queue with us and changed her postal order like everyone else. She never turned black nor did she receive black money. Is there any sense in apartheid?

Can the Government tell me that there are two entrances to heaven—one for Europeans and the other for Non-Europeans? I, for my whole life there is not such a thing.

The Bible says love your neighbour. It never said a White man should love another White man and hate a Black man.

To-day when we cry for freedom we are called Communists. Why don't the Government say Moses the prophet was a Communist because he freed the Israelites? Or does the Government say the Bible is a Communist book?

What we want is freedom, equality and fraternity. God is not a fool to create a Black man to be hated.

MOSES MENGO, Galeshewe Village, Kimberley.

AFRICA-ASIA CONFERENCE OF HIGHEST HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

ON April 18 the Asia-Africa Conference opens in Bandung, in Indonesia. Called at the suggestion of the Indonesian Prime Minister, and supported by India's Premier, Pandit Nehru, and Chinese leader Mao Tse-Tung, the Prime Ministers of the countries of Asia and Africa have been called together to discuss the fight against colonial oppression and racialism and to work for world peace.

Strydom not invited, but Kotane and Cachalia will be present

Clearly rebuffed was South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr. Strydom, who received no invitation, as the Nationalist Government is world infamous as a supporter of the evils which the Conference will oppose. Instead of Strydom, people's leaders Moses Kotane and Maulvi Cachalia will represent South Africa, as observers.

Below we print messages from South Africa's laboratory organisations on the meaning of the Conference:

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS acclaims the holding of the Afro-Asian Conference as it aims at establishing the unity of the peoples of Africa and Asia for the overthrow of oppression and tyranny perpetuated by colonialism and imperialism. It congratulates those statesmen who made this timely move in the interests of peace and the progress of humanity. Such a conference inspires hope in the hearts of millions of down-trodden and subjugated people because it holds out scope for a gigantic extension of the area of freedom in the world.

The Non-White people of South Africa are particularly interested in the outcome of the conference as it will have a direct bearing on the questions of race prejudices and colour discrimination. The Government of the Union of South Africa which enforces a rigid and inhumane policy of apartheid can have no place in such a conference, but the overwhelming majority of people in this country will support the conference in its attempts to free humanity and to foster unity and brotherhood of man regardless of

race, colour or creed. The emergence of free and independent states in Asia is of great significance to the cause of peace. Their co-operation and unity in all fields of human endeavour will usher in a new era of hope for the future of mankind. The unity of the peoples of Asia and Africa is one of the most positive aspects in securing a lasting peace in the world.

African National Congress

THE unique Afro-Asian conference which is being held in April in Indonesia will be watched with great interest by the entire world, perhaps by different peoples for different reasons. To the vast majority of the Asian-African peoples it will certainly be a source of inspiration. It will be regarded as paving the way for good things to come, and a step in the direction of meeting the aspirations of the vast majority of mankind, particularly the oppressed peoples of

Asia and Africa. The main purpose of the conference is to devise ways and means of securing and maintaining peace by eliminating all causes and sources of war. These representatives of more than two-thirds of the world's population are moved by a common approach to the most burning issues of the day, namely, war and imperialism, which are the world's thorniest problems.

This conference meets at a time when the whole world has been angered and disturbed by the American moves to provoke a general war by her stubborn and unreasonable determination to interfere in Chinese affairs, by her refusal to admit the only Chinese representative government, and by her intrigues in Asian countries.

The significance of this conference, therefore, lies in the fact that the sponsors and the people who are meeting have themselves been for centuries the subjects of exploitation and foreign domination by Western colonial powers, and have now decided to take the destiny of their people and their countries into themselves. It is logical to expect people who themselves have so long been persecuted, oppressed and humiliated, to be strongly conscious of these evils and more realistic in their approach to them since they have no other designs, save to see the end of exploitation, colonialism and racial domination. They want to see permanent independence of their newly-founded democracies and the freeing of those who are still under the yoke of foreign domination and racial oppression.

Another significant point to us in South Africa is the fact that the very important conferences meet in Indonesia, the original home of the Cape Malays, one of the oppressed national minorities in South Africa whose forefathers came to this country as slaves brought by the Dutch colonisers, whose descendants have forcibly installed themselves as masters of South Africa.

—O. R. THAMBO
Acting Secretary-General African National Congress.

Congress of Democrats

FROM our own existence in a land bowed down by race and colour barriers, we have learnt that it is only with the fraternity of different peoples, with their mutual respect, assistance and co-operation that men can rise to their full stature, enjoying all the good things of life, enriching themselves and all mankind with the full sweep of their talents.

We believe that this conference will point the way towards such conditions of fellowship and liberty for our own country together with all Africa, and rally all those who love their fellow men to oppose and resist racial discrimination, racial oppression and the colonisation from which they spring.

Chief A. J. Luthuli

I WELCOME most heartily the convening of the Afro-Asian conference and congratulate all those responsible for organising this historic meeting. I deeply cherish the hope that the deliberations in Bandung, Indonesia, on April 18 will present the point of view of the African and Asian people for peace, freedom and democracy for all peoples.

We are living in a much troubled world which someone has aptly called a "mad house." My prayer and wish is that this conference might help to contribute in bringing sanity to this mad world of ours which is suffering from a paralysing sickness engendered by fear and jealousy among nations.

Dr. Y. M. Dadoo

THE conference of Asian and African countries which is scheduled to take place in Indonesia in the middle of April should mark a historic step forward in the fight for world peace and in the struggle to defeat imperialism and win freedom by the peoples of Africa and Asia.

The very fact that a conference of this nature could take place in 1955 is proof in itself of the growing political maturity and strength of those countries which not so long ago lay prostrate under the iron heel of imperialist colonial rule.

The ten million oppressed Non-White people and the democratic forces in the Union of South Africa,



Chief A. J. Luthuli.

and indeed the 150 million African people throughout the continent will be watching with deep and abiding interest the deliberations at the conference.

The herrenvolk Police state of Strydom assumes an important role in the war plans of United States imperialism and its satellites, the Western powers.

WAR PURPOSES

Not only does South Africa supply uranium and other important materials for war purposes, but the oppressive state manoeuvres which impose colour bars, racial discrimination and police terror and which deny fundamental rights to its Non-White citizens serve as a pattern for the rest of Africa in the dastardly war-aims of U.S. Imperialism to turn the African continent into an arsenal and a war base. Its efforts to destroy the independence and freedom and arrest the progress of the democratic sector of the world. The master plan for Africa is the complete exploitation of the rich mineral and other resources and the ruthless suppression of the liberating movements and the total enslavement of the people.

It is for these historical reasons that the Afro-Asian conference evokes world-wide interest. We hope that it will take firm and decisive steps for the furtherance of mutual aid and co-operation in the noble task of defeating the war aims of the imperialists and in eliminating the fascist policies of the South African government, also in wiping out colonial rule and oppression from the face of the earth. A free Africa and a free Asia are the handmaidens of world peace, progress and human happiness.

F.B.I. ACTS FAST TO SILENCE MATUSOW

NEW YORK—Harvey Matusow, the man whose lies sent many Communists to jail under the Smith Act, and who recently wrote a book, "False Witness," exposing the whole system by which the police concocted false evidence to convict people under the U.S. anti-Communist laws, has been sent to prison by his former police allies in an attempt to shut him up.

On the strength of Matusow's recantation, Clinton Jencks, an officer of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, who had been convicted of falsely declaring that he was not a Communist, applied for a retrial. Matusow attended the court application to give evidence that he had lied during the previous trial.

The judge who heard the application took a tough line. He declared from the court the lawyer who made the application for Jencks on the grounds that he (the lawyer) had refused to answer whether he is now or ever had been a Communist! He then rejected Jencks' application for a retrial. And finally he rounded on Matusow.

"It is my firm conviction," said the judge, "that this hearing was deliberately brought on for the purpose of attacking the judgment of this court, attacking the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Justice Department in a carefully thought-out scheme to generally discredit . . . the testimony of undercover agents and former Communist Party members."

Matusow (has) obviously made an effort to convert these proceedings into a trial of the Department of Justice rather than the issues before the court."

The judge then found Matusow guilty of contempt of court, and sentenced him to three years imprisonment, fixing a bail of \$10,000 pending an appeal.

Atom Sickness in Australia?

TWO Australian rocket-range employees are in hospital with atomic-radiation sickness, according to a statement by Mr. Leslie Haylen, a Labor member of the House of Representatives.

In spite of official denials, Mr. Haylen insists his story is true. Mr. Haylen said, "Australia could not accept without challenge the Federal Government's decision to spend several million pounds on a new testing site for British atomic weapons in Australia."

Mr. Haylen was supported by his Federal leader, Dr. Ewart.

The setting aside of an area totalling one-third of South Australia as a British atom testing range has caused great consternation in Australia. Rumours that the hydrogen bomb will be tested there, and the consequent despicable official assurances that the Government will not permit it. Many political leaders and newspapers, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Queensland and New South Wales Labour Councils and several trade unions have also issued warnings against the proposed British nuclear tests.

COMMUNIST UP BY OVER A MILLION

Andhra Election Result

DELHI—Although the Congress Party obtained control of the State of Andhra in the recent elections, the outstanding feature of the poll was the huge increase in the Communist vote. This rose from 1,452,516 votes in the last general election to 2,607,675 in last month's election—or nearly 30 per cent. of the total poll.

It is difficult to make exact comparisons as far as seats are concerned, because at the time of the general election Andhra was part of Madras state, and its Assembly, which used to have 140 seats, now has 196. Nevertheless, the fact remains that before the election the Communists held 40 seats on the basis of 1,452,516 votes, whereas now it has only 15 seats, although its vote has practically doubled to 2,607,675.

The Indian Congress, in an electoral alliance with the Krish-

nar Lok and Praja parties, won 146 seats with 4,279,000 votes—81 seats more than before, with only 402,000 extra votes. The Praja Party won almost as many seats as the Communists—13—but polled only 600,000 votes. The 22 Independents polled about 1.2 million votes.

FANTASTIC SYSTEM

The Congress Party has hailed its victory as a triumph for democracy over international Communism. But it really owes

its victory to the fantastic electoral system. In this election some new constituencies had two seats—one general, and one for scheduled castes—and the voters had two votes. In many instances, the Communists lost seats by very small majorities.

Faced with the problems of administration in one of the most poverty-stricken states of India, the Congress high command, reports the Manchester Guardian, "is not over-exuberant about the final results."

BRITAIN BASHED IN BAGHDAD

BRITAIN'S decision, announced last week, to join the Turco-Iraqi Middle East Defence Treaty represents the final triumph of American over British foreign policy. The Middle East has traditionally been a "British sphere of influence." Up to the end of the last war it was Britain who ruled the imperialist roost in the Middle East, Britain who could make or break the governments of the Arab states, Britain to whom the Arab rulers traditionally looked for military and economic support. Britain was hated—but she was top dog.

But Britain has been dislodged from one after another of her Middle East strongholds. She has lost direct control over India and Israel, she has been pushed out of Egypt, she has surrendered to the United States her dominant position in Iranian oil

The Turkish-Pakistan pact was followed by further American intrigue in the Middle East—the announcement in Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, that the United States had begun to supply military aid to Iraq to strengthen her forces "without any political obligations or commitments."

Now it is self-evident that the United States never supplies to anybody without an ulterior motive. It had already been expected that Iraq would join the Turkish-Pakistan pact, and during March, 1954, the Soviet Union had sent a Note to Iraq warning her that her adhesion to any sort of Middle East "defence pact" would be regarded as an "unfriendly and hostile act."

It took several months more of negotiations and intrigue before the Nuri es-Said dictatorship was able to bring Iraq into military alliance with Turkey, thus destroying the whole basis of the Arab League Pact in the Middle East, and fulfilling the "political obligation and commitment" undoubtedly insisted on by the United States when she first started supplying Iraq with arms.

WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

and politics; her prestige is being undermined in Iraq, Syria and in Lebanon. To-day there is little left to Britain in the Middle East except memories of her past glory—and the reduced dividends of a junior partner in the capitalist share-out. Uncle Sam pays the piper now, and calls the tune.

The over-riding aim of American policy in the post-war period has been to extend its political and economic grip on as much of the world as possible, grab maximum profits and to surround the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and People's China with a steel ring of military bases from which an assault could be launched at any moment. The political basis for this plan has been the series of military pacts which have been concluded between the anti-Communist countries.

"Atlantic" Pact

The first of these pacts to be completed was the North Atlantic Treaty of April 4, 1949 in terms of which the Western European nations banded together to "resist aggression." Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation included the United States and Greece and Turkey, which, as any schoolboy knows, have precious little connection with the Atlantic Ocean.

As it has turned out, the inclusion of Turkey in the NATO alliance was a master stroke of American diplomacy. Turkey has been the weapon which America has used, on the one hand, to complete her chain of alliances from Europe to Asia and, on the other hand, to undermine Britain's position in the Middle East.

A pliant tool in American hands, Turkey has taken the initiative in getting the following pacts signed:

- The Turkish-Pakistan Pact of April 2, 1954, providing for "co-operation" between the two countries in the military sphere.
- The Balkan Treaty of Alliance, Political Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, valid for 20 years, signed by Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey on August 9, 1954.
- The Turkish-Iraqi Pact, signed on February 24, 1955, to which Britain has now adhered, and to which, it is reported, the United States may also adhere in due course.

Similar Wording

The wording of the military clauses of all these pacts is almost identical. They bind the parties to come to one another's aid should they be the victims of "aggression" from any quarter. The circumstances in which the pacts were signed leave no doubt that they are aimed against the Soviet Union.

The text of the Balkan Treaty, for example, was approved by the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation 10 days before it was signed by the British Government as a "counter-measure to the defence of the free world in that part of Europe." It was also welcomed in the Western Press as "an appreciable Yugoslav step towards more active association with NATO"—thus exposing Tito's claim to neutrality as a complete sham.

When the Turkish-Pakistan pact was signed the Soviet Government sent protest Notes to both countries, pointing out that, since neither of them was threatened in any way, the pact could not be regarded as defensive. On the contrary, the Soviet Notes pointed out, the pact was closely connected with the military plans of the North Atlantic bloc.

Provocation

The signature of the Turkish-Iraqi pact was preceded on January 3, 1955, by the Iraqi Government's suspension of its diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. No reason whatsoever was given for this provocation, which was considered by the Soviet Union as an unfriendly act which would undoubtedly increase international tension.

The policy of the Iraqi Government, said the Soviet Union in a protest Note, was aimed at drawing Iraq and the other Arab countries into the aggressive blocs that America and Britain are building in the Near and Middle East.

Violent opposition to the Turco-Iraqi pact was voiced in most of the Arab states, which have had bitter experience of Western imperialism and which have and have no desire to commit themselves to the imperialists. Vast demonstrations against the pact took place in Egypt and Syria. The Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, Major Saleh, said Egypt had envisaged the Arabs as "an independent force in international affairs."

Egypt's Protest

The Egyptian Premier, Nasser, told a conference of the Prime Ministers of the Arab states on January 22—specifically called to try to prevent the Turco-Iraqi pact from being signed—that the pact was no use to Iraq militarily, as Iraq already had a treaty with Britain and was receiving aid from the United States.

Linking the pact with Iraq's suspension of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Nasser stated bluntly that Iraq intended to "fire herself completely to the Western Powers."

General Nuri es-Said, the Iraqi Premier, sent to the conference a former Premier and member of his cabinet, Dr. Jamal, who frankly told the delegates that "neutrality is impossible in the existing circumstances" and that "we have an interest in profiting from the economic and military advantages of the West for our defence."

Made Enquiries

This cynical attitude has undoubtedly influenced the rulers of the remaining Arab states, who, according to a report in the London Observer recently, have made enquiries about joining the pact. They have been told they will be welcome, and American officials have informed them that military aid will flow more freely to pact members.

But the Arab ruling class must move carefully. The tide of nationalism and anti-imperialism is running strongly among the peoples. There are ever-increasing signs of the growth of a strong progressive movement in the Arab countries. Even in Iraq support for the imperialists is completely lacking among the people, and General Nuri es-Said has only been able to achieve his pact with Turkey on the basis of complete suppression of the opposition.

No Mouse Cheeps

"Ask any Baghdadi about the internal situation in Iraq," reported the London Times on February 23, "and he will tell you that the pact was signed, and the answer will be to the effect that not a mouse cheeps in Baghdad." (Nuri es-Said has been silent for the benefit of Iraq's economic progress and external security. . . all political activity has been solved, including his own. The application of a new Press ordinance has reduced the number of newspapers



A mobile exhibition, advertising the Cape Youth Festival with its motto for "Peace, Friendship and Racial Harmony" visited schools and factories all over the Cape Peninsula during the past fortnight.

"Apartheid Engenders Hate—You Fight For Friends"

Jean-Paul Sartre's Message to Youth Festival

CAPE TOWN.—With the lighting of torches, the Cape Youth Festival for Peace, Friendship and Racial Harmony will be officially opened on Saturday night, April 9, by speakers from the European, Coloured and African communities.

But the festival will really begin that morning when delegates of all races arrive from all over the Peninsula at Festival Farm.

The Festival will last till Monday, April 11, and a programme of sports and cultural items has been arranged for the three days. There will be a ballet display, physical culture and boxing exhibitions, special children's sports, soccer matches, and on Sunday night a grand variety concert with choirs, ballet, weightlifting, a poetry recital and a play.

OPEN TO ALL.
The Festival is open to all, and

the charge for the whole week-end is 12/6, and for a day and evening visit, 7/6—these prices include transport, food, entertainment and sports. The Festival Bus will leave Fish Hoek station on Saturday, Sunday and Monday morning for Festival Farm.

In their call to the youth of the Western Cape, the Festival Committee says:

"Let us, by our very act of

mingling, give the lie to those who wish to 'separate the races.' Let us show to the people that we can live together, freely and without fear of one another. And we say to you who doubt our words: Come along to the Festival, come and see young South Africa of tomorrow in the making, and help to build it all the more quickly."

The Festival Committee continues to receive inspiring messages from overseas. The latest batch includes messages from Jean Paul Sartre, famous French writer; Martin Carter, people's poet of British Guiana and chairman of the Guiana Peace Council; Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., and a number of British trade unions.

JEAN PAUL SARTE

It is evident that apartheid engenders hatred, wrote M. Sartre, adding: "I send my warmest greetings to all the members of the Festival, and I am sure that their efforts and their work will not be in vain, since they fight for that which is the most basic desire of all men: peace in the world and friendship among the peoples."

MARTIN CARTER

Sending warmest greetings from "a country of six races," Martin Carter writes: "Our job as humans is to work for humanity, not for abstract humanity, but the humanity walking beside you in the streets of your cities, wearing a black skin and a brown skin and a white skin. You must protect all of this from those whose work in this world is to beat and to crush and to despise. —Long live Peace on earth, friendship among the peoples and harmony among all the nations and all the races of this wide world!"

D. N. PRITT

"It has become imperative for all those who want to survive in a world where they may live in contempt of your work for peace, peace, friendship and racial harmony," wrote Mr. D. N. Pritt. "These aims are not achieved without hard work, constant propaganda, sacrifice and real struggle."

"It is the young people who have the deepest vested interests in these aims and I, who am no longer young, must travel to Ervenim and wish in all who do and all who plan to do, and wish you a very successful festival, in spite of the end of the last school term, whether their children would be accommodated or not."

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS

John Burns, president of the 180,000 strong Fire Brigades Union, concluded his message thus: "I express to you my hope that you will carry on in this departmental and day will surely dawn when there will be no such things as racial, religious or political barriers—when mankind really will be brothers."

In their messages on behalf of their 220,000 members the Electrical Trades Union said that over the years the delegates to their annual conferences have commented on the racial segregation policy of the South African Government. "Success to your fight against all race segregation laws!"

The Construction Engineering Union also sent a message to the British Youth Festival Committee, which expressed its "deep feelings of solidarity and friendship."

In a message to the Committee, Mr. Len Lee-Warden, M.P., African representative, said: "May peace, friendship and racial

CENSORSHIP COMMISSION ISSUES AN UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATION

Johannesburg.

THE Government Commission into Undesirable Publications, set up last November, has compiled a mammoth questionnaire now being the rounds of Government departments, educational establishments, libraries, church bodies and organisations.

In all there are 284 questions, most of them sub-divided again. The commission stipulates that replies to the questions must be typed in thick copies on foolscap sheets, one side only, with a two-inch margin!

The Commission is to enquire into the combatting of "indecent, offensive and harmful literature."

Many of the questions, pompous and pretentious, would require a short thesis in reply. Here are some examples: Describe the character of literature which, in your opinion, is 1. indecent, 2. offensive, 3. harmful.

What, in your opinion, is the influence of the written word in our times in connection with the education and guidance of our community, and the forming of public opinion and literature? Are you of the opinion that it is the task and responsibility of the State to protect and promote the moral and spiritual welfare of the community in respect of literature?

Do you consider that the author has a definite responsibility towards the community?

PRIZE QUESTION

Perhaps the prize question is contained in the section which asks what, in your opinion, from a religious and moral point of view, is the nature of the problem of "undesirable literature?" and then goes on to ask for the witnesses' opinion from an "educational" point of view, the "literary" point of view, also the "cultural," "social" and "psychological" points of view, and then—the piece de resistance—the "South African" point of view!

ANOTHER QUESTION ASKS THE EFFECT OF UNDESIRABLE LITERATURE ON, SEPARATELY, EUROPEANS, COLOURED, THE BANTU, AND INDIANS!

The questionnaire is a typical civil service document run riot. It is an open invitation to every conceivable form of organisation to suggest more and more control over publications.

The first nine pages of the questionnaire detail the already existing statutes and regulations for the control of publications, naming both the Union-wide laws, and also those restricted to the different provinces and South-West Africa.

The questions go on to invite proposals on the registration of printers, the enforcement of the laws, the imposition of conditions on sales of literature, the punishing of authors, photographers and publishers.

There is the hint of a guilty conscience in the question "Do you think that if the community should be protected against undesirable literature, the freedom of the individual will be curtailed?"

Certain it is that whatever new controls emerge from this Commission's findings, they will make it possible to snuff out not only publications found "undesirable" from a moral point of view, but also those publications that do not toe the Nationalist Party line.

R. F.

EASTER CUSTOM

There is a very good custom at Easter-time of giving children Easter eggs.

It is a good custom. New Age is a very young (though amazingly tough) little babe—not even one year old.

We need an egg. NOT A CHOCOLATE EGG BUT A GOLDEN EGG (or a silver or copper or paper egg)!

Just a little nest egg that we can put in the bank to pay our bills this month.

Come on, readers—send those eggs. We'll hatch out the news!

MAY DAY ISSUE

CLOSING DATE IS APPROACHING FOR YOUR MAY DAY MESSAGES.

GET YOUR ORGANISATION TO SEND ITS GREETINGS TO ALL FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM.

The charge is 10s. per inch, or 1s. a line (five words).

MESSAGES HAVE TO BE IN BY FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

MANNIE MONEY.

HUGE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION ON EVE OF SLAVE EDUCATION

Five More Days Until Verwoerd Takes Over

JOHANNESBURG.—In five days' time, when the new school term opens for about 900,000 African school-children in the Union, the new Bantu regime of Dr. Verwoerd will be in full control.

A HUGE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION TOOK PLACE IN MOROKA TOWNSHIP LAST WEEK-END WHEN STREAMS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND PARENTS MARCHED IN PROCESSION THROUGH THE TOWNSHIP FOR THE WHOLE SATURDAY AFTERNOON. THE DEMONSTRATION STARTED OFF FROM AN OPEN-AIR MASS MEETING AND THEN FORMED INTO PROCESSION WHICH WOUND THEIR WAY THROUGH THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF MOROKA EMERGENCY CAMP.

A meeting of Dube residents last week decided to see to it that no parents accepted positions on the school committee to be set up under the Bantu Education Act. This meeting elected six parents and two teachers to serve on the parent-teacher association in the area.

And in Natal, African parents defied the Bantu Education Act when they refused to elect a school board for the two Government schools at Lamontville Location. Mr. H. Makhanya, supervisor for African schools, was sent to Lamontville by the Department to persuade the parents to appoint the school board in terms of the Bantu Education Act.

Soon after he began his address the parents demanded to know why they were being asked to form such a board. Mr. Makhanya replied that he was not there to explain policy, whereupon every parent rose and walked out of the hall.

IN actual fact, although the Native Affairs Department took over officially last week on April 1, Bantu Education has been creeping in insidiously over the last months.

In certain schools the three-hour double session; (three hours' tuition repeated twice a day for two sets of children) has been operating for the last six months.

licensed in Baghdad from 60 or so to seven. . . criticism, or the reporting of an criticism. Government or its actions (is) a risky proceeding. Public meetings and demonstrations can be held only with official permission and with a representative of authority sitting in or supervising."

Britain has now adhered to the Turco-Iraqi pact because that is the only way she can retain a foothold in the Middle East—by kind permission of the United States. To have clung to a rapidly dis-

The new school term will find that mission schools of almost all the denominations have been handed over to the control of the Native Affairs Department.

The exceptions are the Roman Catholics who are to try to keep their schools going on a reduced 75 per cent. subsidy (which they will augment by a levy on all Catholics in the Union); and the Anglican schools in the Diocese of Johannesburg who have steadfastly refused to co-operate in any way with Bantu education and will not hand their school buildings over for use by Dr. Verwoerd.

Dr. Verwoerd has gone to the length of circularising town councils offering to recompense them for expenses incurred in taking over the Anglican school buildings, or, alternatively, offering himself to rent the buildings from the Council for Bantu Education schools.

OBEDIENT The Town Councils of Benoni, Springs and Krugersdorp have reacted sharply to this departmental lead and have refused to amend the leases of the school buildings to permit family centres. Benoni and Springs are taking over the buildings themselves.

The Johannesburg City Council in whose area are six schools, has agreed to the amendment of the leases, but the final word rests with Dr. Verwoerd.

The large school at Alexandra

integrating Arab League would have meant ultimate isolation and division. But, despite the war pacts, the Middle East countries are by no means whole-heartedly committed to the imperialist camp. Most of the Arab countries will be attending the African-Asian conference, starting in Bandung on April 18, which is certain to open up new perspectives in world politics, and not least to result in an intensification of the world-wide campaign against the last vestiges of imperialism and colonialism.

Township, situated on freehold land, is to be used for a family centre.

Some of the Anglican rural schools are on land owned by the Church, but here too Dr. Verwoerd's department has acted to prevent the Church using its premises.

A three-man departmental commission consisting of a Nationalist M.P., and two inspectors of African schools was set up and decided that "large concentrations" of African children could not be allowed in European areas. In the case of the Riverdale schools, the commission found that there would be "ill-will between African and European children if they used the same roads, and so the two large Riverdale (Tvl) schools had to close down, and this precedent will be used against all schools in a similar position.

CHAOTIC

The new school term will probably find many schools in a chaotic state. Some of the larger schools are to be moved to alternate buildings, still others are to be packed into already overcrowded classrooms. The children at the Jassons Drift schools, for example, will have to travel to Ervenim for their schooling from April 12 onwards.

Some principals did not know by the end of the last school term whether their children would be accommodated or not.

Of the 50 Anglican schools in the Johannesburg Diocese 27 were on farm schools or on mine property.

Two of the eleven schools on mine land can only be run by the buildings will stand empty.

FARM SCHOOLS

Not one of the farm school buildings will be used. Under the Act all schools situated on mine or farm land can only be run by the mining company or farmer. Farm schools are in a more precarious position than any other, and some farmers have already indicated that the schools on their land will be closed down.

So the blackest days in African education are starting, with Dr. Verwoerd's department straining every nerve to see that all African children are educated in accordance with apartheid, and that every other influence in their education is eliminated.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN TAKES STAND AGAINST SECTION 10

CAPE TOWN.—Concerned about the way the African women of the Western Cape are being hounded under section 10 of the Urban Areas Act, Cape Town branch of the National Council of Women recently called a special conference to discuss the matter.

At this conference, which was attended by over 40 members of some 20 organisations, it was decided to elect a special committee to help alleviate the position of the African women.

The committee, it was decided, would test (a) the validity and (b) the method of administration and interpretation of section 10 to African women by the Cape Town Native Affairs Department for this a series of test cases is envisaged. The committee will also, through leaflets, etc., inform African women of their legal rights under the Urban Areas Act. A third aim of the committee is to inform the general public of the position, and a fourth is to collect funds to cover all the costs.

"JUNIOR OFFICIALS"

In her circular letter inviting organisations to attend the conference, Cape Town N.C.W. secretary Mrs. B. M. Grieve pointed out that, despite the fact that many African women are legally entitled to remain in the Cape permanently in terms of the Urban Areas Act, not one of them has been granted permission to remain here longer than one year. Some of them have been given permits valid only for a month.

In the administration of the registration and the interpretation of the terms of the Act, as it applies to women, there is no uniformity whatsoever," states Mrs. Grieve. "The arbitrary judgment of a junior official seems to be the only criterion used in the issuing of permits for different lengths of time. No proper investigations are made into the merits of each particular case, and the women are not being given a chance at the time of registration to explain their circumstances to the official."

The N.C.W. letter continues—"The life led by Africans in urban areas is always insecure, hemmed in as they are by numerous restrictive laws, but the implementation of this particular measure is causing a great deal of confusion and distress. Wives are being ordered to leave their husbands, families are being broken up and the effect it has on the upbringing of children will cease to exist."

"Instead, those men whose wives

are forced to leave the area will live here as so-called 'bachelors,' and all the evils accompanying the migrant labour system will be intensified. Most women have no place to go to in the reserves—their relatives are too crowded to give them a roof, and too poor to keep them in their homes. Where are they to go? If they remain here longer than the permits issue to them allow, they are deemed to be criminals. What are they to do?"

The N.C.W. states that, "most of all as women we are perturbed about the fate of these unhappy and bewildered women."

WINDHOEK HAS THE WIND-UP

CAPE TOWN.—The authorities in South West Africa are very busy looking for "Communists"—but so far have not found one. This was revealed in a front-page story in a recent issue of Die Suidwester, organ of the Nationalist Party.

There is as yet no listed Communist in South West, says the article wistfully. There are, however, a few suspicious cases of people who are favourably inclined towards Communism, and a strict watch is kept over them, Police Commissioner Col. C. van Wyk said.

Most of the suspected cases were Non-Europeans, said the colonel, but Europeans were also involved. Their activities were not confined to Windhoek, but there were suspects also on the plateau and on the farms.

The biggest sin committed by the "Communists" seems to be the fact that a number of them are still in contact with the Rev. Michael Scott.

But Naturally

A listed Communist was "naturally not allowed" to enter South West Africa, said the colonel. Persons who were on the suspect list did come to South West, but they were carefully watched. Such a person, the colonel reported, pitched up in South West the previous week, and after a day's stay left Windhoek.

The newspaper does not report what fearful plots were hatched by Mr. X in those apparently fateful 24 hours.

BUDGET IGNORES NEEDS OF AFRICANS

Non-Europeans are "Shareholders Without Votes or Dividends"

CAPE TOWN.—As far as the Non-Europeans, and especially the Africans, are concerned, the Budget was a very bad one, Mr. Len Lee-Warden, Africans' representative, said in the House of Assembly last week during the Budget debate.

"It follows the line of its predecessors, taking into consideration that which will benefit the poorest sections of our population," said Mr. Lee-Warden, pointing out that there was a great deal of racial discrimination, even in direct taxation.

Many Europeans go tax free, but every African has to pay at least his poll tax.

"Personal tax is payable by Europeans over the age of 21, whereas the poll tax is payable by Africans over the age of 18 years. And there is also a big discrimination as far as general taxation goes.

"In the Transvaal and in the Cape a married person who earns less than £250 per year does not have to pay tax, but an African does have to pay tax, irrespective of what his social conditions are and of what he may earn.

"In Natal a married person who has an income of less than £150 per year pays only 10s. personal tax, whereas an African who earns less than that amount still has to pay £1 poll tax."

PAY BY COLOUR

Going on to the question of indirect taxation, Mr. Lee-Warden said the African worker was grossly underpaid, not only by private enterprise but also by the State. "He is not paid according to his ability but according to the colour of his skin."

Millions of Africans were not paid their true value; their trade unions were not accorded proper recognition; they were prohibited the opportunity of bargaining for better wages, and legislation was passed to fit them only for certain jobs. All this was to ensure a constant supply of cheap labour, said Mr. Lee-Warden.

"In turn, the State, by these methods, saves millions of pounds, and so does private enterprise. These profits are taxable, and the goods they make are taxed. It is through this taxation that we have been able to subsidise many amenities we enjoy to-day which are denied to the Non-Europeans.

NOTHING FOR NON-EUROPEANS

"But this Budget has completely overlooked the Non-European people. It offers nothing to relieve the hardships that face them day by day."

"We have been told the fairy story about the industries that are going to be set up in the reserves.

Strangely enough, there is no reference to that in this Budget speech at all.

"Instead we have heard during the course of these financial debates of the vast amounts of money which are spent on recruiting missions overseas to induce people to come and work in our public service."

RECRUITING FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

"It is totally unnecessary to send missions overseas for this purpose, because with our vast reserves of man-power here, it would not be difficult to train the Non-European people to go into the public service."

"There are thousands of Non-Europeans who have qualifications to-day that are equivalent to those which will be found in Europe or here. There are thousands of men whom I know with matriculation certificates who can rise no higher than the status of labourer on account of the colour bar."

A SHAREHOLDER

Referring to the slogan "Buy South African—You're a Shareholder," Mr. Lee-Warden said—

"LHASA, the once "Forbidden City," the capital of Tibet, is soon to have its first hydro-electric power station. This is part of a plan for the development of Tibet worked out by a delegation headed by the Dalai and Panchen Lamas, which recently concluded negotiations in Peking. The military and administrative commissions set up in Tibet after its liberation by the Chinese People's Army five years ago have now been abolished. Instead a committee of 51 has been formed to prepare the way for an autonomous democratic republic. Chairman of the committee is the 18-year-old Dalai Lama, the governmental head of Tibet; vice-chairman is the Panchen Lama (17), the spiritual head.

U.N. REPORT EXPOSES U.S. PRICE FIXING

LONDON.—One of the reasons for the high cost of motoring in the Western world, and therefore also for high bus fares, is that the American oil companies, acting in conjunction with the United States Government, are operating a world-wide racket to keep prices high.

This was exposed recently by a United Nations report issued in Geneva and prepared by the Secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

It discloses that the American Aramco Oil Company in Saudi Arabia, for example, is making a profit of 10c. on every barrel of crude oil it is selling, for 12s.-6d. is the lion's share of crude oil production and refining throughout the world," says the report, "is in the hands of eight major companies—five American and three European.

"The U.S. price of oil is the keystone of the world-wide structure of crude oil prices, and is divorced from normal commercial forces."

Middle East oil production is not yet as large as domestic U.S. and Venezuelan production, but that is only because the Middle East's resources have not yet been exploited to their fullest extent. Geologists have stated that the world's largest oil reserves of oil (outside of the Socialist countries) lie in the Middle East.

HIGHER RETURN

Above all, the Middle East gives a far higher return on the capital invested. By the end of 1954 gross investment in Middle East oil was estimated to total \$3,000 million—and the annual profits on crude oil produced in the Middle East are now running at between 800 and 900 million dollars, or about £300 millions.

Some of these profits went to the rulers of the Middle East countries, but the bulk of them went to the oil magnates in the United States and Europe.

"The question is," says the report, "why, since Middle East production costs so little, it does not bring about a decline in price and drive out a large proportion of higher cost American production?"

The report gives the answer—"The price is tied to that in the United States."

FIXED PRICE

The selling price of Middle East oil is fixed by the international consortium (dominated by the United States) at a point equivalent to the price of Texas Gulf oil in the markets of the eastern ports of the United States.

In this way the Americans not only ensure enormous profits from Middle East oil, but manage to keep the world price high enough to guarantee also high profits from their domestic wells, despite their high production costs.

When the Soviet Ukrainian delegate at a recent meeting of the Economic Commission for Europe pointed out that oil prices were too high and suggested something be done about it, the British delegate tried to play down the findings of the report, adding that he did not think the Economic Commission for Europe provided a suitable forum for opinions on this matter.

PIPELINES, TOO

The power of the eight giant oil companies does not stop at the oil-fields. The report says—"All the important pipelines outside the United States are owned by the same companies."

In addition, seven out of the eight companies owned or had on charter about two-thirds of the world's privately-owned tanker fleet."

The eight companies own most of the world's refineries and are also in a dominant position in the oil distribution industry. In Britain, for example, more than two out of every five garages sell only Shell and B.P. brands of petrol, and about 75 per cent of a company owned by two of the Big Eight.

holder," Mr. Lee-Warden said—"I would like to point out that one is inclined to overlook the fact that the Non-European is also a shareholder, who for a long time has had no dividends, and this Budget certainly has not helped to produce any dividends for him."

"They have shares, but they are not voting shares and they are not profit-bearing shares. But I am pretty certain that the Non-European is not likely to surrender his shares, because he knows that the market is good and one day he will be able to use those shares."

"RAILWAY WAGES INADEQUATE"

—LEE-WARDEN

CAPE TOWN.

When Mr. Lee-Warden, M.P., in the House of Assembly recently raised the case of the 90,000 Non-European railway workers who are grossly underpaid, the Minister of Railways gave the undertaking that he would investigate the matter.

Mr. Lee-Warden said the wages of Non-European railway workers in 1954 were 2s. to 7s. 9d. for only married Coloured employees reaching the maximum of 8s. 3d. a year. None of these workers receives rations or other benefits.

The wage of £2 15s. a week, which was the average, was totally inadequate for a labourer who had a family to support, said Mr. Lee-Warden. It barely covered the cost of food. What about rent, transport, fuel for cooking and heating, cleansing materials, home equipment, clothing, medical expenses, schooling expenses, taxes, etc.?"

The African railway worker's needs were even greater because of the heavy nature of his work and his generally inadequate clothing.

"These railway workers have had the bitter experience of seeing the European worker obtain higher basic wages and cost of living allowances, while their basic wages have been frozen since 1944," said Mr. Lee-Warden.

A.N.C. LEADER COLLECTS FREEDOM CHARTER PROPOSALS IN GAOL

CAPE TOWN.

WHEN Mr. J. S. P. Motolohela, acting general secretary of the Cape Western Region of the African National Congress, spent the night in the Cape Town remand cells last Wednesday, he collected a number of demands for the Congress of the People Freedom Charter.

All the Africans he found there on that night as well as 30 at the Langa remand yard the following morning were awaiting trial on charges under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. He himself was arrested for an alleged offence under that section.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week a European constable came to the A.N.C. office in Cape Town and asked Mr. Motolohela whether he had "his Langa papers." When Mr. Motolohela refused to show them to come to the police station with him, informing him that he was under arrest.

REFUSED TO ANSWER

At the police station a sergeant asked him where he was born. Mr. Motolohela refused to answer that question. He was taken to an officer who asked him the same question and again he refused to answer. Mr. Motolohela then claims that the officer said:

"I have reason to believe that you are a Native, from your appearance, the colour of your skin, the tone of your voice—and I can ask you anything." He is also said to have added that if Mr. Motolohela did not answer the question he would have him locked up, and would not allow bail.

From here Mr. Motolohela was taken to the charge office. He indicated to the lawyer that he had lived in Cape Town since 1938. He was allowed to speak to his lawyer on the telephone and then taken to the remand cells.

SECOND TIME

Mr. Motolohela's lawyer, Messrs. S. Kahn and Co., immediately took the matter up, and a member of the firm called at the police station requesting his release on bail. The lawyer pointed out that Mr. Motolohela had been arrested and prosecuted earlier this year on an identical charge and that on the 10th January he was acquitted, on the

grounds that he had established his right to remain in the area in terms of Section 10. In spite of these representations, bail was refused.

That evening Mr. Motolohela refused to have supper, and also breakfast the following morning, maintaining that he did not go willingly to the jail and would therefore not partake of its food.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN

The following morning early Mr. Motolohela was taken to Langa, but it was already lunchtime when he was informed that the charge against him had been withdrawn.

Here are some of the Freedom Charter demands collected by Mr. Motolohela in jail:—

"I would see that people are not harassed under the pass laws," said W.

"Freedom of movement, speech, Press and thought to all people of this country, and free and compulsory education for all," were J's demands.

"Equality to all people without any qualification—equal wages for equal work," said J.

"First, freedom for all, to be followed by equal rights for all," said T.

"Freedom to all people in the country and an end to pass laws and colour discrimination," demanded D.

"I would see that Africans are not hounded all over the country for passes," said S.

"If we could make the laws in this country so strict that our present fascist government is not returned to power again," another group of prisoners said.

CONCILIATION BOARD

to consider and determine a dispute between 105 employees as represented by the Food and Canning Workers' Union under power of attorney and Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell has been appointed by the Minister of Labour in Cape Town. The union is looking forward to negotiating a new agreement on behalf of these workers, whose present wages are governed by a wage determination of the acting general secretary Miss R. Lan told New Age. The first meeting of the Conciliation Board will be held on Tuesday, April 12, 1955.



Mr. Motolohela.

Natal Indian Congress Set "Four Vital Tasks"

DURBAN.

Four vital tasks face the Natal Indian Congress and the Indian people this year, according to the deliberations and resolutions of the N.I.C. conference last week. The first is the reorganisation and consolidation of the masses of Indian people, wherever they live and work, to wage a relentless struggle against the Group Areas Act and save their homes.

There are clear indications that the implementation of the Act will be speeded up in Natal this year.

The second major task is intensified trade union activities throughout Natal to ensure the organisation of unorganised workers and the mobilisation of all Indian workers behind the Trade Union Congress; as well as campaigns for civic amenities, houses, education and other needs of the Indian people.

Thirdly, there is the organisation of the Indian people together with other Non-European peoples and European democrats, for the Congress of the People, and the fight against the Government's attempts to establish a fascist republic.

EXPOSE TRAITORS

The fourth task is the exposure of the traitorous element in the Indian community who are seeking to protect Indian vested interests at the price of the Indian people and who are prepared to accept group areas zoning if the Durban central area, where the Indian commercial class is concentrated is left alone. Congress recognised the urgency of creating mass pressure to end these (Continued in next col.)

MANY WORKERS UNEMPLOYED AS MINE COSES DOWN

Poverty Is Reward of Years of Service

DURBAN.—The closing down this month of the Dundee Coal Company colliery at Burnside, Northern Natal, has brought tragedy to hundreds of Non-European and their families.

Over 2,000 Indians and Africans were dismissed, and thrown out of their jobs and homes, for many lived with their families on the mine property.

The Non-European workers of Burnside Colliery have suffered this crushing blow despite the abundance of coal which still remains in the colliery, and the country-wide shortage.

According to the company, production has ceased at Burnside because of the truck shortage and the lack of overseas contracts.

BUT IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE CLOSING OF THE MINE HAS LED TO HIGHER PRICES FOR THE DUNDEE COAL COMPANY SHARES.

TO INCREASE PROFITS

Many associated with the mine believe that the mine was closed down in order to reduce costs and increase the profits of the other mines.

Although the majority of the African miners have been sent to other mines, nobody knows what is

S.A. PEACE APPEAL UNDER WAY

JOHANNESBURG.

The South African Peace Council's Appeal against the Preparations for Atomic War is now in full swing, and South Africans everywhere are being asked to put their signatures to it.

The appeal states: Today certain governments are basing their military strategy on the use of atomic weapons. They are trying to make the people accept it as inevitable.

The use of atomic weapons would result in a war of extermination. We declare that any government that lets loose atomic war will forfeit the trust of its people and find itself condemned by every people of the world.

Now and in the future, we shall oppose those who organise atomic war. We demand the destruction of all stocks of atomic weapons wherever they may be and the immediate stopping of their manufacture.

Among those who have already signed the appeal are Johannesburg:

Chief Rabbi Rabinowitz, Professor J. Gillman, Mrs. Lesley Cope, the artist, Mrs. Phyllis Altman, the writer, Mr. L. Massina, secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, and Mr. Lee Warden, M.P.

Other signatories are—Fathers Savage, Dakers and Gardner, all of the Society of St. John the Evangelist; Dr. Robert Forsyth; Mrs. Murray Parker; Harold Rubens, pianist; Mrs. A. Slingar; Mrs. J. Ulster, musician; Dr. R. E. v.d. Ross, colonial leader; John Motolohela; C. B. Mussared; Mrs. Gladys Smith; Mrs. A. Slingar; Mrs. J. Dick; Anna Scheepers and A. Calmeyer, trade union leaders; and Rev. M. Brunsden.

The Transvaal Peace Council will hold a peace week from May 16 to 22, to coincide with the Helsinki World Peace Congress. During this week signature-collecting drives will be organised, and meetings held. At one of the Council's public meetings Dr. A. E. H. Blesky will speak on the Hydrogen Bomb.

Three Transvaal peace branches have been set up in the last week, at Moroka, Dube and White City Jabavu.

(Continued from previous col.)

activities aimed at destroying the rights of the Indian people, and to make the Indian commercial class realise that its only hope of survival is by allying itself with the masses of the Indian people and the liberatory movement of South Africa, as only such unity can guarantee the defeat of the Group Areas Act. This Conference resolved: "That the entire activities of the Natal Indian Organisation and the S.A.I.O. are calculated to undermine the struggle of the Indian people and India against the Group Areas Act, and that there is therefore no place for the S.A.I.O. in the life of the Indian people."

WITS. CONVOCATION BACK STUDENTS

JOHANNESBURG.

AT a lively and at times stormy meeting of the University of the Witwatersrand Convocation which represents all University graduates, held last week, resolutions were carried which criticised segregation existing at Wits, and also urged the revision of the new Statute of the Wits S.R.C. which is before Parliament.

The Convocation of the University, which is composed of all members of the more or less inactive of University bodies. But last week, at one of the best attended annual meetings held for a number of years, the majority of members present displayed a determined opposition to the University Council and its Government, and many speakers stated that it was not the students who had been "unreasonable" or "lacking restraint," but the Council.

A storm of protest greeted the report of one of the Convocation representatives on the Council, who alleged that segregation was necessary in the University's interests "because the University must conform to public opinion, as it is dependant on Governmental funds," and also that the students "over the past ten years or so had steadily de-

veloped an attitude of complete indifference to discipline." Towards the end of the meeting this member of Council was called upon to resign as he did not represent the interests of graduates on Council and had consistently supported the reactionary policies of the Council.

A resolution moved by Professor Nabarro and J. Gillman stated that "all functions in the Great Hall should not be segregated even when the public is admitted."

Another motion moved by Mr. Coaker and Dr. Brenner stated that the new S.R.C. statute interfered with the "traditional autonomy of the student body" and asked for its withdrawal. A further motion stated that the policy of holding the doors of the University open to all without discrimination was in the best interests of South Africa.

more difficult for an Indian worker to secure employment than an African.

Who is the money to come from to pay for the travelling and removal expenses of whole families and to maintain them until the breadwinners find their jobs? There can be no savings, since these workers received an average of £4 10s. a month.

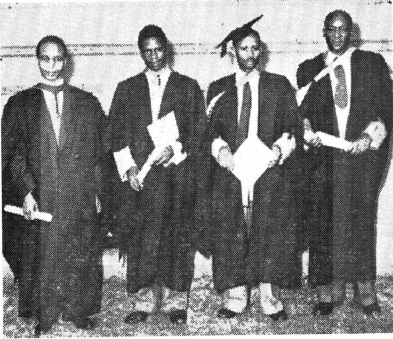
AMONG LOWEST PAID

The Northern Natal coal miners are among the lowest paid workers in industry, working for wages that can keep their children from neither hunger nor cold.

And what now is the reward of these workers who have toiled so hard? They have eaten one of Natal's most profitable industries?

JUST THIS SCRAP OF PAPER: "I have to advise you that, as the mine will cease production on March 31, 1955, your services with the company will terminate on that date," with subsequent orders to the workers to quit their homes by the end of the month.

NEW AFRICAN GRADUATES



These four Africans received their degrees at the graduation ceremony of the Natal University last week. From left to right—Messrs. C. Kumalo, M.A., Soc. Science; R. Kune, B.A.; C. Kanya, B.A.; and S. Mzolo, B.A.

VICTORY OVER U.S. RACIALISM

NEW YORK.—A United States Court of Appeals has held that social segregation, which is prevalent in many parts of the country, is illegal.

The case started in 1950, when an American Negro and his four children were ordered off the beach at Baltimore, Maryland. The Negro took his case to court, and last December a Federal district judge ruled that he had no right to be on the beach, because Baltimore had separate but equal facilities for Negroes.

The judge held that the decision of the United States Supreme Court last year banning segregation in public schools did not apply to fields other than education. The Appeals Court has now reversed the judge's finding. "It is now obvious," said the Appeals Court, "that segregation cannot be justified merely because the tangible facilities furnished to one race are equal to those furnished to the other."

If the Appeals Court decision stands, Negroes will be free to use public beaches, bathhouses and parks long closed to them in the South.

Some Southern state racist leaders, who have threatened to close rather than de-segregate their public schools, began to talk about closing their public parks, too, showing that, although the court decisions are a great victory for U.S. progressives, the fight against racist inequalities in America is still far from having been won.

MR. GILBERT NGWANE, of the Moroka branch of the African National Congress was found guilty in the Magistrate's Court, Johannesburg, recently of collecting funds without having obtained permission. This was the test case following the arrest of four Moroka A.N.C. members on this charge. The other three cases have been held over pending the hearing of an appeal in this case. Mr. Ngwane was sentenced to a fine of £10, suspended.

BLOEMFONTEIN BRANCH of the A.N.C. held a meeting attended by over 600 people recently at Freedom Square, Bloemfontein. Branch Secretary L. Malau and other speakers condemned the Bantu Education Act. They said that rather than take their children to school they would keep them at home.

C.O.P. Elections

(Continued from page 1)
Bloubaai residents: The inspectors do the work of the police. We don't want the inspectors entering our homes. We don't want to carry passes. Everything is done to make us leave Cape Western. We are not allowed to repair our pondokkies. This must stop. The pass laws for women must be repealed. We don't want to leave our husbands and children. We want to be the government of Bloubaai. We want to live in peace in South Africa and we want the world to be at peace.

A meeting at Malestie Location, Pietersburg: We reject the community schools of the Bantu Education Act.

A Student at New Brighton, Port Elizabeth:

Our country needs a constitution which will guarantee human rights for all men irrespective of race. The Government must be subject to the people. The laws must be the expression of the will of the people, through their representatives. Justice must be carried out according to just principles.

A meeting in Alexandra Township: The people need good education and the right to own their homes.

University students: The only qualification to enter universities should be academic. University fees should be lowered, and grants and loans made available to those who need them, irrespective of colour. Art and culture should be allowed to flourish freely in the university and functions in the Great Hall should be non-segregated since art is the common heritage of all and should be enjoyed by all. All religious orders should be given the right to organise schools freely and unhindered. University students should have the right to assemble and organise freely. The new Wits, S.C.E. statute should be repealed. The African Dingka Association, Lady Selborne, Pretoria:

The Dingka Association should be recognised as the representative of the African Dingka; that all association members who are examined and approved as dingka should be licensed to practice; that the various organisations of the African Dingka be combined in one body and amalgamated with the Natal Native Doctors' Association; that the prices charged by the dingka should be under the control of the state.

PORT ELIZABETH COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS has written the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions applauding the formation of this new body and offering support to it. It has enquired about SACTUS constitution and affiliation to the new co-ordinating body.

THE S.A. CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS has urged all trade unions to send in freedom demands to the Congress of the People.

NO TROOPS FOR MALAYA

The Australian Labour Party conference held at Hobart (Tasmania) recently decided to oppose the sending of Australian troops to fight in the Malayan war.

The conference, attended by 19 delegates but boycotted by 17 others as a result of a party split, adopted a resolution stating that such a move would only antagonise Asian feeling.

At the time the conference was meeting, Australian Premier Menzies was in the United States negotiating for further American aid. The Sydney Telegraph correspondent Alan Reid telegraphed that Menzies would get dollars and other "aid" at a price.

It also called upon the Australian Government to send observers to this month's Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung, Indonesia — which China will also attend. The party's official statement on foreign policy issued at the end of the conference supported the admission of China to the United Nations.

DURBAN RACING

First Race—1 TISA, 2 Fair Polly, 3 St. Merry.
Second Race—1 FAIRY KING, 2 Pety, 3 Aces Five.
Third Race—1 IRELAND MAID, 2 Farmer, 3 Poem.
Fourth Race—1 TOTERUSH, 2 Chesapeake, 3 Spur.
Fifth Race—1 FIRE BRICK, 2 Rameses, 3 Jan Stryler.
Easter Handicap—1 MOONFISH, 2 Feyerton, 3 Knowsley.
Seventh Race—1 TENNATA, 2 Corroboree, 3 Fines.
Eighth Race—1 MEAL FEAST, 2 Gaslight, 3 Drang.
Ninth Race—1 AFTER MIDNIGHT, 2 Demagogue, 3 St. Easton.

MAJINNESS IS NO LAUGHING MATTER

By PETER MEYER

WE all know that in the long run apartheid can never work. But we must not be blind to the plans that are being put into practice meanwhile. The habit of dismissing all of Dr. Verwoerd's speeches as symptoms of moon madness is sometimes carried too far, and people are inclined to scoff too heartily at what they call the apartheid fantasy.

For the workers of South Africa apartheid of course has never been a fantasy. They have felt the bite of its cold, grim jaws. But they have no reason to be pessimistic or depressed; indeed, they have much cause for self-assurance and contentment in their daily lives than Dr. Verwoerd with all his power and glory. Precisely because they have borne the brunt of apartheid, they know what it means. But let us admit that there are plenty of anti-Nationalists in the country who five or six years ago made jokes about apartheid schemes that, in spite of their craziness, have since been put into effect.

South African citizens have learnt a valuable lesson since 1946: it is that it is not sufficient to dismiss a Verwoerdian idea as nonsense simply because it is nonsense. It is not enough to know that apartheid defies all the laws of humanity, decency and history. The Nationalists have shown us that they CAN stop historical processes. Of course, it is a momentary brake, and the tide of human progress will burst through later with redoubled vigour; but for this momentary period apartheid comes into operation and the people suffer under its heel. This is no fantasy.

APARTHEID IN OPERATION Six years ago, people laughed at the Nationalists when they said they could check the flow of African workers to the towns. Today, the flow still continues, but the fact cannot be denied that more and more Africans are being "diverted" to the farms and the gold mines, and that those who slip through the net are hunted with greater persistence and ruthlessness than at any other period in our history. There are other examples to illustrate this point. By being utterly uncompromising and oblivious of human feelings, Dr. Verwoerd is bringing apartheid into operation.

Since Mr. Strijdom became Prime Minister, and particularly since the start of the present Parliamentary session, Dr. Verwoerd has stepped up apartheid into high gear. His hands are moving with great dexterity laying foundations, tying up loose ends, chinking up loopholes.

CONGRATULATIONS

To my comrade Mr. S. A. Reddy on his marriage to Miss Nyanabant Pillay. — Arnold Selby.

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