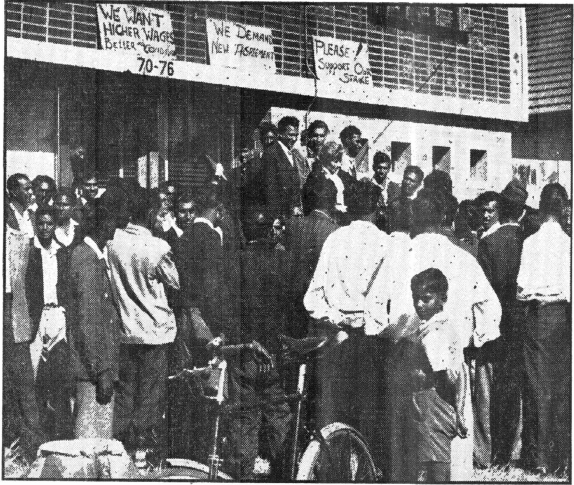


# ON STRIKE!



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6d.



A group of textile strikers outside their union office.

## 600 Textile Workers On Strike

### Protest Against Proposed Wage Cut

From Jacqueline Arenstein

DURBAN.

THE strike of over 600 workers at the Consolidated Textile Mills, Ltd., is one of the most critical industrial conflicts that has taken place here since the war.

It represents the courageous fight of a section of the textile workers to stop the first serious attempt by employers to introduce a wage cut

in industry. In February of this year the Industrial Council met to discuss the National Union's demand for a 10 per cent increase in basic wages. Present wages range from £3.70 to £5.14.0 a week inclusive of cost of living allowances. There has been no wage increase for seven years.

At this meeting the employers proposed a wage-cut, suggesting that the basic minimum wage be reduced to £2.66 and that the workers rely on the piece-work rates system to augment their basic wages.

The workers feel that the implementation of such a policy would mean the acceleration of the sweated-labour system, and that they would be forced to work beyond physical endurance at the risk of a premature break-down in health.

The Union suggested the alternative of the extension of the expired wage agreement with no wage increase. The employers, however, insisted on a wage reduction and a deadlock ensued.

#### DISMISSALS

Then the management of the Consolidated Textile Mills began dismissing workers until by the end of last month 200 had received the grim ticket: "This serves as one week's notice to terminate your services."

Among the men on the picket-line who have been fired is one grey-haired, sunken-cheeked worker who served the factory for 24 years. He battles to keep a wife and eight children above starvation level. He had spoken out against the ex-union officials who appealed to the workers to accept a wage-cut.

Another worker wore blankets at the factory for nearly 20 years. He walked out when he was instructed to train another man to replace him in his highly skilled job. He is a vice-president of the Union. Numerous other men on the picket-line can tell similar stories.

The reason given for the dismissals was shortage of work. Yet all textile factories are working full-time and wholesalers have told the trade union that they are making the maximum demand for blankets usual at this time of the year.

#### SERIOUS UNREST

The employment of several scabs at the factory at a reduced basic wage has caused serious unrest amongst the textile workers at other factories.

(Continued on page 3)

### "The Native Affairs Department works in the dark even in the daytime"

# MAMATHOLA WILL PETITION TO BE HEARD AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE

## Tribes will not move: Verwoerd must take next step

From Ruth First

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Native Affairs Department must be biting its fingernails. How it mismanaged the Mamathola removal!

After months, and years, of nice-sounding handouts about how the tribe was taking the Department's good advice and moving to new land, the Mamathola finally refused to go. The lorries were standing by, the bags of money had been brought into the Reserve and the notes were already being counted out as compensation . . . and then the money had to be taken back to the bank, and the lorries turned about again.

### Govt. Forgot The Law

The NAD had forgotten, or had chosen to overlook, that if the Government wants to remove a tribe against its will, authority has to be sought from Parliament in the form of resolutions passed by both Houses.

That is what the 1927 Native Administration Act says, and it has never been altered. (A recent Native Laws Amendment Act gives the Government power to move individuals and portions of tribes against their wishes, but not whole tribes.) The Governor-General must be empowered by Parliament to move a tribe where the tribe objects to removal. Once these formalities have been gone through, the tribe can be moved by force, but until then the use of force is illegal.

So now the next move must come from Minister Verwoerd. Will he rush through the required resolution? As yet he has not said.

If the Government does try this way of effecting their forcible re-

(Continued on page 4)

### Economic Boycott

## Congresses To Contest Court Order

JOHANNESBURG.

When the matter comes up in court in July, the five Congresses will contest the order by Mr. Justice Hill on Saturday restraining them from distributing literature supporting the boycott of the Rembrandt Tobacco Company's products.

According to documents before the court, the ANC, SAIC, SACPO, SACTU and COD issued circulars calling upon "all opponents of the Nationalist Government" to boycott the cigarettes and tobaccos produced by the company in order to demonstrate their disapproval of the Government's policies.

These include: Cigarettes—Rembrandt, Rembrandt van Rhin, Meesters, Consulate, Rothmans King Size, Peter Stuyvesant, Lexington. Tobaccos—Mine Captain, Chairman's Special, Silver Cloud, Greyhound, Wayside, Champion, Iris.

The company denies in its petition that it falls under the control of any group or organisation "whether Nationalist, imperialistic, communistic or any other ideology."

It states it was founded by Mr. A. E. Rupert and built up to a group with assets of over £5 million over the past 15 years, and has factories in seven different countries.

Last week's New Age containing an interview with Mr. Oliver Tambo on the boycott is one of the documents before the court.

## Big Demonstrations for June 26

JOHANNESBURG.

BIG demonstrations are expected throughout the country on June 26. The National Consultative Committee (representing the ANC, COD, SACPO, SACTU and SAIC) has asked Congress organisations throughout the country "to plan activities in accordance with the circumstances in each area and the ability of each region to carry out the tasks involved."

While details of plans are thus left to local initiative, the NCC suggests that, in all areas, non-Congress people and organisations should be drawn into the day's events.

A suggested programme for June 26 includes: early morning gatherings, at 6 a.m.; religious services to which churchmen of all denominations should be invited, at 11 a.m.; sporting and cultural activities in the afternoon, from 2 to 5 p.m., and a torch-light procession in the evening at 7 p.m.

Stress is laid on proper planning of the day's events. "Meetings should be properly arranged and advertised. All details should be methodically checked and faulty plans corrected before June 26."

Speakers' notes issued for the day's meetings recall the nationwide general strike of June 26, 1950, the launching of the Defiance Campaign on June 26, 1952, the Congress of the People and the adoption of the Freedom Charter on June 26, 1955.

Speakers are asked to demand:

- Abolition of Pass Laws;
- Repeal of Group Areas Act;
- General Increase of Wages;
- Minimum Wage of £1 a Day;
- No Taxation Without Representation;
- No Rantu Education;
- No Apartheid in Nursing and Universities;
- Repeal of the Suppression of Communism Act;
- Lifting of Bans on our Leaders;
- Send Home the Departed Leaders and Chiefs



# Greetings From A Soviet Student

May I, as a Soviet student who is not very old as yet (photo enclosed) and who is very keen on promoting peace throughout the world, send through your progressive newspaper my cordial greetings and best wishes to all the youth of Union of South Africa.

We all, Moscow students, are up to our neck in work for the VJ World Youth and Students' Festival (July 28 to August 16).

We study foreign languages so that all our guests from abroad who will come to the Festival, and we ourselves, won't have to remain too dumb in Moscow.

We understand only too well that we must broadly disseminate all those lofty ideas among peoples which are indispensable in order to preserve peace.

It is sad when language difficulties create barriers, isn't it? But still, a mutual aim for peace,

a mutual desire for friendship and understanding can do so much to break down such barriers and bring people from all parts of the world close together.

This is about all I have to say. And—this goes without saying—I would be glad and happy to hear from the youth of the Union of South Africa.

Sincerely,  
IGOR MIKHAIUSENKO

A student of the 1st Moscow State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages.

24 Gorky Street, Flat 10, Moscow, USSR.

## This Is A Black Miner's Reward

My husband has been eight years in Fodder B as an eight in New Modder and one and a half years in New Kleinfontein, two years in E.R.P.M. underground and State Mines five years underground.

He was out of work on account of ill health for two years and I made an appeal to the Mines Labour Bureau, but the Bureau stated that he was suffering from Bronchitis and not Phthisis and therefore there would be no compensation payable to him.

He died shortly after he had been admitted to hospital. That was nine years ago. Since then I contracted heart disease, I have never had any assistance from the mine authorities. Had I been a white widow I would have received an allowance of £25 a month from the Chamber of Mines.

My wages are too little and I am struggling hard.

AFRICAN MINER'S WIDOW

## Churches Are Empty Vessels

When Bantu Education was introduced, Church leaders said that they would not hand their mission schools to the N.A.D. But when the greedy jackals were promised compensation, they willingly offered the African youth to be poisoned by Dr. Verwoerd.

Today they are protesting against the Native Laws Amendment Bill. They realise that they will no longer get the huge sums of money which they used to get from the African people. They say they will tell the Africans to defy this Bill. They forget that Africans are not animals but human beings.

Yes, there are a few individuals who really sympathise with the Africans, but the Church as a whole must not expect any respect from the Africans. Instead of bringing light to Africa they have brought darkness.

Mayibuye, A.K.G.  
Alice.

## Nat Govt. Is Helping Us

The Nationalist Government is helping the non-white people to achieve their goal, which is freedom. It is warring for the straight forward and open enslavement by these people, the political struggle of the non-whites would not have been so much advanced.

General Smuts, who once denounced segregation from a public platform, said the best way of governing a black man in South Africa is to keep him hoping. The Nats are very far from this point thus making even the illiterate understand what is meant by a one-race Government in a multi-racial country like South Africa.

LAW STEWART JAIL  
125 Orange Grove, Durban.

## Youth Must Join

The gradual increase of prices over the past five years points to hard times ahead. It becomes necessary for the youth of this country to join the trade unions affiliated to the SACTU, the only non-colour-bar co-ordinating body in this country.

The strength of the African trade unions would be a mighty backbone to the whole nation and it would increase respect not only for the workers in factories and workshops but for Africans everywhere, in towns and villages, in the mines and on the land.

At a time when our leaders are banned, exiled, and accused of high treason we must call upon the youth, the cream of this country, to join the trade unions and be militant against discrimination, exploitation, and poverty.

The struggle of the trade unions is not only for better wages and conditions but also for freedom and democracy in the land of our birth. This is a struggle in which every youth, man and woman must play their part.

B. M. SOMANA  
Secretary African Building Workers' Industrial Union, Transvaal.

## Editorial

# Eisenhower Doctrine For Africa?

THE signs are coming thick and fast that American interest in Africa is increasing, and South Africa figures high on the list of countries which are now to be included in the "American sphere of influence."

● American millionaires are taking a hand in the affairs of Central Mining, and are planning to raise a U.S. loan to aid the gold mining industry.

● The Democratic Party's Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson is visiting the Union for discussions on behalf of certain business interests in the U.S.

● An American trade mission, headed by the director of the office of Trade Promotion in the U.S. Department of Commerce, arrived in Johannesburg on Monday "to boost two-way business between the Union and the United States."

The Nationalist Government has done everything in its power to encourage United States interests to entrench themselves in the South African economy.

The rate of expansion of American capital invested in the Union has far exceeded that of British capital since the war, though the Americans still have a lot of leeway to make up.

"Two-way trade" sounds a fine thing. But the sort of two-way trade the Americans conduct usually turns out to the disadvantage of other countries. They find themselves flooded with U.S. surplus products; they develop dollar shortages; they start borrowing money to meet the deficit; they end up by becoming more economic dependancies of the American monopolists.

Nor is American intervention limited to the economic sphere. The aim of the American investors is naturally to make profits, and to secure the uninterrupted flow of these profits, the U.S. Government is in the habit of demanding guarantees from the governments of other countries. The capitalist system must be made safe. The export of profits must be assured. The "Communists" and the "agitators" must be put down.

It is no accident that in every country in the world where they have taken a hand, American intervention has had the effect of consolidating the strength of reaction and opposing the march of progress. The Chiang Kai-sheks, Syngman Rhee and Ngo Dinh-Diem who sit shakily on their thrones with the support of the Almighty Dollar are witnesses to the destruction of the freedom and independence of their countries in the name of anti-Communism.

It is a serious mistake to think that the Americans will help free South Africa from the domination of the Nationalists, or use their influence to end the evil of race discrimination. It is precisely the Nationalist type of regime which they are bolstering up in other countries. The extension of American influence in South Africa under present conditions can lead directly to the strengthening of the Nationalist regime and the further intensification of the exploitation of the majority of the population in the interests of a handful of local and foreign shareholders.

The South African people are not prepared to accept this sort of meddling from America or anywhere else. The Freedom Charter says "The People Shall Govern" and "All Shall Share in the Country's Wealth." That means American imperialism must keep out.

## Court Upholds Appeal

CAPE TOWN.

THE appeal by Mr. S. Somtsewu and five other Africans from Paarl who were convicted for not removing to Langavuya "Location" when ordered by the Paarl Municipality to do so, was upheld in the Cape Town Supreme Court last week.

The Court held that it had not been proved by the Crown that Langavuya had been selected for not a location in terms of the Native Urban Areas Act. The convictions against the six accused of £10 fine or 2 months imprisonment each, suspended for 30 days provided that they removed to Langavuya within 30 days, were set aside.

Hundreds of Africans in Paarl were faced with removal notices pending the outcome of the appeal. Mr. A. L. Saccus (instructed by S. Kahn and Co.) appeared for the appellants.

## Non-Europeans in Protest March

CAPE TOWN.

Yet another impressive protest march took place on Friday morning in Cape Town when graduates, undergraduates and members of the staff and Council of the University of Cape Town marched through the main streets to protest against the University Apartheid Bill.

Watched by thousands of spectators the procession ended their march in the quadrangle of the Hiddingh Hall where they were addressed by Professor James Acting-Principal of the University.

It was a pleasure to see a number of Non-European students and staff taking part in the march after their conspicuous abstention from other demonstrations against the Bill.

# WHAT GREATER HARM CAN YOU SUFFER

WE are glad to see that our friends and supporters have rallied to greater support of their paper over the past week. For the last month donations have averaged the meagre sum of £72 a week, but this week's total shows that you can do it if you want to.

However, even the sum of £200-odd does not even cover the cost of printing one edition of the people's paper, and if greater efforts are not made we will find ourselves in dire straits. One reader has described New Age as far surpassing any other paper in the country. He is quite right. But if greater efforts are not made to support it apart from the sixpence per copy, there is a very strong likelihood that we will have to close up shop. And the freedom movement cannot allow that to happen!

Times are bad, we all say. But without New Age things will be worse. What greater harm can the people's movement suffer

than to be deprived of their voice . . . New Age? This is your paper. Help it, support it, or else you will lose it. Send us whatever you can afford.

### LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS:

Cape Town: In memory of Mrs. Alexander £1; In memory of Hardy £1; Sundries £64.6.

Johannesburg: Mrs. N. £1; Professor in England £25; J. £15; Friend £5; Misc. £10; Bob Collections £8; Izzy £11.2.6; Old Socialist £25; Self £2; L. £1.

Durban: Anonymous 10s.; N.P. £20; M.H. £2; Mike 10s.; Gokul £1; N.P. £2.10; J.F. £2; Anonymous £2.8; Seven teachers £12.6.

Port Elizabeth: Arnot L. £2; Friend £1; Jumble odds £3.

TOTAL—£200 9s. 0d.

# The Farmer Just Took His Cattle

JOHANNESBURG.

**F**ARMERS in the Eastern Transvaal always deny that forced labour is being used on their farms and that their policy is one of ruthless exploitation of their African labourers. But daily, evidence piles up to contradict their assertions.

The latest example is the case of Mr. Joseph Myeni. A farmer in Trichard in the Bethal district has virtually confiscated his span of 16 oxen. Two of his sons have been made to work on the farm by force.

Mr. Myeni told New Age that last year he entered into an eight months' contract with the farmer in terms of which he hired out his span and in return was to be paid in kind at the rate of two mealie bags an ox. Two of his sons were to work

for the farmer during the same period and were to be given a piece of land to till.

From the start the farmer was reluctant to sign a written agreement and kept on postponing discussion on the matter. After three months Mr. Myeni again nagged the farmer to sign the contract. In reply the farmer told him that he was giving him three months' notice to leave the farm.

When he and his sons prepared to leave at the end of that period the farmer refused to hand over the oxen. The two boys were arrested, fined £1 each and taken back to the farm.

Mr. Myeni complains that though his oxen are used by the farmer and his sons forced to work for him, they get no wages and he receives nothing.



Mr. Myeni.

# 600 Textile Workers On Strike

(Continued from page 1)

With tremendous difficulty, the 1,000 African workers at the factory are being restrained by the Union from joining the Indian strikers.

The situation is complicated by the presence of certain ex-union officials who are now functioning as strike-breakers. These men have caused a minor division in the ranks of the workers by accepting the employers' proposal for a wage-cut and other compromises detrimental to the workers.

New officials have been elected by the majority of workers, but some of the former officials are apparently determined either to regain their grip on the union or to smash it.

If this strike is not won, most of the 200 dismissed men, with their wives and children, will face a dismal future of unemployment and hunger.

## ARRESTS

Two strikers, T. G. Govinder and A. P. Govinder, have been arrested and charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act. Both have been released on bail of £25 and £20 respectively. The case was adjourned to June 21.

## BOYCOTT THREAT

In a letter to the Consolidated Textile Mills, Ltd., the African National Congress National Executive Committee has threatened to launch a boycott, within and without the borders of the Union, of all products manufactured by the firm if the strike is not settled through the machinery provided by the Industrial Conciliation Act.

The letter condemns the management's tactic of attempting to employ Africans as scabs at lower rates of pay in order to break the strike, which is legal.

by the police, living in urban areas without permits, etc.

"The victims of these mass arrests are hired out to farmers and other employers as convict labour. This is not really a system of punishment of criminals. The men arrested are not criminals. The whole system is designed to supplement the flow of labour to farms and other spheres of employment which owing to their harsh conditions and poor remuneration are unable to attract workers voluntarily.

"Farm jails are numerous throughout the country where convicts are hired out at 9d. per day, and housed in one room no matter how many there are.

As "the only multi-racial trade union co-ordinating body in South Africa," SACTU asks the WATU delegate to give the communication his "urgent attention."

## Uganda Demands Independence

KAMPALA, UGANDA.

THE Uganda National Congress has issued a manifesto outlining what it describes as a practical policy programme. The manifesto states that the Congress demand is for complete independence of Uganda now as a full member of the British Commonwealth.

To this end it outlines four immediate aims: (1) Direct elections throughout Uganda on universal suffrage; (2) Unity of Uganda's tribes as an African nation with preservation of tribal institutions; (3) Africanisation of the Civil Service; (4) African participation in the means of production, distribution and exchange "all of which are now under foreign control."

# WHAT DE KLERK DID NOT TELL THE I.L.O.

## SACTU Reports On Slave Labour In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG.

THE S.A. Congress of Trade Unions was not consulted about the appointment of a "workers' delegate" from South Africa to the current session of the International Labour Office at Geneva, at which Minister "Swaer Jan" De Klerk is representing the Union Government. The Trade Union Council was not consulted either.

The so-called workers' delegate, hand-picked by the Government, is Mr. Nel, an official of the Federal Consultative Council of Railway Trade Unions (all-white).

Among items on the agenda are: Conditions of Plantation Labour; Discrimination in the Field of Employment; Forced Labour.

### WFTU AID

SACTU has decided to present its own case for the South African workers, through the permanent representative at ILO of the World Federation of Trade Unions, to which SACTU is affiliated.

In a letter to the WFTU representative, signed by Leon Levy, seven, and Leslie Massina, secre-

tary, SACTU states that Mr. Nel's Consultative Council is one of the smallest and least representative of any section of the South African workers, "supports the Government's racial policies and co-operates with it in its anti-Non-European labour policies."

"In the hope that you will be able to see to it that the facts about labour conditions in our country are presented in their true light, and not as they may be represented by Messrs. de Klerk and Nel," SACTU presents certain relevant facts.

### PLANTATION WORKERS

In addition to the workers on Natal sugar plantations (who "live in abject poverty, in compounds and inadequate quarters"; are "excluded from unemployment provisions, old age, sickness and other benefits" and whose treatment is "beyond belief"), SACTU refers to farm labourers in the Transvaal and Western Cape. Their conditions are "closely analogous to those in plantations."

On farms in the Bethal and other Transvaal areas, workers are indentured, housed in compounds at wages of thirty shillings a month, and "under conditions of brutality which have frequently been the object of court proceedings for assaults and murders."

Wine farmers in the Western Cape "employ Coloured child and adult labour under semi-ervile conditions in which as part of their 'wages' they are given a daily ration of liquor which notoriously undermines them physically and morally."

Racial discrimination, says the letter, is "the scourge of our country and the basis for the most inhuman oppression of the non-white workers. . . we speak for nine million non-white South Africans in our support for the adoption of a convention abolishing and prohibiting all types of discrimination in all countries throughout the world, supported by sanctions, and to be effected immediately, without delay."

The letter lists a number of examples of racial discrimination, especially against Africans, who number 88 per cent of workers in agriculture, 89 per cent in mining, 80 per cent in manufacture, 80 per cent in construction, power and water supply, and 73 per cent in domestic service.

Yet Europeans have 84 per cent of the skilled jobs, Asians and Coloured people ten per cent, Africans only five per cent, says the memorandum. Of unskilled work, Europeans do 1 per cent, Africans 80 per cent. Figures are also given to show the wide gap between wages for skilled and unskilled work in the Union.

### FORCED LABOUR

The letter indicts the Government for "the most heinous of crimes in the field of forced labour, one of the items on the ILO agenda.

"A huge number of arrests are made daily of Africans for innumerable petty technical offences which apply only to them, for example failure to produce passes and tax receipts or permits on demand

# Complete Victory For Bus Boycotters

—NZO

JOHANNESBURG.

"COMPLETE victory for the people" is how Mr. Alfred Nzo, prominent leader of the bus boycott and a member of the Co-ordinating Committee, described the introduction by the Government of the Bill to increase the levy on employers for the further subsidising of African transport.

The Bill introduced by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Ben Schoeman, provides for the increase of the levy from 6d. to 1s. This will enable the bus boycotters to ride at the old fare of 4d. when the temporary Chamber of Commerce subsidy expires at the end of June. Mr. Nzo told New Age that the victory had been made possible only by the united action of the people

who during the three-month-long boycott had been disciplined and had stood firm in the face of ruthless police intimidation. "School-man," said Mr. Nzo, "has now been forced to swallow his irresponsible words when during the boycott he said that the Government would not be intimidated and threatened to smash the boycott."

Asked to comment on a statement made in a Johannesburg daily that the Government had "cut the ground from under the feet of the troublemakers," Mr. Nzo replied that this was an age-old song.

"People make trouble when their conditions are intolerable. Leaders would be only too pleased if the sources of dissatisfaction were removed. That is our aim."

## Seven Evaton Men Acquitted

JOHANNESBURG.

Of the 11 Evaton bus boycott leaders facing trial on charges of public violence, seven had been acquitted by the beginning of this week. The trial of the remaining four is continuing at the Rand criminal sessions. Those acquitted are Joseph Molefi and W. Make (both among the treason trial accused) also Dennis Matipwili, Lombard Mbatu, Victor Ntshane and Alpheus Kubeka. Earlier this month Phulus Nhlape was acquitted.

Still standing trial are Mohamed S. Asmal, his brother Abdul Asmal, also Abie Nhlape and Mofirine Nquatho.

NEW THINKING, NEW POLICIES IN CHINA

IT used to be said that something new always comes out of Africa. Now it seems that something new always comes out of China. Important developments are taking place there which merit the attention of any serious student of world affairs. The Chinese leaders have always been noted for the way in which they have related their general philosophy of history to the concrete conditions of China. Recent statements they have made show that they feel now that the "success of the democratic and socialist revolutions" in their country necessitates a fundamentally new theoretical approach, and with this in mind they have started to examine in particular four new problems:

Four Problems

- How to solve problems arising from differing views and interests among the Chinese people; How to encourage the free development of the arts and sciences under Socialism; How to ensure the mutual supervision of the Communist Party and other parties by each other and both by the people; How to overcome the tendency of the Communist Party—as the party in power—to become bureaucratic, divorced from the people and prone to act from broad principle rather than from reality.

The approach to these problems is as follows: Fundamental class conflict in China has come to an end. But the end of the basic class of interests between the people and their enemies does not mean the end of conflicting views and interests among the people themselves. Where there is life there is conflict. The new conflicts are: Differences of opinion or interests between the people and their Government; between different sections of the people; between mental and manual workers; individual and collective needs; correct and incorrect policies, and questions in the realm of ideas.

Since the basic interests of all are identical—the building of Socialism and a better life for all—such conflicting issues are to be settled by democratic means. It is attempted to solve such conflicts—which are not fundamental or antagonistic—by the methods used to the class struggle, this will have the effect of sharpening the conflicts and making them antagonistic.

Campaign To "Remould"

What have been the practical results flowing from this approach? First, the Communist Party members have been called upon to "remould" themselves, and to rid themselves of "bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivism." They are being asked to understand serving the people, "consulting the masses whenever problems arise, being the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comfort." Criticism and self-criticism is to be stepped up, not violently but "gently as a breeze of light rain." The right to reserve differences is to be permitted, and non-Party people are to be encouraged to participate in the campaign on a purely voluntary basis. All leading personnel who are fit for physical labour are to devote some of their time to working with the workers and the peasants. Here is a typical news report from Peking: "A group of 33 officials and 127 officers ranking from colonel to major took part in the farmwork at a state farm in the western outskirts of Peking yesterday. Most of the officers were quite familiar with farmwork."

The Central Committee of the Party has recommended that Government leaders work directly on the farms alongside the peasants, as was done by thousands of local government leaders and government workers in Fukien Province. "Sharing the joys and difficulties of the peasants is a fine tradition in the Party," the Comrade stated. Addressing the Chinese New Democratic Youth League (now renamed the Young Communist League), of which he is secretary, Teng Hsiao-ping said that young Communists should oppose the remnants of contempt for manual labour inherited from the old society and take the lead as the shock force in socialist work. He said that he considered it necessary for young brain workers to spend a certain time in manual work. "Young Communists must overcome sectarianism which might separate them from others and be faithful friends of all young people," he said. "They should be modest, helpful and self-sacrificing."

Long-term Co-existence

Recently, the activities of the Party are to be subjected to the crossfire of its rank and file and of

non-Party people. Particular stress is being placed on the role of the "other parties in China" in this respect. The policy of "long-term co-existence and mutual supervision" for the various parties is declared to be fundamental and not merely a temporary expedient. "The democratic parties" will have the dual role of supervising the leading activity of the Communist Party and re-educating their members, who "ever after they have become socialist workers will retain survivals of bourgeois ideology in their habits and psychology."



Those who doubt the necessity of the other democratic parties co-existing with the Communist Party over a long period, either as the ignorant of the former's status and role and the changes in Chinese history, or harbour narrow sectarian feelings towards them," wrote the People's Daily in a recent editorial.

WORLD STAGE By Spectator

It is impermissible to gloss over the fact that there are still defects and errors in our work, etc. editorial continued. "We are obliged to ask the public to exercise supervision over our Party so as to discover and overcome in good time our defects and errors." And the public has not been slow to make criticisms. At a meeting between secretaries of industrial and commercial federations throughout China and members of the Communist Party, federation secretaries from Shanghai, Peking and Shenyang complained of out-of-date practices against capitalists in the running of joint state-private enterprises. As an example they criticised an editorial in the People's Daily which they said was doctrinaire in that it laid too much emphasis on the negative features of the bourgeoisie.

On another occasion a forum was arranged at which leaders of the democratic parties and non-party people were invited to put forward criticisms of the Communist Party. Chang Po-chun, Vice-Chairman of the China Democratic League, said that he preferred a clear-cut demarcation between the functions and powers of the administration and the Communist Party organisation in Government institutions. All affairs in government institutions, he said, should be decided by administrative bodies based on collective leadership. At present the Communist Party group practically decided everything, and this would inevitably infringe on the power of non-Communist people at leading posts.

Arts and Sciences

Thirdly, in order to stimulate the arts and sciences, the Party has issued the school of thought of the Schools of Thought Flower, Different forms of art are being vigorously encouraged. Recent examples of this: At a meeting convened by the Peking Federation of Scientific Societies, the many leading scientists present called for more discussion of contending views. An architect called for tolerance of contending views in scientific studies; a geneticist said that the division of genetics into the schools of Mendel and Morgan was harmful, and that the best should be assimilated from each; and a psychologist pointed out that it was difficult for psychologists to carry out their work in the schools of behaviorism and Gestalt.

Two hundred journalists meeting in Peking called for more and varied newspapers with more news of his own interest. In an article in the People's Daily, the Vice-Minister for Culture said that China's films serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, but that it did not mean that films should be only about them. Films reflecting present-day China would naturally have many themes about working people. "Yet film workers should be encouraged to choose their themes freely and the responsibility of their work," the Vice-Minister, who is also a playwright and scenario writer, said.

As a British reporter said, a full gale of debate is being struck by the Bureaucracy is under fire, and the bureaucrats are in retreat, together with people who consider dogma an alternative to argument, slogans an alternative to thinking, and issuing orders an alternative to solving problems.

The Mamathola live in permanent villages surrounded by well developed lands and orchards. They are now required by Verwoerd to move to the village at Metz.



MAMATHOLA WILL PETITION TO BE HEARD AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE

(Continued from page 1) The Mamathola will petition to be heard at the Bar of the House.

The Mamathola story is nothing new. It goes back further than 25 years when White farmers in their Letsetse Farmers' Association first started the pressure for their removal from their glorious valley in the Volkberg occupied by the Mamathola since about 1750. The Africans should be cleared from the watersheds, the cry went up to stop erosion.

For years the farmers and the Government tried to move the tribe. Then the NAD started getting tough. Towards the middle of last year the tribe was given 14 days to quit the valley. A public outcry and representations to the NAD brought the withdrawal of that ultimatum. Then Dr. Verwoerd himself went to the Volkberg to meet the tribal heads and the Nationalist press described how the chief and his councillors were tears of gratitude and sang the Minister's praises when he told them they would have to move to Metz, their new farm by June.

THE PAY-OUT

So this month the NAD officials and the police moved into the Mamathola reserve, set up their tables and started paying out compensation to the long line of women accepting compensation on behalf of their husbands. There seemed little attempt to identify the people queuing for compensation; after the women had touched a pen as their signature, they were handed the notes. THE CHIEF RECEIVED £24 COMPENSATION; OTHERS GOT UP TO £10 AND A THANKS-PORT ALLOWANCE. NEIGHBOURING FARMS ARE VALUED AT £100 AN ACRE.

When the tribe's legal representatives appeared on the scene the Assistant Native Commissioner insisted that he be present during the Chief's discussion with his lawyers. So the old chief had to be put into a car and driven to a nearby farm, where he could consult in private. Told what his tribe's legal representatives

were, and that the Government acting illegally in forcing their removal, the Mamathola had petitioned to be heard at the Bar of the House. The Nationalist Government always make rosy promises before introducing their pernicious legislation. Every piece of legislation is explained in admirable terms and carefully whitewashed. But the people of this country have come to realise fully that the Nationalist promises are like pie-crust and the white-wash is inadequate to hide the dirt underneath. It is quite certain that the Coloured people will not be bluffed by Nationalist propaganda about the benefits of Government-controlled education.

Christian National Education For The Coloured People

"It is our duty to see that the Coloureds are brought up under Christian National education."

—From Nationalist Party pamphlet on Christian National Education, 1948.

THE Cape Provincial Council last week adopted a motion calling for the transfer of Coloured Education from the Provincial Administration to the Central Government. This will mean that education for Coloureds will be regulated and controlled by the Government in the same manner as is the education of the Africans by the Native Affairs Department. Bantu Education has been instituted to educate the African for his "proper place" in Nationalist-controlled society. The African people are well aware of what that education means—the acceptance of an inferior status as hewers of wood and drawers of water.

With Coloured education likewise controlled by a Coloured Affairs Department, and the introduction of separate universities, everything will be set for the "brainwashing" of the future generations of the non-white people.

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NAT APOLOGY

Mr. J. W. van Staden, Nationalist M.P.C. for Malmesbury, who introduced the motion in the Provincial Council, seemed to put his foot in it at the very outset.

First he tried to give the impression that the plan was entirely a matter of finance; then he handed out the old Nationalist line which we have heard time and again: "We want to give the Coloureds a place in our country, with their own Minister. We whites let the Coloureds be educated and what place have we given the Coloured people? If you do not give a man a place he becomes an agitator and a communist. We want to give the Coloured man a place in his own sphere. There were over 1,000 church

schools in the Cape, Mr. van Staden said. The country's traditional policy of apartheid was being sabotaged in them. All this implies that the true motive behind Van Staden's motion is the extension of the Nationalist apartheid philosophy to the textbooks of the Coloured scholars and students. Having laid the basis for the economic enslavement of the Coloured people by way of the Group Areas and the Industrial Conciliation Acts, the Nationalists are undoubtedly preparing for onslaughts upon their intellectual life.

THE DISCRIMINATION

Up to the present education for Coloured children has been no different from that given Europeans. Syllabuses and public examinations are the same for both sections. There exists, however, wholesale discrimination in the expenditure on education for Coloureds and Europeans.

In 1954 there were 23,000 more Coloured children than Europeans attending school. That year £56 was spent on the education of each European child, but only £22 on each Coloured child.

In 1955, there were 28,000 more Coloured children than Europeans at school; expenditure for Europeans was £55 per child, and for Coloureds only £21 per child. During the 1956-57 financial year £5,800,000 was spent on Coloured education as compared with £12 million on European education.

There exists also a great disparity between the salary rates of European and Coloured teachers. There are only two training col-

leges in the Cape, Mr. van Staden said. The country's traditional policy of apartheid was being sabotaged in them. All this implies that the true motive behind Van Staden's motion is the extension of the Nationalist apartheid philosophy to the textbooks of the Coloured scholars and students. Having laid the basis for the economic enslavement of the Coloured people by way of the Group Areas and the Industrial Conciliation Acts, the Nationalists are undoubtedly preparing for onslaughts upon their intellectual life.

By Alex La Guma

Coloured people by way of the Group Areas and the Industrial Conciliation Acts, the Nationalists are undoubtedly preparing for onslaughts upon their intellectual life. The Commission added:

THE COMMISSION

In recommending that Coloured education should be transferred to the Government, the Nationalists are not following the advice of their own Coloured Education Commission, which made no such recommendation in its report issued last year. Nor did the Commission make any plea for a special type of Coloured education qualitatively or quantitatively different from the ordinary constitution of the term education. "Such a point of view," said the Commission, "could hardly be defended in a country which is democratically governed."

The Commission added: "Where, therefore, in this report we use the term education, it is on the assumption that it refers to education in schools for Coloured pupils, and not to a special kind of education."

The report did, however, accept that the vast majority of the Coloured people would be to perform manual labour in industry and agriculture, and inferred that the main aim of primary education should be, in addition to teaching the three Rs, to give "instruction in handicraft which will contribute to their manual education, and thus help to give them a skill in general." In this way it came perilously near recommending a special "Coloured education."

Knowing the way of the Nationalists to have dealt with the reports of their own Commissions, like the Tomlinson Commission, there is, in any case, no guarantee that they will not drastically alter the recommendations of the Coloured Education Commission to bring them in line with the objectives of the Nationalist Bantu Education made by Dr. Ver-

Operation Saves Life Of Siamese Twin

LONDON. A 71-year-old Siamese twin whose life was saved by an operation severing him from his dying brother was still alive two weeks later and was convalescing. Peking Daily reported recently. The twins, Liu Sheng Chieh and his dead brother Liu Sheng Ti, were joined at the thorax and pelvis and shared a single umbilicus. Since the age of eight they had travelled widely in China and abroad, making a living on exhibition as natural curiosities. Both were married and had one son each.

The operation to separate them took two hours and was performed at the China Union Medical College. It was made necessary by the impending death of Liu Sheng Ti, who had been suffering from severe bronchitis for months. When death was clearly only a matter of hours, the operation was performed. Liu Sheng Ti died a few hours later.

The surviving twin is now trying to get out of the country with his brother who walks without the aid of a cane. He is now 71 years old and he feels no other inconvenience from the operation.

SEEN FROM THE AIR

WHEN the Mamathola representatives first started the legal case, Senator Ballinger and the Institute of Race Relations for ways to make representations against its removal. At the very moment this month when the NAD said it was willing to go, the tribe's representatives were in Johannesburg searching for legal assistance.

THE TRIBE HAS LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONIES HELD IN TRUST FOR IT BY THE DEPARTMENT. IT WANTED TO USE SOME OF THESE FUNDS TO CONTEST THE REMOVAL. THE DEPARTMENT PROCEEDED TO REMOVE THE TRIBE FROM THE VALLEY. THE TRIBE HAS LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONIES HELD IN TRUST FOR IT BY THE DEPARTMENT. IT WANTED TO USE SOME OF THESE FUNDS TO CONTEST THE REMOVAL. THE DEPARTMENT PROCEEDED TO REMOVE THE TRIBE FROM THE VALLEY. THE TRIBE HAS LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONIES HELD IN TRUST FOR IT BY THE DEPARTMENT. IT WANTED TO USE SOME OF THESE FUNDS TO CONTEST THE REMOVAL.

THEY BATTLE TO SAVE THEIR HOMES

From Govan Mbeki

PORT ELIZABETH. BEFORE a full bench of the Supreme Court at Grahamstown on Friday, June 7, was heard the appeal of Mr. Mankwele others arising from the repeated attempts of the Port Elizabeth

Divisional Council to drive them from their homes. The case started more than two years ago when the Divisional Council served them with orders of ejection from the Hankey location. These Congress leaders who have been struggling to establish their right to remain there have in the process been compelled to sell their all to fight this battle.

The people of the area took up the matter to raise funds to fight the case. But the Divisional Council made it almost impossible for them to meet and to have concerts and tea parties at the homes of people suspected of having ANC affiliations. In spite of these difficulties the people in this farming area continue to defy the might of the Divisional Council.

CONCENTRATION CAMP

As a result of the discontent in the farming areas regulations in the isolated outposts are being tightened up. At Hankey the location is fenced in and entrance is effected only through one entrance as is the case at mine locations. At the entrance a European guard checks up from a book the names of those who enter. Names of certain people from Hankey are blacked out in the book, so they are not allowed to enter the hold straggles.

The inmates are afraid of contacting those who do not live in this concentration camp for fear of victimisation. The secretary of the ANC in Hankey told New Age that Africans in the neighbouring Humansdorp and Jeffrey's Bay locations were careful to keep their association with people from outside their location as secret as possible. It is an easy thing for a family to be thrown out of its home if the authorities are suspicious that it has had anything to do with Without a home anywhere and



Two Mamathola women come back from their orchard carrying a bowl of fruit.



2,000 Arrested in one week — but the real criminals get away

# Police "Ghost Squad" Are Pass Raiders In Fancy Dress

From Tennyson Makiwane

IT'S a regular Johannesburg street corner sight: a group of African men fumbling for their reference books for plain clothes men to scrutinise, and a few paces back the row of handcuffed men waiting to be marched away.

This is the Ghost Squad at work. With the formation of the special squadron of 120 plain-clothes men European and African, Johannesburg heaved a sigh of relief. Here was the police action needed to smash the crime wave which has reached such alarming heights in this city. Newspaper headlines daily re-assured the public. "Hundreds arrested in anti-crime drive." "Wanted criminals found among detainees." "Thugs on the run!"

### NOT CRIMINALS

But the majority of those arrested were not criminals at all. A bag snatcher here and there; an attempted car theft forestalled and the thief taken into custody; a few wanted for shop burglaries . . . but the great majority of those rounded up so far have been pass and permit offenders, poll defaulter, and, at worst, contraveners of the liquor laws.

When they gave figures, the police admitted this. But after a while few figures were issued, and the police statements became increasingly vague . . .

You'd never know where next you might be stopped by the Ghost Squad. Outside the station, a favourite police hunting ground. As you bought a cup of coffee from the coffee carts. On your way to work or your home. At the traffic Street. As you tried to enter that large correspondence college. At a street corner near the pass office. Outside the hospital.

### PASS RAIDS

I bumped into the Ghost Squad the other day. As we got off the bus they were there demanding passes at random from the men. It was as though those who acted confident had a better chance of getting by. Two boys behind us were stopped and, after a quick check of their passes, arrested.

The African detectives have masqueraded in beige dust coats like employees of wholesale firms, or dressed up like out-of-workers. Europeans in faded corduroy trousers slouching on the corner rather like members of the sherry gang have turned out to be members of the Ghost Squad. They didn't look like sharp-eyed detectives, but that was half the game. Take the criminal element unawares. Catch the wanted men when they aren't looking. Nip crime in the bud.

Crime? Criminals? The police patrollers have wide powers of detaining "loiterers" and "suspicious elements." An attempted explanation over some detail of your pass is brushed aside. "You can tell your story in front" they say. Worker on an error for this firm has left his pass in his pocket at work. No explanations are listened to. A European employer

brings her servant with her to market. He has forgotten his reference book. He is arrested in front of her, her explanations ignored. The cleaner of a large building is arrested at its very door, dressed in his working clothes. His pass is upstairs in his coat pocket. No go. He hasn't got it on him, and he might be that wanted criminal the police are searching for!

Since the start of the Ghost Squad many "traps" seem to be loose in Johannesburg too. They offer watches, liquor and other articles for sale. But beware the Ghost Squad. Those who buy fall victim to the traps.

### REPERCUSSIONS

Some of the "catches" of the Ghost Squad have weird repercussions. One man was picked up in the city. No pass book. His explanation that he was on his way to court, where he was on trial for public violence, was ignored. Into the cells he went. Meanwhile when he failed to appear in the Supreme Court, the Judge ordered his immediate arrest and the estrangement of his bail. Finally he was found traced in the hands of the very police force who were to arrest him for violating his bail conditions!

It makes for good police publicity, the Ghost Squad. Shows a scared public that the police are acting. Close on 2,000 undesirables arrested in seven days!

People's memories are short. They forget that the same thing has been done before. In a two-week drive in August 1956, 4,000 were arrested.

The police claim an appreciable drop in crime, but for every criminal caught, how many hundreds of innocent men are taken in too?

Over the years there have been bigger and bigger police swoops and more and more arrests in these intensive anti-crime drives. At year by year the crime figures soar and the burglaries get more daring and the assaults and murders more frequent.

### CIVIC GUARD

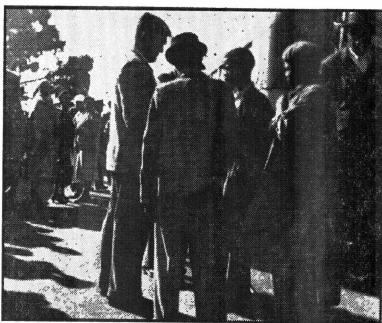
The police claim that crime dropped after the Ghost Squad made its appearance. The centre of the city was tamed up.

The criminals, the police said themselves, had fled into the locations and African townships

Why not go after these criminals on the run? CID Chief Colonel Swart said it was known many wanted men were hiding out in the locations but his men were afraid to go into action there for fear of being attacked.

A few years back when the location residents launched anti-crime measures and succeeded through their civic guard in dramatically reducing crime. Minister of Justice Swart banned the civic guards. Today it is a criminal offence for residents to organise to fight crime. They must leave it to the police—who are afraid to enter the locations.

This anti-crime campaign of the Ghost Squad might sound to some like a police drive against criminals. To the great majority it is pass raids and arrests in a more vicious form than ever.



European and African detectives in plain clothes stop people as they come out of the buses and demand their passes.

## Bartman Convicted

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Ben Bartman, Chairman of the Worcester branch of the ANC, was found guilty in the Cape Town Regional court on Thursday of making a speech on the Grand Parade last February with intent to promote a feeling of hostility between Africans and Europeans.

The Magistrate, Mr. J. G. de Vries, sentenced Bartman to a fine of £15 (or one month), with a further month's imprisonment suspended for three years on condition that he is not convicted on a similar charge.

The Magistrate said that the Crown had proved its case against Bartman, who had "transgressed beyond the limit of what might be described as political and fair free speech. It was alleged that Bartman had told the meeting: "You must get up and teach our children to hate the Dutch until eternity, in the same way they are doing to us." Bartman said he had been wrongly interpreted, and had in fact said: "We must teach our children not to hate . . ."

Mr. Kahn, who appeared for Bartman, indicated that an appeal would be lodged.

## WHERE IS YOUR DONATION?

# UP MY AILEY

By Alex La Guma

IT certainly is good to be back in my own stamping ground after many months in the Golden City. Hanover Street is still the place it was when I was removed to the Fort in Johannesburg last December. The hawkers are still there, crying their wares; the boys are still lounging idly under the balconies; the housewives still getting in the groceries.

There are a few more empty shops, however. Some of the old businesses have gone bang. The manager of a shoe store stood in the doorway of his shop waiting for a customer. I remarked that business seemed quiet.

"You can say that again," he said. "People just don't have any money to spend these days. A few years ago I used to take in about thirty pounds on a Friday. It's four-thirty now and I've only sold three pairs of shoes. Two of them children's."

"Do you think business would be better all round if the workers were paid higher wages?"

"Definitely. Pay the people more and they'll spend more. People have got to buy things."

I told him about the campaign for £1 a day minimum wage for all workers.

"That's the stuff. More wages and we'll all be happy."

A MAN selling fruit shook hands with me. "Long time no see, oh man. Have an apple."

We talked about this and that and he remarked that he had read that Great Britain was going to explode another hydrogen bomb.

"Daal mense is mal," he said. "They are making the bombs big-

ger and bigger. One day they'll blow us all sky-high. We've poor people. We just want to make a living. I want to sell my fruit."

He described his attitude towards nuclear weapons with a string of colorful phrases.

All over the world there are millions of Talip Arendses, earn what to live in peace, earn a living, sell their fruit.

habit of letting things go "astray" — or in many cases, of thieving.

No doubt, if domestic workers became organised, or began to assert their rights as workers, demanding better pay and hours, the patronising attitude would be dropped and the terrible charge of "communist" and "agitator" be laid at the door of the servant's quarters.

## INDIAN YOUTH LEADERS RE-ELECTED

JOHANNESBURG.

At its 12th Annual Conference, the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress unanimously re-elected its leaders who are at present facing charges of high treason. They include Messrs. Mosey Moola, Paul Joseph and Fred Adams. Mr. A. M. Kathrada, who is banned from membership to the Youth Congress and other organisations under the Suppression of Communism Act, and who is also charged with treason, was also returned to the leadership.

The conference which was attended by members from all parts of the Transvaal, was opened by Mrs. Radhie Singh, President of the Natal Indian Women's Congress. "The future of South Africa is in our hands," said Mrs. Singh in her address. "We can mould a new South Africa which will hold a place for all who cherish democracy and freedom. In it there will be a place for all who love the land of their birth—for white, for black, and for brown."

Resolutions condemning the Native Laws Amendment Act; calling for the banning of professional boxing; and urging support for the Treason Trial Defence Fund were among those unanimously adopted.

In Washington . . .

# 27,000 NEGROES IN

## "PILRIMAGE FOR FREEDOM"

WASHINGTON

MORE than 27,000 people from 31 States took part in the "Pilgrimage for Freedom" by negroes to the capital of the United States recently.

Its impressive three-hour ceremony on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial statue placed the issue of Negro rights squarely in the midst of the 1958 elections — and related it to international events as well.

Called by the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People and supported by all sections of the Negro people, this historic event was held on the third anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court decision banning school segregation.

It gave the struggle for Negro civil rights the most dramatic impetus in decades.

The form was prayer, but its content was political struggle, which corresponds to the traditions of the Negro people, especially in the South.

It combined a protest against the violence to Negro people in the North with a determination to end forever the denial of civil and political rights to the Negro people.

### FOR THIRD GREAT FORCE

It demonstrated the new quality of Negro leadership and suggested a potential, third great force in American political life — a combination of organized labour and the Negro people.

Opening the vast assembly — mostly Negro but with many white supporters — A. Philip Randolph, vice-president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., declared that "the order of Southern feudalism" with its violence, lynching, peonage and Ku Klux Klan was dying.

His death, he said, was "the result of the emergence of the dynamic impulse for freedom surging in the hearts of Negroes, together with the march of industrialisation and labour organisation. . . ."

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, expressed the deep feeling of the vast crowd when he said: "In the Constitution of the U.S. there is a moral principle that operates to produce a continuous revolution against any institution which injures human rights."

The national association's secretary, Roy Wilkins, declared: "We are in warfare for our rights, from local courthouses to the halls of Congress." Harlem's Congressman, Adam Clayton Powell, himself a minister, broke out of the framework of prayer to call for boycotts, picket lines, sit-downs and work stoppages as the means of securing civil rights.

Powell continued: "We are sick and tired of the two-party hypocrisy. We must form a third party in American politics." Another Negro Congressman, Charles Diggs, from the auto-industry centre of Michigan, made a similar proposal.

### TWO WHO GOT SCARED

The mass fighting character of the pilgrimage resulted in the only two political non-Negro speakers — Senators Paul Douglas and Jacob Javits — withdrawing at the last minute.

A new and significant feature was the large representation from the South, with the Rev. Martin Luther King, the 28-year-old minister who led the historic and victorious bus boycott of Montgomery, Alabama, very much in the picture.

"Give us the ballot," was his theme. If that was done they would "no longer plead to the Federal Government for passage of an anti-lynching bill."

With men of good will . . . and place judges on the benches of the South . . . and place at the head of Southern states governors who have felt not only the tang of the human but the glow of the Divine."

A weakness was inadequate "white support." They were no more than 15 per cent of the vast assembly — most of them trade unionists, Socialists or Quakers.

The trade unions — mostly the Michigan car workers, the Chicago meatpackers and others from nearby New York and Philadelphia, sent delegates rather than a mass turnout. And most of their delegates were Negroes, as if the fight for Negro rights was simply a "Negro problem."

### WILL HELP FIGHT NOW

The only national trade union leader to take part in the programme used the occasion to attack the Communists though it was they who had rallied behind this historic gathering, in contrast to the neglect or cowardice widespread in the top

rankings of the trade union movement.

This pilgrimage will have a great impact on the Congress and the country, and internationally, Congressman Powell in his speech warned that "Asia and Africa will never trust America because they know we are ruled by a hypocritical bi-partisan jim-crow policy."

It represents a new stage in the liberation of the Negroes who are moving as a people with a high degree of political consciousness and determination. It will help to rally united support of Negro and white behind such immediate objects as:

- Enforcement of the Supreme Court's no-segregation rulings on schools, buses and railways.
- Passage of adequate Civil Rights legislation at this session of Congress;
- Immediate use of Government powers against practitioners of violence directed against Negroes and whites who support de-segregation.

## . . . and in London

# "LET ROBESON SING" DEMAND BRITISH PEOPLE

## American Negro Singer's Voice Heard By Cable

LONDON

THE campaign to force the American Government to give a passport to the famous Negro singer Paul Robeson has received great impetus as a result of a "Let Robeson Sing" Conference held in London recently. Representatives of 1,750,000 Londoners attended the Conference.

The Conference was chaired by Mr. Will Griffiths, Labour M.P. for Manchester Exchange, and addressed by two other Labour M.P.s, a famous actress, a Q.C. and miner's leader, Mr. Arthur Horner.

The day's most thrilling moments, though, came after the meeting when Robeson's own voice sang out in a live transmission across the Atlantic cable from New York.

In a darkened auditorium the resonance of Robeson's "My Curly headed Baby" and other songs deeply stirred the audience.

### BRITAIN'S WITCH-HUNT

Several speeches referred to Britain's own incipient witch-hunting, particularly to the facts revealed by Lord Chorley on M.L.S., requests to professors to snoop on their students.

Mr. Horner also drew attention to discrimination against British artists on account of their political views — to voices seldom heard at Covent Garden, where they should be.

Paul Robeson was an expression

of the freedom of culture everywhere, said Mr. Horner. He was a great man who had "dared to stake his own destiny on the right to have an opinion and to express it."

The Mayor of St. Pancras, Councillor A. C. Hurst, opening the conference, pointed out that a nursery school in the borough had refused to accept Paul Robeson's son many years ago. It would not have "happened today with the present council," he said to some laughter.

Miss Marie Burke, the actress, gave a graphic account of the time she heard Robeson sing "Old Man River," with his composer, Jerome Kern, playing an old-fashioned upright piano at the first rehearsal for "Showboat" in this country.

"I had never heard him sing before. My eyes filled with tears," said Miss Burke.

She recalled Robeson's charm and his feeling for his fellow men, whom he regarded as "All God's chillun."

Dr. Barnett Stross, M.P., pleaded with the American people to "free this great songbird from his cage and let him sing wherever he feels like it."

A great tradition of freedom from oppression had attracted millions to the America's shores. Now there was an hysteria encouraged by McCarthyism. It aimed to create the feeling among the people that they were in danger.

# Adenauer Insists On A-Bombs For West German Army

LONDON.

WEST German Chancellor Adenauer mobilised all his parliamentary supporters to defeat a recent Social Democratic motion calling on his government to renounce the atom bomb.

The opposition motion was defeated by 228 votes to 113. The motion had called upon the government to desist from arming the new West German Wehrmacht with atomic weapons, and to refuse other powers the right to station atomic weapons in West Germany.

American atomic-cannon have been stationed in West Germany for the past year.

Social Democrat Fritz Ertler, who spent six years in a Nazi jail, supporting the motion, said: "We must concentrate all our energies on a relaxation of tension, and on making possible all-round disarmament, together with the renunciation of our country."

"These aims cannot be reconciled with a drive for atomic weapons, and participation in competition in the field of atomic armaments."

"The time-bomb of a partitioned Germany is dangerous enough by itself; it would become far more dangerous if we were equipped with an atomic warhead."

Main government spokesman was Defence Minister Franz-Josef Strauss, main supporter of atom bombs for the Wehrmacht.

He claimed it was absolutely imperative that atom weapons should be kept in West Germany "in view of the Soviet threat," and in addition stated that no West German government would be able to prevail upon the Americans to withdraw their atom cannon from West German soil.

In place of the Social Democratic anti-A-bomb resolution, the West German Parliament passed a vaguely-worded government resolution urging America, Britain, and the United States to refrain from nuclear tests "for a limited period."

Meanwhile the Parliaments of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the German Democratic Republic have appealed to all European parliaments to oppose the stationing of atomic weapons in West Germany, and the equipping of the West German army with atomic weapons.

The appeal was made at the end of a three-day conference in Berlin between representatives of the parliaments of the three countries. The joint resolution concluding the conference was signed in Potsdam in the hall where the historic Potsdam Conference of 1945 had been held.

## British Statues To Go In India

NEW DELHI.

Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, said recently that the Government intended to remove all British statues from public places, but he wanted to do this without creating international ill-will or reviving old questions which were dead and gone.

The Prime Minister was speaking on a motion in the Indian Parliament calling for the speedy removal of the statues. He said those which might be considered offensive were being removed first. Some of historical and artistic importance would be housed in museums.

## Chairman Mao Swims The Yangtze

LONDON.

The China Youth News recently carried a feature story describing how Chairman Mao Tse-tung swam across the Yangtze River.

Chairman Mao swam from Wuchang to Hankow with a dozen young swimmers in May, 1956. He covered the distance of some 20 kilometres in two hours, non-stop, with the river flow at about 1.6 metres per second.

When they had swum half way, many of the young men, who were among the best swimmers in Wuhhan, had to take a rest in the accompanying boat, but Chairman Mao was still going strong. He did not look at all tired when he landed on the other side of the river.

Chairman Mao crossed the Yangtze with the same group of young men twice more in the following month.

### IN SOUTH AFRICA

Dr. David Pitt, prospective Parliamentary Labour candidate for Hampstead himself of African descent, said Communism was always used as an excuse for suppressing freedom, as was being done in South Africa today.

Dr. Gerald Gardiner, Q.C., revealed that a barrister who wanted to visit South Africa as an observer at the "treason" trial of the 156 men had been told he need not expect a renewal of his passport if he was going there for the defence.

In the afternoon a tape-recorded message made by Paul was played to the conference. He quoted the words of the Chilean poet Pablo Neruda: "I would come to pound the table with love. I will come to sing and for you to sing with me."

And then followed Paul's own inimitable bass, as resonant as ever, singing three songs, including Blake's "Jerusalem".

In the evening a concert, which included the choir of Welsh miners, was interrupted for another message made by Paul in a direct transatlantic cable hook-up.

# Rugby At Mowbray

From Henry Dempers

TEMPERANCE drew first blood in their match against California on the A ground on Saturday when Ford scored from a 5 yards scrum. E. Bullock failed to convert. Soon afterwards, Temperance left-wing Coetzee was prevented from scoring by De Waal.

At this point Daries, assisted by his forwards, dribbled the ball downhill to open the score for California with a good try. Baster failed to convert, leaving the score 3-3. Three minutes before half-time J. Truter put Callies in the lead with another try.

Half-time score Callies 6, Temperance 3.

Throughout the second half the forwards on both sides battled for possession of the ball and Temperance were trying their utmost to equalise. However, a short cross kick by Baster, which Bullock of Temperance could easily have scored for Callies, as Fortune collected to score.

Final score California 9, Temperance 3.

## EXCELSIOR vs PROGRESS

The main game opened at a terrific pace with Excelsiors on the attack. L. Smith of Progress was penalised for "foot in the scrum" and P. Schouw of Excelsior made no mistake with the kick. Half-time score Excelsior 3, Progress 0.

After half-time the pace slackened considerably but Excelsior was gaining the upper hand of the game. P. Schouw made use of a "grubber" from P. Sheraton and scored a try for Excelsior. Sheraton converted bringing the score to 8-0 in favour of Excelsior. Play continued mainly in the Progress 25 until V. Samsonov scored another try, which P. Schouw failed

## KHRUSCHOV INTERVIEW

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to convert. There was no further score and Excelsior were the victors by 11 points to 0.

On Saturday, June 15, 1957, Somerset West Union opposes City and Suburban Rugby Union at Mowbray in the Flag and Van Riebeck Trophies. 1st and 2nd teams respectively.

## RUGBY LOGS

Following are City and Suburban Rugby Football Union Logs up to June 1, 1957.

1st Teams	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Perseverance	7	7	0	0	55	18	14
Wanderers	7	5	1	1	104	36	11
Excelsiors	7	5	0	2	68	21	11
Thistles	7	4	1	2	90	29	10
California	7	4	0	3	111	47	6
Police	7	3	1	3	97	60	7
Temperance	7	3	1	3	83	43	7
Progress	6	3	0	3	68	49	6
W.K. Rangers	7	1	0	6	35	15	2
Retreat	7	1	0	6	28	8	2
Primrose	7	0	0	7	21	250	0

2nd Teams	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Excelsiors	8	6	1	0	94	38	13
Temperance	8	5	0	3	74	50	10
Progress	7	4	2	1	54	30	10
Perseverance	7	4	2	1	70	29	9
California	7	2	4	1	44	57	8
Thistles	8	3	1	4	47	27	7
Wanderers	8	3	0	5	44	4	6
Retreat	7	1	2	4	33	61	4
Police	7	2	0	5	31	56	4
W.K. Rangers	7	0	1	6	24	126	1

3rd Teams	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Temperance	7	6	0	1	62	25	13
Perseverance	7	6	0	1	61	18	12
Thistles	7	3	1	3	57	32	7
Progress	7	3	1	3	42	42	7
California	7	2	2	3	38	27	6
Wanderers	7	3	0	4	26	63	6
Excelsior	7	2	0	5	39	68	4
Retreat	7	0	1	6	29	76	1

3rd Teams first round completed. 2nd round for League and Thorne Cups four points.

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# Govt.'s New Moves Against Coloureds And Indians

A 76-YEAR-OLD Dutch Reformed Church program has been approved by the Government to "represent" the Coloured people in the Senate.

This brings the total number of Senators to 90. Of the 90, no fewer than 77 are Nationalists, 8 are United Party, 4 are "Native Representatives" and 1 is the new "Coloured Representative."

The news of the appointment of the Rev. J. M. N. Breed, of Wellington, as the first and only "Coloured Representative," was broken unexpectedly last week by "Die Burger." No one knew that the appointment was pending, least of all the Coloured people. They were not even informed, let alone consulted.

The appointment of the Rev. Breed is in terms of the Separate Representation of Voters Act, which was passed with the aid of the enlarged Senate. Two further steps remain to be taken: the election of four Whites to "represent" the Coloured people of the Cape in the House of Assembly; and the establishing of the Coloureds' advisory Board, on which Government nominees will be in the majority.

These two steps will not be completed until late next year. Then the machinery of "representation" as devised by the Government will be in full working order.

## NEW VICTIMS

The Government has been turning its attention to the Coloured people more and more. Apparently, it feels it is time to cease concealing itself exclusively on the African section, and to start applying apartheid more vigorously to the two other racial groups, Coloured and Indian.

A few weeks ago, the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Dinges gave Parliament a long list of towns in which group areas have been proclaimed, or will be proclaimed shortly. The areas for which proclamations are ready and will be issued "shortly" are: the larger portion of Cape Town (excluding the Southern Suburb), Lydenburg, Durban, Alival North and Leewardsburg. Proclamations will be issued "soon" after the following proclamations for: Alberton, Goodwood, Parow, Bellville, Kulsriver, Glencoe, Kroonstad, Knysna, Witvriem and Prietka. Within six months, further proclamations will be ready for: Alexandria, Middelburg (Cape), Vryburg, Aberdeen, Murrayburg, Peunston, Siedlerville, Ermel, Klerksdorp, Pretoria, Vereeniging, Vanderbijl Park (only for Africans), Witpoort, Ventersdorp, Virginia, Pietermaritzburg, Burgersdorp, Coleberg and Mossel Bay.

Examination of this list shows that the Coloured people are affected over the country. For the rest, the Government is continuing its relentless onslaught on the Indian community.

## "RESPECTABLE"—BUT UNWANTED

Dr. Dinges referred to the Coloured community of Albertville in Johannesburg. He said: "I quite agree that in Albertville there has grown up a self-contained community of Coloured people of a very distinct class, but unfortunately Albertville is surrounded by Europeans."

It is sufficient, in Nationalist eyes, is that to make the removal of all Coloured people from Albertville essential. No thought is given to the economic hardship that removal will cause to the distress, and even ruin, that will follow. All that matters, is that Albertville, "fortunately," is surrounded by Whites.

Dr. Dinges was questioned also about the Government's policy towards the Indian population. He replied: "What was said all along was that we want to reduce the In-

dian population in South Africa to its irreducible minimum. Our long-range policy is still to reduce the Indian population, and we will continue on that basis. But our short-term policy is to see that segregation is applied as far as possible."

## GROUP AREAS

Last week in the Assembly, Dr. Dinges introduced yet another Bill to amend the Group Areas Act.

# Looking At Parliament

This Bill will give him the power to stop Indians in Indian group areas from employing Africans, or members of any other race, as domestic servants. It will also give Dr. Dinges the power to stop members of one racial group from "occupying" (being present on) premises in the group area of another race.

Dr. Dinges said he intended preventing members of different races meeting socially in clubs, places of refreshment and places of entertainment. No wonder the Opposition objected that he was taking powers even wider than those conferred on Dr. Verwoerd under Clause 29 of the Native Laws Amendment Bill.

In passing, let me quote Mr. H. Martins, the Nat M.P. for Wakkerstroom, who said recently that the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts should be extended to "protect the Coloureds against immorality and against mixed marriages with Natives."

One could go on quoting examples of fresh moves which are being planned against the Coloured and Indian communities, but I think there is enough evidence already that a major campaign is pending against these two commu-

## Kenilworth Racing

Following are Damon's selections: Wynberg Closing Handicap: ROD, FEL, Danger, Fair Tactics. Kenilworth Handicap: 2nd Division: CHRISTMAS KNIGHT, Danger, Vaulter. Owners' Handicap: ROYAL JESTER, Danger, Yorkshire Boy. Juvenile Maiden Plate: REJOICE, Danger, De Klerk's selected. Kenilworth Stakes: DUNKLING'S SELECTED, Danger, Chloris. Wynberg Stakes: ALCAZAR, Danger, De Klerk's selected. Maiden Plate: ALCHEMIST, Danger, Scarlet Tiger.

## Anglo-Soviet Cultural Exchange

LONDON. The freeze-up in Anglo-Soviet cultural relations, which has lasted since the cancellation of the Sadler's Wells Ballet visit to Moscow last November because of events in Hungary, is over.

When the new British Ambassador, Sir Patrick Reilly, paid his first courtesy call on the Soviet Minister of Culture, Mr. A. N. Mikhalov, recently, discussion was initiated on a two-way exchange of visits by artists, writers and young people.

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nitics. Up to now, the Government has been busy mainly with the African people, but now it is getting to work seriously on the application of apartheid to the other Non-White groups. Even the small Chinese community in South Africa is going to be segregated in its own group area and subjected to the familiar restrictions and humiliations.

Clearly, an urgent task awaits the Coloured and Indian people: to rally behind their leaders as never before and ensure a truly united, inter-racial front against the Stridom Government. They must heed the warnings contained in Dr. Dinges's speeches—before it is too late.

C.P.E.

# HELP SELL NEW AGE!

The price of 'New Age' has been increased to a copy as from the issue of May 2, 1957.

## NOTICE

The new subscription rates are as follows:

- South Africa and the Protectorates: 21s. a year, 11s. a half-year, 6s. a quarter.
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## Protecting The Bantu From Exploitation

JOHANNESBURG. The current issue of the State Information Bulletin, in presenting the Government's case in favour of the Native Laws Amendment Act, states as one of the reasons for the Act:

"Not only must the future of the White man in South Africa be guaranteed... but the Bantu too must be protected against capitalist exploitation..."

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