

# NEW AGE

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## CHILDREN SNUB EISELEN!

14,000 EXPECTED — NOT ONE ARRIVES  
Johannesburg.

**DR. EISELEN, SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS, SUFFERED A CRUSHING DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF BENONI'S AFRICAN SCHOOL CHILDREN LAST SATURDAY.**

For weeks the Benoni municipality has been preparing for a reception to Eiselen who was to make an official visit among the school children in the morning, and in the afternoon, to open the new Daveytown Township.

On the Friday before the Great Day Benoni's local press announced that 14,000 school children were expected to come to meet Eiselen, and all would be given a bun feast as part of the great treat.

On Saturday morning hundreds of police made their appearance in Benoni locations. They stood in groups at each street corner and urged children to join the procession behind the municipal brass band that was to go to the Eiselen reception at the Waitville Sport Stadium.

**NOT A SINGLE CHILD FOLLOWED THE PROCESSION, AND THE RECEPTION HAD TO BE CANCELLED!**

After the municipal brass band, came the African National Congress Youth League band, and the children eagerly joined this procession and marched round the location singing freedom songs. The police stopped the procession and demanded to know if it had obtained permission. Five youth leaguers were arrested; Jacob Mgorosti, John Bimba, Amos Kosimela, Moses Hope, William Sibeko and Michael Ntetyl.

The Waitville stadium was deserted, except for slogans that had appeared there during the night: "We don't want Dr. Eiselen," "We don't want Bantu Education."

An official said it had been decided to cancel the treat. What would happen to all the food? asked one African. It would be given to the "good Bantu of Daveytown," replied this official.

**SO EISELEN HAD TO GO HOME WITH HIS BUNS AND LEMONADE!**



The air echoed to shouts of "Africa!" in Benoni location on the morning of the opening of the new school term, when there was a complete boycott of all the schools as a protest against Bantu Education. In the background can be seen the green, black and gold flag of the African National Congress.

# TOTAL BOYCOTT OF EAST RAND SCHOOLS

**Children Fearless in Face of Police Intimidation**

**JOHANNESBURG.—Towns on the East Rand led the country last week in the struggle against Bantu Education, when in Benoni, Brakpan and Germiston there was a total boycott of schools by the African children.**

**AFTER THE FIRST FEW DAYS OF SPECTACULAR SUCCESS OF THIS CAMPAIGN, MOUNTED AND FOOT POLICE WERE CALLED OUT, AND DR. VERWOERD WADED IN WITH HARSH THREATS AGAINST THESE COMMUNITIES BUT THE PEOPLE STOOD FIRM AND THE BOYCOTT CONTINUED AMIDST TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.**

It spread also to Alexandra Township where a great number of

parents withdrew their children from the schools.

On the East Rand primary and secondary schools have been deserted, the children have remained at home or taken part in processions and street meetings, and the presence of large forces of police has had not the slightest intimidating effect.

### ARRESTS

There have been some arrests and there are threats from the police of more. The police officer in command at Benoni told the Press very regretfully that as African children are not obliged to attend school "strikers" could not legally be prosecuted, but there were nevertheless some location regulations under which they could be charged.

Without a second thought, the police and the Nationalists have brought into play against young school children the same methods of intimidation and terror they employ against the African population generally.

Mounted police dispersed a crowd in Benoni and one woman was hit on the head with the butt of a rifle. In Brakpan a demonstration of children and a few adults was dispersed by the police although all they were doing was shouting slogans and waving the A.N.C. banner.

In BENONI the school of the A.M.C.E. Church was the first to be boycotted and then one after another all the others joined in as the children circled round the location, until the classrooms were empty. A police officer who tried in Zulu to urge the children back to school was greeted with cries of "AFRIKA" and the raised-thumb salute.

In Benoni the Youth League held an all-night meeting and

song session, preparing for "the death of Bantu Education," and then in the early hours of the morning of the new school term, at 3.30 a.m. volunteers set out in procession, led by two buglers, to call for the boycott.

By the end of the morning the boycott was complete in the secondary school and all primary schools. The children of the Apex squatters' camp joined in on the fourth day.

Mounted police dispersed crowds of children and women and this said the police, was because young men and women gathered at street corners and the position became "menacing."

Two school pupils were detained for a while but then released. Three people were arrested, among them Mr. W. Ngoyoi and Mr. Z. Mandhlazi. They were at first to be released on bail, but then the police changed their minds and by the end of the first boycott week they were still in custody.

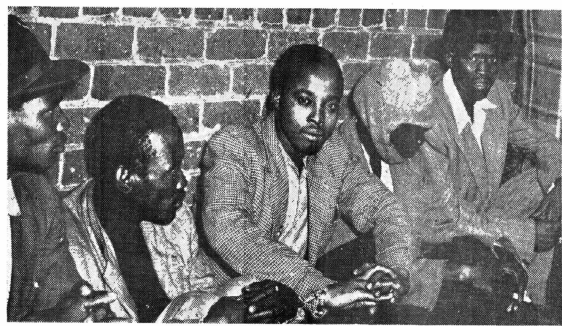
In BRAKPAN there was also a total boycott and superb spirit among the people. On the first day picket lines of children resulted in 3,000 pupils from five schools staying away.

In GERMISTON also there was a complete boycott. At Natalspruit 20 women and a man were arrested and are to be charged under location regulations.

Tremendous daily meetings take place in the boycott towns.

**BY THE START OF THE SECOND WEEK OF THE BOYCOTT IT BECAME CLEAR THAT THE AUTHORITIES ARE OUT TO CRUSH THE MOVEMENT BY LARGE-SCALE ARRESTS. ON MONDAY MORNING ALONE 40 BENONI MEN AND WOMEN WERE ARRESTED. THE CHARGE, IT SEEMED, WAS TAKING PART IN AN ILLEGAL PROCESSION. THESE ARRESTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE FOLLOWED BY MORE.**

**SEE A.N.C. REPLY TO VERWOERD—Page 8**



**MEN IN HANDCUFFS**

### JOHANNESBURG.

For Africans in Johannesburg it is now a normal thing to have to run the gauntlet of pass-demanding police and detectives wherever they go in the city.

Passes are demanded from Africans coming to work in the morning, and detectives stand near railway stations and bus queues. Railway police have even of late started to demand the production of passes.

Raiding has never been so intense, and raiding parties even go inside location homes to demand passes.

Endorsements out of the city are now the order of the day.

What amounts to the withdrawal of the privileges of exemption cer-

tificates is now under way. Africans holding the old exemption have now to exchange it for the new green registration book, similar to the general registration book in almost all the rest of the country. The holder has to state details of his employment in the green exemption book, which he was not required to do formerly, and his book also has to be signed each month by his employer.

Many Africans are hesitant about going to the pass office to pay their taxes, as they know they will be issued the new book when they make an appearance.

Blocking the roads leading to the Johannesburg pass office stand plain-clothes African detectives, who examine the documents of all Africans passing by. Many a man

on the way to the pass office to try to fix up his passes falls into the hands of the police before he has even reached the counter.

The detectives are on duty at certain corners every morning from before 7 o'clock until just after 9 o'clock. In one morning they may arrest anything from between 40 and 80 African men, who sit along the pavement handcuffed together (as in photo) until the pick-up van arrives to drive them off to the police cells. Some are fined for not having passes; others are held for enquiries into them under section 29 of the Urban Areas Act; others are endorsed out of the city, and "foreign Natives" sent out of the country unless they accept work on the mines or farms.



## More Reports of Rejection of School Committee "Elections"

At a meeting of the parents of the Alexandra Lutheran Mission School held recently the parents vehemently opposed and rejected Bantu Education. But as their views had to be conveyed to the Minister of Bantu Education, they decided that a provisional committee should be elected solely and specifically to express their view that they do not accept Bantu Education, said the head of that school in answer to some parents who interviewed him directly after the election meeting.

The election was postponed for a week in order that more and fuller explanation about this new education should be given by the authorities concerned. It is pathetic to note that when this date came the Government supervisor, an Afrikaner, informed the parents that he was not allowed to interpret or explain the implications of this new education but only to ask the parents to elect their committee to carry out this education. The parents were bewildered.

After the elections some parents interviewed the supervisor for further information. They were told that at the Central Primary School in Alexandra the parents who met there for this same purpose refused to elect the committee because he had told them they had to elect only four members, while the Government would nominate six, making a total of 10. He was glad to note that the Lutheran parents did not raise a similar objection. The supervisor expressed his deepest gratitude for this ignorance on the part of the Lutheran parents.

In answer to a question from a parent the supervisor agreed that it was true that the parents did not want Bantu Education and that he was aware the Government was making use of him as a tool to implement what the people have rejected. What else can we do?" he asks.

As long as the parents are ignorant he is prepared to carry on with the elections of committees, wherever the Government sends him to do so, although some of his colleagues have been assaulted or ruthlessly sent away by some other parents in other Reef towns and the country, says the supervisor.

The principal expressed how very sorry he was that he as a teacher was not allowed to say anything for or against this new system but only to teach.

These, then, are the foundations upon which the Bantu advancement will be pioneered by the Nationalists and their agents. As there are still several mission school committees to be appointed in the community, the parents will by then be more enlightened to do what the Central School parents have done, namely, refuse to assist to poison their children.

ONE OF THE PARENTS.  
Alexandra Township.

## The Poor Man Left Disappointed

On the 30th March African parents of Worcester filled to capacity the D.R.C. School in order to hear Mr. Sil Msengana, D.V.T., explaining to them the work of the school committee in terms of the Bantu Education Act.

Some people who had no invitation papers were told to leave

the hall. They all cried "Asiphume!" (we are not going!). The municipality constables and some members of the C.I.D. branch were present. Mr. Msengana phoned for more police. When the police were asked about their presence they replied that they had come to protect Mr. Msengana.

The police were cross-examined by Congressmen, but they insisted that those who were not invited should leave. Some left and peeped through the windows.

The meeting did not take place and was postponed for an indefinite period. No election was made. The crowd shouted "Afrika!" and the poor man left disappointed. Maybuy!

WORKER, KEKE E. TOLLIE.  
Worcester, Cape.

## Win White Workers

Every anti-working class move the Nationalists make, including the vicious attacks on the trade union movement, is presented as being in "defence" of the White worker. There are continual demands for him to work harder, make greater sacrifices and accept a lower standard of living. De Klerk, the new misnamed Minister of Labour, wants even the blind, the deaf, the old and the crippled to be forced to work.

All this, of course, in the interests of White supremacy. The little matter of greater profit for the capitalists is conveniently ignored.

Nationalist propaganda, like that of the Nazis, is deliberately designed to obscure the class differences amongst the Whites in our country. They would like every White worker to believe that the national oppression of the non-Whites is as much in his interests as it is in the interests of the bosses.

Yet class differences undoubtedly exist amongst the Whites, and are, indeed, becoming more and more marked, especially amongst the Afrikaners themselves.

The progressive movement cannot afford to ignore these facts, and should, whenever possible, expose the "Nats'" "we-are-all-one" propaganda for the fraud it is. We cannot do this effectively if we ourselves lump White worker and Whites together, even by implication.

Which is precisely what your last week's editorial appears to do. Reading the Nats' propaganda, we know that only the Black man is the common man in South Africa. The White worker is ignored.

Not every White worker is employed in the capacity of lazy supervisor of Black labour. The majority of White workers—in spite of what de Klerk has to say—have to work hard for their living. And if they receive wages that are higher than those received by the non-White worker, it remains that they are still exploited and have to battle hard to make ends meet. Many have a standard of living little different from that of many Non-Europeans.

The White worker, in fact, stands to gain a great deal from the abolition of national oppression and the creation of a People's Democratic South Africa.

Our task should surely be to seize every opportunity of stressing this fact, and thus strive to win him as an ally in the struggle for freedom.

WHITE WORKER.  
Cape Town.

## Liberals and Bantu Education

My attention has been drawn to your report on the conference held by the African National Congress in Port Elizabeth over the Easter week-end on the Bantu Education Act, in which you make the following statement:

"The Liberal Party... contribution was to tell the conference 'categorically and emphatically' (that) they were not in favour of the decision and opposed the policy of withdrawing children from the schools."

This report follows closely the wording of a report which appeared in the Cape Argus, and, as there appeared to be no reporter from New Age present, it would seem that the source of the above statement is the Cape Argus. I have already written to the Cape Argus to correct their report, as their representative was also not present when I put forward the views of the Liberal Party. A copy of my letter is attached.

It is important that the attention of your readers should be drawn to the fact that I did not say the Liberal Party was "categorically and emphatically" opposed to the decision.

I would suggest that your slighting reference to our contribution to the debate would be corrected if you were to ask responsible A.N.C. leadership their view of the value of our contribution. I was the only person representing an organisation other than the A.N.C. to be asked to speak from the platform—and the enthusiastic reception spoke for itself.

The letter published in the Cape Argus states—"The Liberal Party is totally opposed to the Bantu Education Act."

It is true that we do not think that the decision to boycott is a practical one. We believe that organisational and other difficulties will make it almost impossible for the boycott to be effective. And a boycott which fails will be worse than no boycott.

We feel that alternative education for the withdrawn children will be almost impossible to supply, not only for practical reasons, but also because the Act itself prohibits any effective arrangements. And it will be playing into the Government's hands if the children are not educated at all.

Taking these factors into account, I, in my personal capacity, suggested, in order to meet the African parent's desire to demonstrate their opposition to the Act in a tangible and practical form, that a boycott take place in a limited area, where organisational difficulties would not be so great and where the full resources of the African National Congress could be brought to bear. This could be an effective demonstration—and the children would not suffer.

In the remainder of the country children should get their education, but a vigilant eye should be kept on any attempt to incriminate.

The matter might be reviewed at some future time with due regard to any further legal difficulties which might then exist and in the light of experience gained in the limited area.

As I pointed out, the decision to be taken was a matter for the African National Congress, and the responsibility was its. The Liberal Party could not presume to attempt to direct the decision of the Congress. It could only give its views.

In conclusion, I gave the assurance that the Liberal Party would give every assistance in its power, so far as it could legally do so, to the African National Congress in its attempts to ensure that the children should not lose their contact with the world and that heritage of culture which is the right of every child.

J. T. R. GIBSON.  
Cape Town.

## EDITORIAL

# The People WERE Prepared!

THE parents and the children themselves were not so unprepared after all!

Last week in many parts of the country the silent, empty classrooms on the day the schools opened were loud testimony to the people's rejection of Verwoerd's slave education.

THOUGH IMMESURABLY MUFFLED BY THE DECISION TO POSTPONE THE BOYCOTT, THE SOUND OF THE PROTEST WAS STILL STRONG ENOUGH TO RING THROUGH THE LAND.

Verwoerd, who acts more and more as though he were a very angry Almighty, thundered down from his throne that if the children did not return at once he would close the schools. This alone was a striking indication of how powerful the effect of the protest had been. Verwoerd in his bluster was threatening to do the very thing which the Congress had set out by the boycott to achieve—the breakdown of the slave education system.

What happened on the day the schools opened will make many ponder the correctness of the decision of the A.N.C. executive to postpone the boycott—a decision which, it will be remembered, was questioned by both the Transvaal and Western Cape regions of the A.N.C. at the time.

WAS IT CORRECT TO DOUBT THAT THE FORCES OF THE LIBERATORY MOVEMENT WERE STRONG ENOUGH TO MOBILISE IN A FEW SHORT MONTHS AN EFFECTIVE BOYCOTT?

No doubt it was visualised in December, when the decision was unanimously taken by the A.N.C. conference, that in the face of intimidation and bans it was impossible to ensure that in the three months until April every African parent of every child at every school in the country would be ready for the boycott.

Very few people were as unrealistically optimistic as that. But it was certainly possible that at least in the centres where the people were the most strongly organised and conscious a substantial number of children would stay away from school. This was not to be the whole campaign or the end to the campaign. The one-day stay-away was merely to be preparatory to a more telling campaign against the Slave Education Act.

And as last week showed, there were indeed a number of important centres where the preparatory work had been well done and there was, in spite of everything, a successful demonstration of solidarity.

HOW MUCH MORE SUCCESSFUL MIGHT THAT DEMONSTRATION HAVE BEEN BUT FOR THE UNCERTAINTY CREATED BY THE LAST-MINUTE DECISION FOR POSTPONEMENT?

Of course, there are times when it is correct for the liberatory organisations to retreat in the face of an overwhelming attack so that they can regroup their forces and prepare for the next advance. But it can be ruinous to the morale of an army when the leadership calls for retreat when all are alerted to go forward.

It would have been far better had the boycott taken place as effectively as possible, even if the result was only a partial boycott, rather than that the preparations already made should have been thrown aside as futile.

Nevertheless, the united demonstrations in many centres on the day the schools opened last week are a great indication of the strength of the people and their growing consciousness of that strength. It should be borne in mind that, though the liberatory movement has its errors of judgment, these affect merely the speed of the advance to freedom and not the direction of the advance itself.

We are confident that other areas will follow the example of the East Rand. This does not mean that people must act precipitately, but where the parents are organised and ready they could well win inspiration from the parents and Congressmen of the Rand.

By their action the African parents and children have made it clear to the country and the world that they detest Bantu Education and have struck a blow for equality in education, as in all things.

For the tottering apartheid structure there can be no hope—not even the most inspired leadership can save it from ruin. FOR THE FORCES OF FREEDOM EACH MISTAKE LEADS TO GREATER CLARITY FOR THE FUTURE, AND WITH THE GROWTH OF THAT CLARITY THE MARCH TO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY IS HASTENED.

# KOTANE AND CACHALIA ARRIVE FOR ASA-AFRICA CONFERENCE

## Present Report on S.A. "Slave State"

**T**HE oppressed millions of South Africa have a special interest in the great Afro-Asian conference, which opened in Bandung, Indonesia, this week. For two of their leaders—Moses Kotane and Mauvi Cachalia—are attending the conference as observers, and have sent to all delegates a memorandum outlining the realities of the "police slave state" which is South Africa.

The conference is being held at all the delegates must be the official representatives of the governments of their countries. The only exception is the Gold Coast, which—though its government is still subject to the veto from London—has been granted special dispensation to nominate a delegate.

In the case of all those countries and peoples who have not yet won their freedom, representation is on an unofficial basis. All-in-all, the conference represents half the human race.

The Kotane-Cachalia memorandum appeals to the delegates to the conference "to use their good offices internationally to persuade other civilized and freedom-loving nations of the world to prevail on the Government of the Union of South Africa to abandon its unjust and disastrous policy of apartheid and racial discrimination.

### COULD BE FORCED

"We are convinced and confident that the Government of South Africa could be forced to reconsider its reactionary and inhuman policy if all the nations who do not approve of policies and practices of racial oppression and discrimination, particularly the Government of the United States and Britain, would boldly take a firm stand against such practices."

The memorandum said that in the past seven years South Africa had virtually become a "police slave state" whose racial policies were "straining race relations in South Africa to a very dangerous point." Details are given of the laws which have been passed, such as the Group Areas Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, the Bantu Education Act, etc., and the memorandum makes it clear it is the ambition of the Nationalists to create a slave society in which rights and privileges will belong only to the whites, and all roads of advancement will be closed to the non-Whites.

To suppress the opposition of the people, the Government has been compelled to resort more and more to a tyrannical exercise of its powers, and to-day the non-White peoples of South Africa, denied the vote and all democratic freedoms, with their leaders banned or exiled and subject to police persecution and intimidation, are suffering under an inhuman dictatorship.

### PLANE SABOTAGED

**T**HE opening of the Afro-Asian conference has been marred by the shocking tragedy of the death of 11 members of the Chinese advance party as a result of sabotage to the airliner in which they were travelling from Hong Kong to Bandung. It had been expected that the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, would be travelling on the plane. Air control at Jakarta, where it was the duty of the air force to inquire whether Mr. Chou was on the plane, but was assured that he was not.

The plane was flying at 18,000 feet near Natuna Island, off Serawak, when there was an explosion, followed by a fire which soon spread to the right wing of the plane. After sending out three distress signals, the plane crashed in the sea. All 11 passengers and four members of the crew were killed. Three crew members survived.

The Chinese authorities had dis-

covered beforehand that an attempt would be made to sabotage Chou's plane. They brought the matter to the attention of the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking and asked him to ensure that the British authorities in Hong Kong took counter-measures.

The Chinese statement says: "After inquiring and learning which air company owned the plane these people were taken, officials of the office of the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking were notified the British authorities in Hong Kong by cable."

### BRITISH CONFIRM

A Hong Kong Government official confirmed that warning had been received from Peking. As a result of the warning, "We did take more than usual precautions," he said.

This was also admitted by a statement by the British Foreign Office last week protesting against the Chinese accusation that Britain was involved in the sabotage. The Foreign Office statement admitted receiving a warning from Peking that the Nationalists might make the trouble had not been specified, and said the nature of the sabotage and the departure of this plane from Hong Kong, but denied there was any suggestion about sabotage, and said the nature of the trouble had not been specified.

The Chinese Government statement said the crash "was by no means a common aircraft accident, but is murder deliberately engineered by a secret agency organization of the United States and Chiang Kai-shek." The object of the plot was "to murder members of the Chinese delegation headed by Prime Minister Chou En-lai and sabotage the Afro-Asian conference."

Caught out by the turn of events, the United States authorities hastened to deny the allegation as "outrageous," but revealed their nervousness over the incident when they said they did not propose to make any attempt to answer the "slander" and would not even take part in the interrogation of the survivors.

Indian Premier Nehru declared "the circumstances of the crash are unusual."

And Air India International, after conducting an examination of the three survivors, said the

### TRANSVAAL TRADE UNIONS

affiliated to the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions will meet on April 24 to establish a Local Committee.

Elections for officials and a committee will be held.

**T**HE S.A. Congress of Trade Unions is to give assistance in the organization of African engineering workers. It will send representatives to the Joint Non-European Metalworkers' Committee and trade unionists from other unions will assist in a campaign of factory meetings.

explosion and fire "were not caused by any failure of any part of the engine, fuel or other systems in the aircraft." What then were they caused by?

"An extraneous source wholly unconnected with the structure of the aircraft," said Air India International. In simpler language—sabotage.

There is no doubt the anti-imperialist mood of the Afro-Asian countries will be greatly heightened as a result of this shocking act of international thuggery.

# F.B.I. JAILS ITS LEADERS

## Attempt to halt admission that Progressives were Framed

**N**EW YORK.—Following the sensational disclosures by a former police informer, Harvey Matusow, of the fraudulent methods used by the police, there have been further admissions by other Government spies that they were induced to tell lies in court in order to have American progressives jailed for long periods.

### PROMINENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS HAVE BEEN SHOCKED AND ANGERED BY THE EVIDENCE OF THE POLICE DISHONESTY, AND THE WAVE OF PROTESTS IS SWELLING.

The frantic reaction of the American Government to the flood of recent confessions by F.B.I. informers that they have often lied in giving evidence against Communists, has been to allege that the recantations themselves are all part of a Communist plot!

The value of this approach to the Government is that any person challenging the informer system can now himself be jailed as a "subversive agent."

Harvey Matusow and the publishers of his book False Witness, Angus Cameron and Albert E. Kahn, have been closely questioned by the Senate committee. The New York Post wrote:

### UNIMPORTANT CLUES

"The . . . sub-committee's investigation of Matusow is principally aimed at determining if he's being 'used' by the Communist Party. It's more important to decide this than to determine when or where he lied when he was a Government witness, two Southern Democrats said today."

Kahn invoked the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. constitution which protects citizens from having to incriminate themselves in political opinions when questioned about his political affiliations or beliefs. He explained:

"I do not decline to answer this question with any shame whatsoever. I do so proudly. He who attacks me for using the Fifth Amendment does not slander me but slanders the Constitution of the United States."

Kahn said the questions put to him "showed no interest in matters directly relating" to Matusow, but were concerned with "our private business affairs, political beliefs, personal associations and so forth."

### JUDGE ALSO

When Matusow himself was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for contempt of court recently, the judge made the same suggestion that there was a conspiracy "to generally discredit . . . the testimony of undercover agents and former Communist Party members."

# WELL-ORGANISED KIKUYU RAID

## Visit to House of "Traitor"

**N**AIROBI.—Although the Kenya politicians continually pretend that the emergency is "almost over" clashes between African and the security forces continue to occur, and guerrilla bands continue to operate not only in the forests but right in the heart of the European areas themselves.

Two weeks ago the house of Mr. Elind Mathu, a Kikuyu member of the Legislative Council, who has often publicly denounced the Mau Mau, was raided. The raid, which appears to have been very well organised, took place within a week of the removal of a night police guard which had previously been posted on his house.

Describing what happened, Mr. Mathu said—"It was a very nasty experience, and an lucky to be alive. They burst in suddenly. My newspaper was grabbed from in front of my face and I saw them. I opened my mouth to scream, but they threatened to kill me if I made a noise."

### A TRAITOR

Mr. Mathu said the raiders told him he was a traitor to the African cause and said he was not doing any

useful work for Africans in the Legislative Council and was wasting his time.

They made him read out to them items about the emergency from a newspaper. The leader told Mr. Mathu that the guerrillas had changed their tactics, and were not killing except when they were forced to do so in self-defence during the actual fighting.

Mr. Mathu said that in addition to the raiders in the house there were others outside posted at all doors and windows, and he estimates a total of 40 took part in the raid. Police with dogs followed the trail of the raiders for six miles but failed to make contact with them.

In fitted Mr. Mathu's house is to be guarded with a signal rocket alarm apparatus!

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In an article "What Harvey Did" in the New York Post last month, the columnist Murray Kempton wrote:

" . . . In the last five years, I (anti-Communist) have become, when least unprovoked, the flagellation of dead horses . . . a war on the weak and their children . . . As an organized political group, the Communists have done nothing to damage our society a fraction as much as what their enemies have done in the name of defending us against subversion. The authors of this damage are named Harry Truman as well as Joe McCarthy. They are, if you please, you and I even to the extent that we simply kept quiet and rode with the times . . ."

"The Smith Act trials (in which the leaders of the Communist Party were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment) rested on a proposition that . . . was nonsense on its face; and . . . we could not even prove that the defendants had uttered the key words which, as the myth had it, would have triggered the assault on the City Hall, without using witnesses like Matusow who were anxious to invent the quotations needed."

The Eisenhower security programme has also been criticised by former Republican Senator Harry P. Cain, a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board nominated by Eisenhower himself.

Cain said the programme had "swung too far on the side of injustice." He especially criticised one key section of the programme as "too harsh and difficult of reasonable administration."

Cain added that the 10 years since the end of the war had seen "outrage and intolerance" rule too many American lives because of "fear of the unknown."

At the same time Representative Martin Dies, former chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, charged that the programme had been "badly handled" and urged "rigid adherence to the American standards of justice and fair play."



# SOVIET TREATY HELPS AUSTRIA BREAK GERMAN GRIP

## WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

CONTRARY to the view generally published in the press, it has not been the Soviet Union, but the Western powers which have been holding up agreement on a peace treaty for Austria. Let us take a brief look at the history of the treaty.

Austria was occupied by Nazi forces in 1938, and under an arrangement called the "Anschluss" incorporated into the German Reich. Austrian citizens were declared to be German citizens. Austria was treated like a German colony, and the resources of the up and mountain the Nazi war machine.

In 1943 the Allies issued a statement declaring the German annexation of Austria to be null and void, and expressing the wish to see a free and independent Austria established in the post-war period. In 1945 Austria was liberated by the Red Army.

### NEGOTIATIONS OPEN

NEGOTIATIONS between the four occupation powers for an Austrian treaty were opened in 1946. Since then there have been innumerable meetings of representatives of the four powers to discuss the treaty, and considerable progress was, in fact, made. By the time of the Berlin conference in February, 1954, the four powers, together with the Austrian Government, had agreed on the main details of an Austrian Treaty.

At the last session of the Berlin conference to discuss the Austrian question, Mr. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, moved a resolution that the foreign ministers' deputies should be empowered to draw up the final text of the treaty, upon the acceptance of which the Allied Control Commission would be abolished and the occupation of Austria ended.

### MOLOTOV'S PROPOSAL

He proposed that one of the clauses to be included in the treaty should read as follows:

"Austria undertakes not to enter into any coalition or military alliance directed against any power which participated with armed forces in the war against Germany and in the liberation of Austria. Austria undertakes further not to permit the establishment on its

territory of foreign military bases, and not to permit the use of foreign military instructors and specialists in Austria."

Furthermore, he said, pending the conclusion of the German Peace Treaty, the four powers should be allowed to station troops in Austria in order to prevent any possible new attempts at Anschluss. The troops would not have any say over the civil administration of the country, and would merely be retained in Austria to prevent a recurrence of German aggression.

### GERMAN REMILITARISATION

Asked why he introduced these new provisions at this stage, Mr. Molotov replied that the situation had changed with the resurgence of German nationalism and the attempts of the Western powers to remilitarise Germany and to prevent the reunification of Germany on a peaceful basis.

Austrian Foreign Minister Egl pleaded that Austria could be relied on to oppose any move towards a new treaty. Mr. Molotov reminded him that 1,500,000 Austrians fought with the Nazi armies on the Eastern Front during the last war, and the Soviet Union was not prepared to allow this to happen again.

However, he offered to include a clause specifying that the troops question should be reconsidered again not later than 1955. But Egl, instructed by his Western masters, insisted that a withdrawal date should be fixed not later than June 30, 1955, by which time all foreign troops must be out of Austria, irrespective of whether a German Treaty was signed or not.

On this note of disagreement the Berlin conference ended its consideration of the Austrian question.

### WAR PACT

Since the Berlin conference, the Western Powers have concentrated all their attention on the attempt to get first the E.D.C. treaty, and later the Paris Agreements providing for the rearrangement of Western Germany, ratified, and have indicated they were not prepared to reconsider the Austrian question until this was done.

Last November the Austrian Chancellor Raab visited Washington and, according to the New York Times, "made a plea for dissociating the Austrian from the German question. The Soviet Union is always arguing that they cannot withdraw their troops from Austria because of a new threat from Germany," he said."

Raab was unable to get Dulles to budge, however. The Austrian Catholic-Conservative weekly Die Furche said:

"Austria must continually endeavour to prevent her problem being treated as part of the German question. . . America will consider the Austrian State Treaty only after ratification of the Paris Agreements. . . If Europe is dominated by some 'axis' as in 1937 by Rome-Berlin, perhaps in future by a Washington-Bonn or Germany-Russia 'axis'—then our country has no chance of existence."

### Germany Gets Tough

WEST Germany's growing economic and political strength has encouraged Chancellor Adenauer to stiffen his attitude towards Austria.

German assets in Austria resulting from the 1938 Anschluss were partly appropriated by the Allies

after the war, partly taken over by the Austrian Government for the settlement of claims by refugees. Adenauer now wants to reopen this question, in order to secure the return of the remaining assets to Germany.

Because of this situation, Austria has tremendous potentialities for the development of hydro-electric power, but in recent years more and more of Austria's generated electricity has been drawn off to serve the needs of Ruhr industry. One of the power plants, the Illwerke, for example, supplies electricity to West German munitions plants, in terms of an agreement between West Germany and Austria signed more than a year ago.

### FOR GERMAN NEEDS

In 1952 an association for research in the hydro-power resources of the Alps was formed under the name of Interalpe, which plans to construct three large hydro-electric stations with an annual output of about 4 billion kilowatt hours (almost half of the present total output of Austria). Interalpe is intended to meet the needs of West German industry.

Commenting on the scheme, Die Furche pointed out that it would place Austria in the power of a small group of men who might prepare for it the fate of 1938. Another Austrian magazine, Die Nation, described the project as a move to let West Germany annex Austria's hydro-power resources.

## Nehru Hits Apartheid

### NEW DELHI.

Just before leaving India to attend the Afro-Asian conference in London, Prime Minister Nehru answered the criticism levelled against him in the West that India was "neither here nor there" in the cold war.

"We are neither here nor there," he said, "but we are wholly on the side of decency. "I challenge every country in the world to give its opinion unequivocally on the naked racial persecution being perpetrated by the capitalist White Government of South Africa on African and Indian people there. India is not prepared to tolerate this racial persecution under any consideration of anti-communism or communism. Let the South African Government forget about communism and anti-communism and learn some decency."

Mr. Nehru also criticised the United Nations' treatment of the South African racial question. He said the United Nations passed some resolutions now and again, then sat back "with folded hands in a state of complete inaction . . ."

The communique issued in America after the Eisenhower-Raab talks last year significantly stressed that the United States was greatly interested in the project to develop Austria's hydro-power resources!

### "GERMAN CITIZENS"

However, the most significant indication that West Germany's ruling class has not given up the desire to incorporate Austria in economic and political empire was the ruling of the West German Federal Administrative Court last October that 75,000 Austrians living in West Germany were "German citizens" and that the Federal Government had not lost the German nationality conferred on them by

the Hitler regime after the 1938 Anschluss, and must therefore be regarded as German citizens.

This decision roused strong indignation in Austria, and all parties in Parliament, from the Conservatives to the Communists, pressed the Austrian Government to take steps to have the annexation law repealed by the West German authorities. In his reply, Raab said the Austrian Government repudiated the West German court's findings, and pointed out that Austria had passed a series of measures specifically designed to revoke the German decrees and to restore Austrian citizenship to all Austrians, irrespective of where they lived.

Several Austrian papers commented that not once in the nine years since the war had the West German Government made a clear and unmistakable declaration that the independence and freedom of Austria had been recognised. The apprehension was expressed in many circles that the Washington-Bonn axis would regard Austria as Germany's "Hebrewum," particularly by way of compensation for the loss of the Saar.

## Soviet Invitation Welcomed

FOR all these reasons, the Austrian Government welcomed the invitation of the Soviet Government to Chancellor Raab to visit Moscow this month to discuss the Austrian Treaty. And following three days of talks with Mr. Molotov, Raab has returned to Vienna in high spirits with the message:

"Austria will be free. We will get some country back completely."

The details of the agreement reached at Moscow have not been published in the South African Press, but the following points are clear:

● Austria has now accepted the condition that she must not join the Atlantic Pact or any other military alliance directed against the Soviet Union;

● The Soviet Union, together with the other Western Powers, will guarantee Austria against the threat of Anschluss with West Germany;

● Austrian P.O.W.'s will be returned, and Austria and the Soviet Union will conclude a trade agreement. "Economically we shall get full independence," said the Austrian Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Adolf Schaerf.



Mr. Molotov.

● All foreign troops will be withdrawn once the Austrian Treaty comes into force.

The Moscow agreement still has to be approved by the Western Powers, but they will find it hard to refuse. The Austrian Ambassador to Moscow told correspondents after the talks he was sure the West would have nothing against the treaty "because it is in the West's interests."

### BIGGEST IMPACT

But the Moscow agreement will make its biggest impact, not so much on Austria, as on West Germany. Now the whole German people can see that the Soviet offer of a peace treaty for Germany was not just propaganda, but a sincere gesture to solve Europe's biggest post-war problem. Had that offer been accepted, instead of the Paris Agreements, Germany today could have been united and at peace.

Instead, the division between East and West Germany has been deepened, and the danger of war increased by remilitarisation of the West.

There will be millions in West Germany who will now regret the Paris Agreements more than ever, and who will turn against Chancellor Adenauer because his servility to the West has denied them their greatest desire—peaceful unification.

There will be millions more throughout Europe, particularly in France, who will now intensify their campaign against the Paris Agreements in order to rid themselves of the menace of a armed Germany, before it is too late.

The Moscow agreement has thrown down the challenge of peace to the Western powers. If they reject it, they must stand branded before the whole world as the instigators of war.

## SHRUG OFF your BACKACHE!

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## THE FRIGHTENED PEOPLE

NEW YORK.—The prestige of the University of Washington in academic circles has sunk to a new low as the result of the ban placed on Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the distinguished nuclear physicist, who was recently branded as a "security risk" from secret work by the United States Atomic Energy Board, although it was emphasised his loyalty was not in question.

Dr. Oppenheimer had been invited by the Physics Department of the University of Washington to give a series of scientific lectures, but was banned by the president of the university, Dr. Henry Schmitz.

The physics department then sent an invitation to another prominent nuclear scientist, Dr. Victor A. Weisskopf, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to lecture. But Dr. Weisskopf scornfully rejected the invitation, saying that as

long as the ban on Oppenheimer remained in force "I myself would never accept any invitation to Seattle, and I do not think any self-respecting physicist should do it."

Students and staff are seething at the dictatorial fashion in which a university president and council have placed the ban on Oppenheimer. There are reports that Oppenheimer may be brought to Seattle to give his lectures anyway—but off the campus.

After detailing the increased grip of the U.S. monopolies on South Africa, M. DICKSON here gives startling facts of

# AMERICAN PENETRATION IN OUR INDUSTRY

Let us turn our attention to another group of American financiers, those associated with the American Metal Company. This company controls the production of strategically important minerals in many parts of the world. In southern Africa it has controlling interests over the Roon Antelope and Mufilira copper mines in Northern Rhodesia, as well as over the zinc and lead mines of Tsambe, South-West Africa. American Metal also has a strong interest in the Okiep Copper Co. It is worthy of note that American Metal and Anglo-American between them are in effective control of the entire copper output of southern Africa. American Metal is jointly controlled by Newmont Mining Corporation and International Nickel, the former a Morgan subsidiary, the latter representing mixed Morgan and du Pont interests. One of the directors of International Nickel is none other than that friend of humanity, Mr. John Foster Dulles, Rhodesian miner who will be glad to know whose pockets they are lining by their laboring.

Among South African financial houses having strong American links we must not forget the Schlegelinger group. Two out of the three members of the Schlegelinger family controlling the group are actually U.S. citizens. The group not only controls our bioscopes, but also has large interests in industry (African Life), in hotels, in advertising and in department stores.

## NEIGHBORING TERRITORIES

In assessing the influence of American finance capital in South Africa we cannot neglect the neighboring territories where American penetration has been particularly marked. We have already seen that American finance capital is in effective control of Northern Rhodesian copper, partly through the American Metal group and partly through Anglo-American. In addition it exerts its influence in this area through the important holding company of Tanganyika Concessions.

In 1950 an American company acquired 600,000 ordinary shares in Tanganyika Concessions as a result of a sale of shares by the British government and by French interests. It has been stated that this transaction was one of the conditions of Marshall aid to these countries. The American group involved acted through the banking houses of Ladenburg, Talman & Co. and Lazard Freres also representing Rockefeller interests. Much of the capital was contributed by the International Basic Economic Corporation, a subsidiary of the Rockefeller family's "international development corporation."

"Through Tanganyika Concessions the Rockefeller group now has large and probably controlling interests in the Benguela Railway, in a number of Rhodesian gold mines and, above all, in the copper and uranium output of the Belgian Congo. Tanganyika Concessions controls Union Miniere du Haut Katanga which is the company directly concerned with copper and uranium production in the Congo. In addition, this company also has an exclusive concession of 17,000 sq. miles of territory which are known to contain over one hundred new copper deposits, as well as cobalt, radium, gold, iron ore, platinum and tin. In 1953 the U.S. Export-Import bank granted a loan of \$22,400,000 for the construction

of a hydro-electric power plant on the Luabala River to provide power for the Union Miniere mines.

It is of interest to note that the banking houses of Ladenburg, Talman & Co. and Lazard Freres also have interests in a number of mining and industrial enterprises in South Africa. Here too they are acting for Rockefeller interests. Their arrival on the South African financial scene in 1947 was hailed by "Time" magazine as "the first big band-lead of American capital in South Africa."

American capital is also stretching out greedy fingers towards Portuguese East Africa on the supposition that oil will be found there. This oil has been bartered to the Americans even before its discovery. The Mozambique Gulf Oil Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Gulf Oil Corporation of America, has been granted a total concession over approximately 46,000 sq. miles by the Portuguese Government. This represents one-sixth of the total area of Mozambique. Active prospecting is going on in the region. The Gulf Oil Company is part of the great Mellon financial empire.

## U.S. "AID"

American government "aid" constitutes one of the most important channels through which American financial control has been exercised all over the capitalist world. Southern Africa has not been spared this questionable assistance. The U.S. Economic Co-operation Agency is directing \$100,000 to the financing of Rhodesian railways and more such gifts with all their attached strings can no doubt be expected.

The International Bank has been another notorious vehicle for the penetration of American financial control into many corners of the capitalist world. In spite of its name this bank operates almost exclusively with American capital and is completely controlled by representatives of American financial houses. It specializes in loans to governments and uses the power so obtained to extract all sorts of concessions for American capital.

The South African Government has not been slow to avail itself of American credit facilities. In 1950 it took up a loan of \$20,000,000 with private American bankers and this was followed in 1951 by International Bank loans totalling \$30,000,000. So successful were these operations that the Americans that they granted further International Bank loans totalling \$58 million in 1953. Further and bigger loans from the Nationalist Government are to be expected. With each such loan the interference in the Union's internal affairs is increased and the Nationalist government is strengthened.

In the industrial field many American companies have set up subsidiaries entirely financed and controlled from America. The number of such American subsidiaries trebled between 1949 and 1953 and it is continuing to rise at an enormous rate. These enterprises represent far from a negligible proportion of South Africa's secondary industries in terms of turnover, investment capital or labour employed.

## MOTOR INDUSTRY

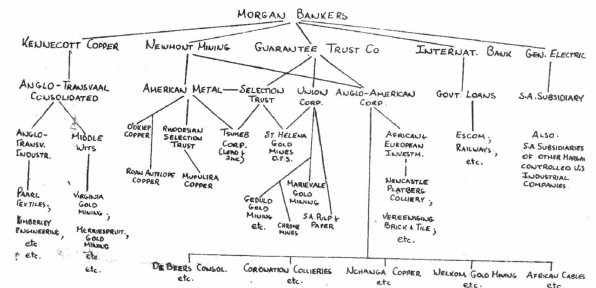
In this connection special mention must be given to the motor industry where American influence has been paramount for a long time. The Ford and General Motors assembly plants at Port

Elizabeth go back to the nineteen twenties, but the post-war years have seen an enormous expansion here. The annual payroll of General Motors now exceeds \$1 million and the plant can turn out 35,000 units a year. Since it started operations in South Africa this company has sold well over \$100 million worth of its products here! To the Ford and General Motors plants has now been added the General Studebaker plant at Uitenhage, the Nash plant at East London and the Chrysler plant in Natal.

One of the most lucrative adjuncts to the motor industry is the manufacture of tyres. In this field we find the three giant Ameri-

lyn, N.Y.: Colonial Electric Products Inc. of East Patterson, New Jersey; Ingersoll-Rand Co. of New York; A. P. G. S. S. Co. of New York; American Cyanamid Co. of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Denver Equipment Co. of Denver, Colorado; Gardner Denver Co. of Quincy, Illinois; Hewitt-Robins Inc. of New York; Juy Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Link Bolt Co. of Chicago; Mine Safety Appliances Co. of Pittsburgh; Norton Co. of Worcester, Massachusetts; Caterpillar Tractor Co. of Peoria, Illinois; Robert Ferguson Inc. of Detroit; International Harvester Co. of Detroit; Massey Harris Co. of Racine, Wisconsin; Coca-Cola Export Corporation of New York; Pepsi-Cola Co. of Los Angeles; Kellogg Co. of Battle Creek, Michigan; General Foods Brands Inc. of New York; Wood & Hyde, of Gloversville, N.Y.; Abbott Manufacturing Co. of New York; Johnson & Johnson of New Brunswick, New Jersey; Palmolive Peet Co. of Jersey City; Schering Corporation of Bloomfield, New Jersey; Sterling Drugs Inc. of New York; Onebrough Manufacturing Co. of New York; American Cyanamid Co. of New York; Berkshire Knitting Mills of Reading, Pennsylvania; Chick & Seal Co. of Baltimore; Interior Chemicals Co. of New York; C. S. Johnson Co. of Racine, Wis.; Joseph H. Meyer Bros. of Chicago; T. N. Maschke Corporation of Chicago; Tilt Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, New Jersey. This list is far from complete.

DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION OF CHANNELS OF MORGAN INFLUENCE IN S.A.



can corporations well represented in the Union. Firestone and General Tyre and Rubber Co. each have a plant in Port Elizabeth and Goodyear has its plant in Uitenhage. The profits of Goodyear alone were \$276,000 in 1952, after making deductions for taxation.

## RAND DAILY MAIL

In the case of Goodyear and General Tyre and Rubber some South African capitalists whose connections were thought to be useful have been allowed to take part in the enterprise as junior partners. In this way the well-known motor firm of Williams Hunt has become linked to the General Tyre and Rubber Co. It is noteworthy that the South African subsidiary of Goodyear has an interlocking directorship with the Cape Times and that the subsidiary of General Tyre and Rubber has an interlocking directorship with the Rand Daily Mail.

Closely related to the motor industry are the oil companies. As early as 1943 American investments in petroleum enterprises in South Africa were valued at \$21 million. In the following ten years these investments were officially stated to have more than doubled. This does not include the new 16,000 barrels per day refinery in Durban which was built by Standard Oil at a cost of \$22 million. This vast unit is wholly owned by the Rockefeller group. Total American investments in the oil industry in South Africa cannot be short of £25 million today.

The following list of some of the more important American companies which have recently set up South African branches or subsidiaries will give readers some idea of the extent of American penetration in the industrial field: Westinghouse Electric Co. of New York; Nash-Entrikin Corporation of Dayton, Ohio; Carrier Corporation of Trenton, New Jersey; Murray Manufacturing Corporation of Brook-

Moreover, it does not include American companies working in South Africa through Canadian or English subsidiaries; nor does it include thousands of American firms represented in South Africa through sales and distributing agents or offices, or through licensing arrangements not subject to public knowledge. The proportion of the South African working population that is helping to pile up profits for American capitalists must be considerably higher.

## GOVT. A PARTNER

The South African government acts as a direct partner to some of the industrial magnates of Pittsburgh in connection with the Vanderbyl steel project. The Vanderbyl Engineering Corporation, Vekor for short, was founded with the help of a large slice of capital emanating from the Mesta Machine Co. of Pittsburgh. An agreement exists between Vekor and Mesta which is intended to assist the former's technical adviser and supply much of the capital equipment, while Vekor agrees to take up any interests in South Africa. "One knows only too well the kind of agreement that is involved here. Even where the formation of a certain amount of heavy industry in a colonial or semi-colonial country is permitted, the industrialists of the imperialist countries make sure of controlling it. The vast unit is not to become a possible rival. In this way heavy industry in countries like South Africa is prevented from reaching the fullest level of development while capitalism holds sway. The machine building industry is of course hardly allowed to develop at all."

## URANIUM

We come now to what is probably the largest and certainly the most important area of American penetration in South Africa, that of uranium production. By 1953 U.S. credits for the new uranium extraction plants in South Africa totalled over \$120 million. M. H.

Kock, governor of the S.A. Reserve Bank, has stated that in the year 1952 foreign credits for the development of uranium mining accounted for about one-third of all foreign liabilities incurred directly by South African firms. The greater part of these uranium credits came from America.

Uranium extraction plants are in production at the following mines: Stilfontein, West Driefontein, Vloegstruisbult Luipaards Vlei, Harmony, Randfontein, West Rand and Byvooruitzicht. The main Anglo-American uranium refineries are Daggafontein, Western Reefes and Welkom (2 plants). Very important is also their subsidiary Manganese and Mineral Ventures, which mines sand containing uranium and thorium in the Cape. The uranium mining developments undertaken at Anglo-Transvaal Virginia mine in the Free State have already been mentioned. This is a particularly large project which has attracted investments to the tune of \$4,000,000 from the Atomic Energy Board. Last year

South Africa's exports of radioactive minerals were valued at £15,000,000 and this figure is expected to double within the next few years, as more of the new refining plants reach full production.

## ATOM DIPLOMACY

The uranium producing countries play a particularly important role in Washington's atom diplomacy. Wherever important deposits of uranium are discovered, the Washington seeks to establish itself in a controlling position; a control that extends also over political developments likely to have an effect on uranium production. In 1953 the notorious Senator Hickenlooper, Vice-Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, paid a visit to the South African government at the head of a Congressional mission. The mission was welcomed by Dr. Verwoerd, who was invited to the cabinet. No doubt as a result of that visit South Africa has been more firmly hitched to American global atomic strategy.

Senator Hickenlooper is also chairman of the Congress subcommittee on Raw Materials, and he has in mind the uranium that he wanted to run more completely into the service of the American war machine. "Your country certainly has great reserves but has in mind for his war plans are asbestos, manganese, chrome, copper, lead, zinc and platinum. A study of export markets has in mind for our manganese and chromium and a large proportion of our other minerals are already going to feed the American war machine. (Continued next week)

# The Liberals in Conference

by Bob Hepple

THE need for public opposition to the Nationalist policies of baasskap and, flowing from those policies, the growing encroachment on civil liberties in South Africa was stressed by the speakers at the public opening of the first Liberal Party Congress, held in Johannesburg last Friday evening. The speakers were Mrs. M. Ballinger, M.P., leader of the party, and Senator Leslie Rubin.

Following the opening the Party met in "private" session at a large private house in the suburbs over the week-end.

Mrs. Ballinger said: "The principle of the community to-day is becoming the 'master' principle, where there is control of baasskap by one section of the community only. The two 'kraals' of separated races are, according to the Nationalists, to meet only at the top in the form of white baasskap. With this policy goes the encroachment on the personal liberties of all sections of the population."

**LIKES PRESENT SYSTEM**  
Mrs. Ballinger stated that the Liberal Party regarded the present Parliamentary system in South Africa as the basis on which rights and citizenship should be extended to all. This was necessary as Liberals believed in an evolutionary society developing within existing patterns "We want to build on that existing pattern," she said.

Further the Liberal Party believed that changes in South Africa had to come only through consent. "For instance we oppose the industrial colour bar, but believe as well as its abolition can and must come with the consent of white workers. It is by consent of all groups, including the Nationalists, that we can evolve new political patterns," she maintained.

### ONLY TWO

The other speaker, Senator Rubin, devoted his speech to appealing to the "British traditions" and the English-speaking public. "The people of South Africa stem from two stocks, English and Afrikaner," he said. Senator Rubin made it clear that all of the African and other nationally oppressed peoples, or the encroachment on their liberties.

In fact to a nearly completely European audience and in view of

the confident "hopes" expressed by the next General Election, towards the views of Mrs. Ballinger, the glossing over of the essential problems of South Africa was not surprising, nor was the confidence in the existing Parliamentary "basis" of South Africa.

In answer to a question, Mrs. Ballinger stated that the Liberal Party was strongly opposed to the communal franchise, and supported an "educational" franchise, having as its basis the education of all persons. She stated: "Of course this education does not always work, as we see with many white South Africans."

Asked whether the Liberal Party would admit Socialists as members, and what the attitude of the Party to "Outlaw" was, Mrs. Ballinger said: "The welcome they receive will depend upon how strongly they hold their socialist ideas (?). Members must make certain compromises in joining the Party, as the basic question for us is not Socialism."

### SIENCE ON LEE-WARDEN

A member of the Congress of Democrats asked from the floor why in talking of the Parliamentary struggle no mention had been made of the consistent fight of the anti-representative Len Lee-Warden in Parliament, and further what the attitude of the Liberal Party was to the Congress of Democrats, as the latter organisation was always willing to co-operate on a friendly basis with the Liberal Party on matters of common interest.

Mr. Ballinger replied that C.O.D. had the right to separate existence as far as the Liberals were concerned. The Chairman of the Party in the Transvaal, Mr. J. Unterhalter, closed the discussion by stating that there could be no talk of a 'friendly' attitude by the C.O.D. and made an impassioned outburst against what he alleged were "gross distortions and untruths" about the Liberal Party in New AGE.

## Quakers Sign For Peace

JOHANNESBURG.

Among those who have signed the Peace Council Appeal for the Outlawing of the H-Bomb South Africa's leading Quakers, Dr. F. W. Fox and Mr. M. Scarnell Lean.

An exhibition on the terrors of the H-Bomb is shortly to go on tour to peace meetings in different centres. Among the first areas to be visited will be Dube in Johannesburg, where a Peace Council branch was recently formed. Hundreds of stickers "Outlaw the H-Bomb" have appeared in Moroka Township.

MAY DAY will be celebrated this year by huge inter-racial workers' gatherings called by the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Application has been made for a May Day procession, starting from Fordsburg's Freedom Square.

## KENILWORTH RACING

Round Course Handicap—SANDROSE, Danger, Scotch Cats.

Wynberg Mixed Handicap—ROBERT'S HEIGHTS, Danger, Swiftfoot.

Wynberg Plate—CARNARVON, Danger, Marlinings called by Kenilworth Mixed Handicap—DAILY MAIL, Danger, Fair Maid.

Kenilworth Plate—RANGPUR, Danger, Famous Rio, Maiden Stakes—DEVIL MAY CARE, Danger, In Truth, Juvenile Handicap—LET'S DINE, Danger, Sanatorium, Juvenile Plate—YULE, Danger, Victory Idyll.

## Jamaica Rejects S.A. Goods

JOHANNESBURG.—Jamaica, in the West Indies, is up in arms at the importation of South African goods.

Last month the Town Council of Kingston, capital of the island, unanimously voted to request their government to boycott South African goods as a protest against the Union's treatment of its Non-European population.

This information has reached the S.A. Export Union, which is seriously concerned about the possibility of this attitude spreading to other islands in the Caribbean affecting South African export trade.

In 1953 South Africa exported goods to the value of £315,000 to the British West Indies. From January to November of 1954 this figure was more than doubled and amounted to £665,000.

The islands are regarded as a "natural market" for many South African goods, among them farming implements, shoes and foodstuffs.

In Jamaica the Union's policies are regarded as "uncivilised" and "unhospitable."

BENNIE TUROK, executive member of the Congress of Democrats, was found not guilty and discharged in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court on Monday on a charge of distributing leaflets in the Cape Town District compound without permission.

## A.N.C. Reply To Verwoerd

AS a direct reply to Dr. Verwoerd's threats the A.N.C. working committee has called on all A.N.C. branches to intensify the campaign against Bantu education in their areas.

Verwoerd's threat that unless children return to school by April 25th they might lose educational facilities for a long time to come are described by the A.N.C. as "hysterical and manic-stricken ultimatum." His despatch to "local authorities and responsible parents" is no answer to the clear demand of the African people for universal education and their complete rejection of Bantu Education. The apparently magnanimous offer of police protection to the people is the usual cloak under which terrorism and provocation are thrust upon them.

Verwoerd's threats to teachers, says the A.N.C., are clearly intended to intimidate them so that they become active evangelists for Bantu Education. Verwoerd's statement that thousands of Bantu parents and heads of tribes have agreed to serve on school committees is a reference to Government minions and Government created leaders who have never been champions of their people's progress but agents of Government policy. Here too Verwoerd pretends ignorance of the boycott of these Boards and Commit-

tees throughout the country and that in many areas the N.A.D. did not even try to hold elections but nominated members itself.

## Reject I.C. Bill

—Say Leather Workers.

JOHANNESBURG.

At the T.U.C. conference on the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill, to be held in Cape Town shortly, the Leather Workers' Union, one of the T.U.C. affiliates, will move that the new bill be rejected in its entirety.

Leather workers mandated their five representatives to take this stand at a recent general meeting.

The five delegates are instructed by their members to argue that no amount of amending the Bill will in any way make it acceptable.

This union also decided that if the Bill were passed it would not carry out the terms of the Act but would retain its mixed membership, and mixed meetings within the union.

## UNITED PARTY IN DECAY

By PETER MEYER

WHEN the first half of the Parliamentary session ended a fortnight ago, the United Party is in a state of collapse. Even its own Press was muttering angrily, and there was a fresh burst of speculation about Mr. Strauss's leadership. "Die Transvaler" suggested that Mr. Strauss might be on his way out, but "Die Burger" had a more cynical and accurate appraisal. There had been no fresh developments, it said. All that had happened was that the United Party was sinking deeper into decay.

Almost any other political party would find a new leader if he behaved the way Mr. Strauss behaves—continually absent from the House, timid and grovelling in debate, laughing in attack. But the United Party just ploughs along, waiting, waiting.

### SIGNIFICANCE

The decline of the United Party is of great significance politically. It signals the virtual collapse of White opposition (that is, large-scale and organised) to the Nationalists.

There are thousands of White South African may, tens of thousands, who are prepared to stand up to the Nationalists. Many of them are in the United Party. But, each year, each Parliamentary session, the leaders take us further down the path of capitulation. The record of the United Party in the past five years or so is the right one labelled historians as the Great Betrayal.

Remember those first few Parliamentary sessions when the whole country (Nationalists excluded) rose in wrath against the new Government? Dr. Malan's Cabinet was never more uneasy than in those flaming days when public opinion forced General Smuts and, later, Mr. Strauss, to stand by side with some of the democratic organisations in a common front.

### DISGUISED NATS.

But it was a short-lived comradeship. The betrayal began. As the 1953 General Election approached, the United Party edged away from the united front. It became "respectable." It accepted an ideology that has dominated its thinking and actions from that day until now: the theory that if you disguise yourself as a Nationalist, you will attract the followers. The Nationalist Party will not find it too distasteful to turn to you when their own party runs into trouble.

The betrayal has gone on. Not a shred of principle remains. Everything is sacrificed for the Great Day, when the Nationalist Party runs. All that counts is the country, United Party supporters have watched in dismay while this sickness eats out the heart of their party—but their pleas are brushed aside. Some times as said before, and it says it again now: the United Party is dying.

It will not live to see the day when the Nationalist Party "runs into trouble."

### BETRAYAL.

If the leaders of the United Party were only bluffing themselves and betraying their own policies, no one would care. But they are betraying tens of thousands of White South Africans who have still got plenty of fight left in them and who want to come to grips with the Nationalists. Some of them will die in the Liberal Party, or help to strengthen some other pocket of resistance. It is to be hoped that

enough of them will realise that the only way to defeat the Nationalists is by throwing in their lot with the democratic organisations. But, alas, most will probably return to their drawing rooms to scowl and sulk, and eventually to become apathetic about "politics."

The United Party leaders will be called to account for this betrayal. They will have to shoulder their full share of the responsibility for the race war that the Nationalists have unleashed. By surrendering their vast organisation, they have put a strong army out of action, and the Nationalists are now on the way to achieving the alignment of forces they desire: the White man on one side, and the non-White on the other.

Meanwhile, Mr. Strauss survives. He survives for two reasons. The first is that if anyone took his place, he would have to be a stronger man—and there are no stronger men. The second is that if anyone took his place, he dare not be a stronger man—because a stronger man would force some decisions on the United Party, and at this stage just a little push is needed to make that whole rickety party collapse like a pack of cards.

### INVITATION AWAITED

So the United Party Members of Parliament wait—they wait for an invitation from that well-known "disgraced" Nationalist M.P. If that invitation is ever received, Mr. Strauss will be tossed overboard hurriedly, and the scramble to call on the Nationalists to take over will be as wild and uncontrolled as anything South African politics has ever seen.

What about the United Party "liberals"? Forget them. They have now reached their proper destination in life—as bylaws of the Graaffs and the Lynwones.

Expect nothing commendable or courageous from the United Party in Parliament, therefore: its collapse on the Budget debate just before the first half of the session ended is a taste of its future behaviour, although it is one of recent criticisms may raise it sufficiently to wave its skinny old arms at the Government. It fought half-heartedly against Verwoerd's various measures and accepted the passport bill with only sporadic protests. In the weeks that lie ahead: the Opposition will have an opportunity to discuss the activities of the 14 Cabinet Ministers one by one. We know what to expect from the United Party. There is also the Appeal Court Bill.

Again we know what to expect. There are the Group Areas and Industrial Conciliation Bills. Need we wonder what the U.P. will do?

No. We have seen clearly what is happening in Parliament. For a few years the United Party carried the sceptre of respect. Now it passes to the people. Parliament is fading into the background, and the masses are coming into the front-line.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER  
Nehru made a vigorous denunciation of regional agreements, with special reference to S.E.A.T.O., when he reviewed foreign affairs in Parliament recently. He maintained that the Manila Treaty and the Bangkok conference had upset all expectations of the Far East. Similarly the Turco-Iraqi Pact had brought fear, division and uncertainty to the Middle East and created bitterness in a number of countries.

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