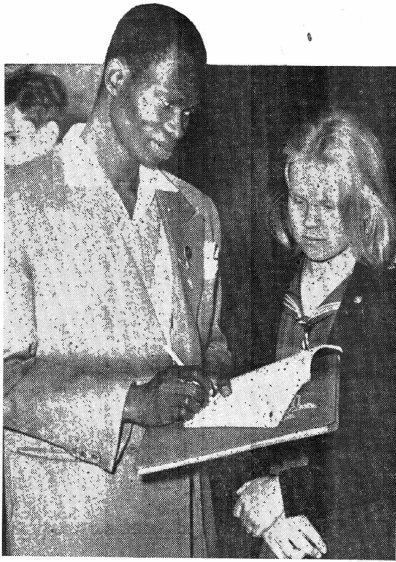


NEW AGE

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WORLD PEACE ASSEMBLY

This picture of an African delegate to the World Peace Assembly signing his autograph for a young Finnish girl symbolises the friendship and absence of colour consciousness which is the foundation stone of the World Peace Movement.

(For a full report see page 3.)

CARRY FREEDOM CHARTER TO EVERY HOME!

Call By People's Leaders

CAPE TOWN.—"It is up to all of us now to tell the people about the Freedom Charter and to see that it is implemented," Mr. John Mtni, chairman of the Cape Western Region of the African National Congress, told a crowd of several thousand on the Cape Town Grand Parade on Sunday.

ALL SPEAKERS STRESSED THIS POINT—THE NECESSITY NOW TO CARRY THE MESSAGE OF THE FREEDOM CHARTER INTO THE HOMES AND PLACES OF WORK OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA, AND TO WORK FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN ORDER TO MAKE A REALITY OF THE SLOGAN—FREEDOM IN OUR LIFE-TIME.

get the Charter into the homes of all."

TREASON!

Mr. George Peake chairman of the Cape Western region of the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation said the speeches and organisation of the C.O.P. were an inspiring indication of the people's movement to a free South Africa.

"If planning a better life is treason, then I am proud to be a traitor."
(Continued on page 5)

The weekend of the mighty Congress of the People was one of the most inspiring the delegates had spent, Mrs. Sonia Bunting said. "The inspiration will last until we have managed to implement the Freedom Charter. It is up to us to

BUILD YOUR OWN SLUM —And Pay Higher Rent For It Council Plan For Africans

JOHANNESBURG.—Marked down as the first Johannesburg Africans to be settled on the site-and-service scheme are the people living in the Orlando Shelters. The scheme is one in which African families are dumped in the veld with a loan of £35 and left to build their own homes. It has been condemned by the Congress as being simply a method of creating new slums, for no one can possibly build a house for £35.

The Council made no official announcement of these plans and did not even notify the Orlando Advisory Board, on which Shelters residents are represented. This, in spite of the fact that the first removals are due to take place this month. Members of this Board uncovered the secret when they came across an official document on the new removal scheme. They immediately called a meeting of Orlando residents.

The first 424 serviced plots are being prepared at Doornkop, between Jabavu and Westcliff. The Council plans are to move

under its present conditions. The loan of £35 to householders to enable them to put up some structure is quite inadequate, the people have decided. The Council is forcing the people to create another slum and another shanty town, and is giving the people who are most in need of housing most inadequate and unsatisfactory shelter.

The people have demanded that the Council loan should be £250 to each family, as this will make possible the construction of a permanent dwelling.

STAND BY YOUR PROMISE!
Many people in the Shelters are going even further. They are in-
(Continued on page 7)

Restore your faith in nylons

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PEOPLE ANGRY

The Orlando Board and the people are extremely angry that they were not told of these removal plans by the Council.

First hint of the intended removals seeped out when Council officials started circulating official forms in the Shelters, asking families to supply details of their family size, income and work place of the breadwinner, also whether these people were prepared to move to the site-and-service scheme.

After Board members had revealed the removal plans publicly they tried to see the Mayor of Johannesburg. Their deputation managed to reach the Deputy Mayor and some other councillors. The deputation was promised that the plan to move the families would not be proceeded with until the Council had discussed the matter once again and the Johannesburg Joint Advisory Boards had been summoned to a meeting and given the opportunity of considering these Council plans.

WILL CREATE NEW SLUMS
A public meeting in Orlando has taken the stand that the site-and-service scheme is not acceptable

Mbolokwe a better student than Viljoen

Cabinet Minister's son proves his father wrong

AMONG this year's medical graduates was George Mbolokwe, who was "capped" as a doctor at last week's Graduation Ceremony at the Witwatersrand University.

His fees were paid by the African Medical Scholarships Trust Fund, set up by the student body in 1949, when the Government withdrew its subsidies for African Medical Students.

Dr. Mbolokwe's results were among the best in his class. He obtained two 2nd class passes.

Another graduate was Dr. P. Viljoen, son of the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Viljoen. He obtained two 3rd class passes.

A few years ago, the Minister of Education, defending the extra year of study at South Africa's only all-Non-European medical school—Wentworth College—said that **NON-EUROPEANS WERE NOT CAPABLE OF LEARNING MEDICINE AS FAST AS EUROPEAN STUDENTS!**



A number of slogans have been painted in huge letters in Cape Town over the past week. The one above is on the walls of the offices of the Coloured Affairs Department, headed by Dr. I. D. Du Plessis, which is administering the Nationalist Government's oppressive legislation against the Coloured people. On the high, white wall surrounding Parliament was painted in big red letters—"Let us Blacks in." This was quickly obliterated on instructions from the police. People disembarking at Cape Town docks are greeted by "You Are Entering the Police State" painted in large white letters on a wall on the foreshore.

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

Seller Tells His Story

My job for the last 12 years has been selling progressive newspapers. I am the oldest man employed on this job. The first paper I was employed on was called The Guardian. Here are some of my experiences:

One day I went to sell my newspapers between Maraisburg and Hamburg. A European asked me what kind of paper I was selling. I told him, "I am selling The Guardian." He asked me for five dozen. While I was waiting for five shillings he put all my papers on the fire and gave me five shillings and told me that I should not come and sell The Guardian at that place. He was very cross.

Another time I was selling my papers as usual to people on the train. I had two papers, The Guardian and Inkutuleku.

While I was busy selling them the ticket examiner left his work for which he is paid and rushed at me. He told me that he was taking me to Germiston Police Station. The police put me in a cell and took away my money and papers.

While waiting for the charge they gave me a can of water and told me to water the garden. I phoned the newspaper office, and someone came quickly and made a big fuss about their giving me work to do in the garden when I was not even charged. The police released me.

I would like to tell all readers of New Age from my experience that I have always found all my fellow-workers on the paper brave in a very reasonable way. They are never afraid to tell the world the truth, and stand for the freedom of every man, whatever his colour. I am really proud of them; I know them in and out, as I have worked with them. Let me end with these words:

"Readers, buy this paper and know the truth, both about this country and about the other countries of the world. There is nothing in the paper but truth."

JOHN SIBANGANA.
Klipfontein, Johannesburg.

STOP that Headache!

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

MAG-ASPIRIN
is not ordinary aspirin

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

650-2

Sports Column?

I am a regular seller of our paper, New Age, and come across a number of people asking for a sports column. I have explained the financial difficulties of the paper.

I strongly feel our sales would increase if we had a sports column.

WILFRED.
Fordsburg, Johannesburg.

I am a regular reader of our own paper, New Age. Everything it is doing for us is truly praiseworthy.

I think you should print regular articles on the position and standards of Non-White sport today. Our playing fields are disgraceful, the standard of playing could be raised considerably if we had funds for the upkeep of grounds, decent stands and equipment, and also regular support.

E. R.
Claremont, Cape.

Well, sports, there must be lots of enthusiasts who'd like to try their hands as writers. If you think you could write a regular sports column for New Age let us know—if you are good enough we'll find the space for a regular feature.—Editor.

Pretoria Assaults

The Rand Daily Mail a little while ago reported: "An unknown, well-dressed European of about 50 walked into a bookshop in Pretoria yesterday afternoon, thrust a bunch of flaming matches into the face of a Native who was standing at one of the counters, hit him, then walked briskly out again."

I would like to report other similar practices in Pretoria.

During the years 1944-1946 I was at school in Atteridgeville, near Pretoria. A number of us boys and girls would alight from the school bus at Marabastad on our way from school and walk through town to the next bus.

This is a fact about Pretoria—we were often molested by European men and women, young and old. One time I was walking peacefully in Church Street when an old woman spat in my face, and when I pulled my shirt to clean my face she struck me with a stick she was carrying, at the same time screaming—"Kaffers mag nie skool toe loop nie."

At one time some boys and I went into a book shop to buy books. A European man screamed—"Ons moet al die kafferokole toemaak."

I think this is all in line with the Nationalist Government policy of Bantu Education. A man gets into a book shop and two inches of his skin is burnt off. If this brutal man was abnormal, then many Europeans in Pretoria are abnormal.

B. S. MASEMOLA.
Alexandra Township,
Johannesburg.

Only Way

The way is only one for the National Liberatory Movement—to strengthen the freedom we live in every corner of the land, to educate the masses, and end the dangerous division among our people by wealth and poverty and on religious lines.

J. D. KUMALO.
Chairman, A.N.C. Branch.
Moroka.

Support for Striking Toy Workers

At a special Executive Committee meeting of my union the dispute of the toy workers employed at Messrs. Jolly Dolly Doll Mfrs, was discussed. The committee resolved to condemn:

(a) The incredibly low wages of £1 5s. (incl.) per week paid to the majority of the workers in this industry. The justification of such "starvation" wages is not borne out by findings of the Board of Trade, which found that large profits were being made by the toy manufacturers and that their request for tariff protection was unwarranted.

(b) The lack of decent working conditions, which include:

- (i) Lack of sick pay provision;
- (ii) Instant dismissals;
- (iii) Lack of facilities for the making of tea, and a host of other aspects which are not in accordance with common labour practice.

We condemn the action of the management of Messrs. Jolly Dolly Doll Mfrs, in refusing to negotiate with the workers' representatives. We are informed that the secretary of the Toy Workers' Union (T.W.) was told by the boss that the dispute had been reported to the Special Branch of the C.I.D. and that her phone calls to him were being reported to that authority. This sort of intimidation must be strongly resisted by the trade union movement.

As South Africans, we are interested in the prosperity of our country. But this can be achieved only by a contented, well-dressed, well-paid working class. As workers, we say that industrial peace can be achieved only by the recognition of the workers' right to choose their own representatives to discuss their differences with the bosses on equal terms.

In solidarity with the toy workers involved in this dispute and the Toy Workers' Union (T.W.) in their struggle for living wages and decent working conditions, we offer our fullest support.

B. SOODYALL.
National Baking Industrial Union,
Johannesburg.

Snakes, Birds, Africans

When I look at South Africa today I feel I need millions of tongues to cry for our beloved country. In every corner you will find poor Africans suffering, dying, walking naked through poverty. This country is rich. Then came visitors. They never went home again. They started missionaries, trying to drive away our fathers' customs and beliefs.

Today you can't go to town after 9 p.m. if you have no pass, even if your mother is dying. You wait until next morning. Our children are forced into Bantu Education schools. Snakes, birds and Africans are in cages. There is no freedom for them. There are big fences for them.

We must not rest in our country. We must find freedom in our life-time.

VIOLET KUTYNKELWA.
Korsten, Port Elizabeth.

U.P. Can't Succeed

The United Party cannot succeed in its fight against Nationalist despotism while its own conscience is besmirched with racialism. If the United White Opposition is genuinely sincere in ousting the sway of the Nationalists, who not only have abused their high offices, shattered the trust of all classes of the people, but who also have ravaged our country with their insane racial machinations of "apartheid", then it is time the opposition joined hands with the large and evergrowing mass movement of the Non-European people. But alas, the United Party does not sincerely believe in Partnership of all races of South Africa; it also maintains White Baskap as its ethical ideal.

E. Transvaal.
MALEK RAOUL.

Universal Hiss

Because whites and non-whites are not placed on a basis of equality in South Africa it is denounced in the assemblies of the United Nations as "a slave state" and "one vast prison for Coloureds". When its name is mentioned, there is heard on all sides, from immemorial tongues, a dismal universal hiss—the sound of public scorn.

W. ELEPHANT.
Vasco, Cape.

Strijdom Visits Ermelo

The Prime Minister, J. G. Strijdom, visited Ermelo recently. On his arrival he was met with a warm welcome by a group of farmers on horseback. They came from all the surrounding farms and towns to meet their leader. They walked up and down the streets and pavements full of excitement. They were also attracted by hundreds of stogans at almost every street corner and on every window of business premises. The stogans read:

Forward to the Congress of the People!
Send to Freedom!
Firm in All Your Demands!
Let's Speak Together of Freedom!
Some of these foolish White men were of the opinion that the stogans referred to Strijdom's visit. Only a few Africans, Indians and Coloureds want to see the procession. When asked by their leaders why they went the answer was that they wanted to see the leader of the cruel Government.
A.N.C.
Ermelo.

EDITORIAL

A TASTE OF FREEDOM

THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE IS OVER. BUT THE WORK HAS ONLY JUST BEGUN.

The Freedom Charter is a great document. People who read it will find inspiration in the battle to win a new South Africa. This means that we must now ensure that the Charter is read by all in our country who can possibly be won for the cause of democracy—and that means the very great majority of South Africans.

The Charter must be taken to the trade unions and their members asked to endorse it. Churches, mosques and synagogues must be asked to declare whether or not the Charter's principles are in accordance with religious teachings. The Liberal and Labour Parties must declare whether they are in wholehearted agreement with the demands of the Charter—AND, IF SO, WHAT THEY ARE WILLING TO DO TO HELP TO IMPLEMENT IT.

After the hard work and excitement of the Congress itself, many of us are sitting back now and relaxing, basking in the great victory that the holding of the Congress was. But there is no time for a lull.

Freedom IN OUR TIME. That is what we all want. We aren't working ONLY for freedom for our children. We want a taste of it ourselves. So there is no time to be lost—one success must be merely the starting-point for the next.

Already, though, we have something of the taste of freedom in the Charter itself. Reading its wonderful phrases, we are able to create in our minds the picture of South Africa as it will one day be.

THE CHARTER IS SOMETHING REAL—IT IS ALREADY A TREASURED POSSESSION OF ALL WHO LOVE LIBERTY.

The task that now lies ahead is stated simply in the resolution adopted at Klipfontein.

We pledge that when we return from here to our homes we will at once make known to all our neighbours and workmates what we have done here, and we will win support for the Freedom Charter.

That pledge was made by the delegates on behalf of all of us. LET US ENSURE THAT WE CARRY IT OUT WITH ALL THE ENERGY WE CAN MUSTER.

YUGOSLAV "RANK AND FILE" 100 PER CENT PRO-RUSSIAN

U.S. Commentators Alarmed

LONDON.—More light on the recent Soviet-Yugoslav agreement has been thrown by comment from various sources published in the overseas press.

In the New York Times, David Lawrence reported from Europe that "due to internal politics Tito has found himself compelled to accept the friendly gestures of the Soviets."

A hint of what these internal politics are was contained in a letter to the New York Times from a violently anti-Communist Juraj Krnjevic, former Yugoslav Vice-Premier and Croatian Peasant Party secretary, now in London. He said:

"The Yugoslav Communists are sharply divided among themselves regarding the U.S.S.R. The rank and file are 100 per cent pro-Russian, as are also a considerable number in higher party positions. . . . Tito's following in his anti-Moscow attitude since 1948 has been confined nearly exclusively to the higher rank of the party hierarchy, particularly to the top men who compromised themselves as anti-Russian in the days of open conflict."

"They are wielding power, but their numbers are insignificant in comparison with the rest of the party. . . . (The Soviet visit is intended) to encourage the pro-Russian elements who have been recently more and more clamorous and who are largely responsible for the new policy of rapprochement with the U.S.S.R. and its satellites."

"DESPERATE PLIGHT"

The New York Times itself suggested that a factor compelling Tito to seek agreement with the Russians was his country's "desperate economic plight." Yugoslavia's average grain output in the six harvests 1949-54 had been 25 per cent below that of the five years 1934-39; it approached the pre-war level only in the best years. In three drought years, 1950, 1952, 1954, the grain harvest fell short of the one immediately preceding it by 35 to 45 per cent.

Since agricultural products are the country's major exports, Yugoslavia's balance of payments, and consequently its ability to trade, were seriously affected. Negotiations with Washington failed to produce the necessary relief, and the result was an increasing tendency to look for a solution in the East.

"GREATLY CONCERNED"

The journal Newsweek reported the West was greatly concerned by the Soviet-Yugoslav rapprochement because "in recent months an anti-West faction in Tito's entourage has been steadily gaining in strength. As the Russians grow more reasonable, voices which claim that Yugoslavia is 'too close to the Soviets Union grew louder.'"

The Western press has tended, on the whole, to interpret Krushev's speech at the airport, on the arrival of the Soviet delegation in Belgrade, as a complete retraction of the previous accusations of the Cominform against Tito.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES

That this was not Krushev's intention is made clear by an editorial in Pravda following the announcement of the Soviet visit to Yugoslavia. The paper stressed "the iden-

"BAN ATOMIC WEAPONS"

said a resolution passed unanimously by the London conference of the National Union of Vehicle Builders recently. One delegate said the resolution did not go far enough. "We should YUGOSLAVIA national strike to see that the bomb is barred," he said.



TITO—His rank and file demands friendship with Soviet Union.

ty of views of the two states" on "basic questions of foreign policy" and the "deep ideological community and common basic interests" between the "working and peasant classes" of the two countries.

At the same time the paper declared there were "fundamental differences in our understanding of a number of important problems of social development"—a point that was also underlined in Krushev's speech.

IS ANYONE LISTENING TO YOUR CONVERSATION?

"If I can get into a room to do the actual tapping the job is easy—especially if there is a telephone. I have learned from long experience that the moustache of the standard telephone is one of the most effective, most unsuspected eavesdropping microphones ever invented."

"... The whole job takes only three or four minutes—and after that the telephone moustaches will pick up all conversation within 30 feet and transmit it over the telephone lines, EVEN IF THE PHONE IS ON THE HOOK."

"To me the most dangerous of the new electronic eavesdropping devices are those that pick up human voices without any wires or transmitters whatever. Chief among these instruments in current use is the parabolic microphone, which radio and TV networks use at President Eisenhower's press conferences to pick up his voice from the rear of the room."

"... It is so sensitive and selective that I aim it with a gun sight equipped with an eight-power telescope; unless it is zeroed in directly on the subject I lose contact. I have used it to eavesdrop on lovers who thought they were safe on lonely park benches and in parked cars."

(From an article by phone-tapper B. Spindel in Colliers, June 10, 1955.)

Lefela Sentenced

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Josief Lefela, president of Lekhotla la Bafu, the Basutoland peasants' organization, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment without hard labour when he was last week found guilty of contravening the Sedition Proclamation of Basutoland.

It was alleged Lefela had charged the police with torturing witnesses to give evidence against chiefs charged with ritual murder.

"Christianity must stand with the Africans"

Priest Points to Churches' Failings

CAPE TOWN.

THE duty of the Christian in Africa is set out unequivocally in a pamphlet "Christians and Africa," by Stanley G. Evans, published by the Society of Socialist Clergy and Ministers, with headquarters in London.

Reverend Evans points out that missionary work in Africa went hand in hand with imperialism, and "that therefore 'the Christian missions themselves have created the situation in which it is extremely difficult for Africa to revolt against imperialism' without revolting against Christianity at the same time."

Nor is the Christian in Africa helped by the Church at home (that is, in England), "which officially obviously feels tied to Government policies, so that even in the glaring case of the Union of South Africa, whose Native policies are fascist and whose master race policy is the antithesis of Christianity, the English Christian, who is constantly exhorted to condemn the East of Europe, is told he must not embar-

rass the people on the spot by saying too much. His obvious duty, of course, is to embarrass everybody on the spot until the situation is changed."

ALTERNATIVES

What are the alternatives for the Christian in Africa? If the Church stands with Empire, says Reverend Evans, "it joins the foreign oppressor and it makes it intolerably difficult for any honest African to have anything to do with it. . . . Christianity must stand with the African or betray everything for which it has ever stood and lose all its supporters in doing so. . . ." The authentic voice of the true Britain in the past was against slavery, says Reverend Evans. "Let it be so again."

STRONG CATHOLIC SUPPORT AT HELSINKI PEACE ASSEMBLY

Soviet Offers To Stop H-Bomb Tests

LONDON.—The World Peace Assembly at Helsinki, Finland, which ended last week, was one of the most successful ever held, and clearly revealed the extent to which the demand for peace has grown throughout the world.

A marked feature of the Assembly was the increased number of Roman Catholic delegates and observers. This, together with the Pope's statement condemning the H-bomb, is a hopeful sign that the Catholic Church is moving to a position much closer to that of the World Council of Peace than ever before.

One of the observers, Signor Zapulli, leader of the Christian Democratic Youth of Italy, said—"The Catholic forces have rallied to the peace movement in Italy wishing to defend Christian ideals."

"They can see clearly the danger brought about by subordination to America."

It is understood that the Catholics who were at the Assembly will soon issue a special appeal against the use of atomic weapons and suggest a Catholic Peace Conference. Representatives of almost all churches are working out an appeal to Christians to work and pray for peace.

The pacifists, too, have said that the time has come to appeal to their colleagues to support the international peace movement. Members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the War Resisters International, the Church Peace Union, the Quakers, the Women's International League and the Scandinavian Peace Organization declared that:

WERE HESITANT . . .

"Most of those present had been hesitant about taking part in the World Assembly, but without exception all were now of the opinion that it was necessary to take part in this worthwhile task."

One of the highlights of the Assembly was the dramatic statement by Alexander Kornetchuk, Vice-Premier of the Ukraine and a spokesman of the Soviet delegation.

He announced that the Soviet Union would suspend all tests of atom and hydrogen weapons as a first step in the process of securing a total ban on the use of these weapons.

The Soviet Union, he said, favoured a plan for disarmament

and the abolition of nuclear weapons by stages, during which time international tension would be reduced and a friendly atmosphere created.

IS IT REASONABLE?

Another Soviet delegation, Metropolitan Nikolai of Moscow, roused the Assembly to a standing ovation with his address.

"It is reasonable," he asked, "to build a home and burn it down, to dig a pond and fill it in again, to plant flowers and trample them underfoot, to polish a precious stone and then cast it into deep water, to bring a child into the world and then after a while put him into uniform and kill him?"

The central theme of the Assembly was the desire of the people not

"We have claimed no monopoly for work in peace, we claim no more now. We would welcome all initiative from other organisations, on an international or national basis, to work with us on their own terms for the common objective of peace."—Prof. J. D. Bernal, speaking at the World Peace Assembly in Helsinki.

we allow to go to," he said. "The policy of blocs is the hell we want to get out of."

"Neutrality is the purgatory where for our sins we have to stay a little. I prefer purgatory to hell because it is less hot and because one does not have to stay there so long."

There were many signs, he said, that opposition to the system of military blocs was mounting in Europe. Austria had chosen the policy of neutrality, Yugoslavia of active co-existence, and both were ways to independence and freedom. The disappearance of the great military blocs and the suppression of military bases would increase European security.

FINAL RESOLUTION

The resolution finally adopted by the Assembly urged the Big Four powers to call a general conference of European States for the promotion of European security and, in addition, stressed the following points:—

- Opposition to the division of Europe into military blocs.
- The United States to be called on to participate in a European collective security system.
- Approval of Yugoslavia's policy of "active co-existence."
- Recognition of Austria's "valuable contribution" to a new European policy by her proclamation of neutrality.
- The reunification of Germany without the rebirth of militarism or entering into military coalitions.

The Assembly also elaborated concrete proposals for a great increase in international cultural gatherings and for the removal of restrictions on travel.

HEAVEN AND HELL

"The collective security of which Ehrenburg has spoken is the heaven

MOLOTOV BREAKING WAR-WAKERS' HEARTS PUT ALL RAND, PRETORIA, INDIANS AND CHINESE IN ONE GHETTO!

THE outstanding feature of American diplomacy in recent years has been its rigid inflexibility. The Government and press controlled by those who make huge profits from war preparations have done all in their power to make it seem that war with the Soviet Union is inevitable. The United States has concentrated on rearmament, construction of foreign bases, cementing of aggressive alliances in Europe and Asia, and creating war hysteria.

man of the Senate Atomic Sub-committee that the Soviet Union was ahead of the U.S. in jet bombers and fighter production and quality must have come as a shock.) It is the continual breathing of this sort of air which creates the delusion in the minds of the American warmongers that all the efforts of the Soviet Union to win peace are a sign of weakness; that the Western policy of "negotiating from strength" is entirely successful. Just how mistaken they are, they are likely to discover in the course of the coming negotiations over Germany.

Misinterpreted

The Soviet invitation to Chancellor Adenauer to visit Moscow has been widely misinterpreted in the West as justification of the policy of completing the ratification of the Paris agreements, providing for the incorporation of a reformed Germany in NATO, before considering negotiations with the Soviet Union. In effect, however, the invitation is a reminder from the Soviet Union that she still possesses the trump card—German reunification. Just as the Soviet Union was compelled to force the pace with the Austrian peace treaty, so now the Soviet Union has served notice on the West that, since they persist in ignoring her proposals, it is going to make a separate approach to Germany.



The invitation proposed the establishment of diplomatic relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union and the opening up of wide trade relations. Pointing out that Russian and German losses in the last two wars "exceeded several times the losses of all other States put together which took part in the wars," the Soviet Union said that "aggressive circles" of some countries were actually trying to oppose the two countries to one another.

This would lead to a new war, "whose consequences would be still more cruel and devastating than those of all previous wars." This danger could be averted only if normal relations "based on mutual trust and peaceful co-existence are established between our countries."

Such relations, the statement added, would also assist the solution of the problem of German reunification.

No Alternative Adenauer accepted the invitation. He had no alternative, however reluctant he might really be to go to Moscow. For the German people have never been keen on the Paris agreements, rearmament and unification of East and West Germany opened up by the Soviet Union has clarified them.

The official acceptance of the Soviet invitation, reported the London Times, "to give no indication of the emotional response to it... which has been apparent here today, among the political parties, in the press and in the Bundestag... the public reception can certainly be said to be one of lively satisfaction."

The German newspaper Der Mittag described the invitation as "the diplomatic sensation of post-war politics."

The Social Democratic Opposition approved heartily, and even Adenauer's own coalition partners, the Free Democrats, urged him to accept, as one way of building a bridge between "our Western partners and our neighbours in the East."

Had Adenauer refused he would have been broken overnight by the force of public opinion.

For Instructions Adenauer flew off to America for instructions about how he should behave in Moscow. In Washington a statement issued by himself, Eisenhower and Dulles, belatedly attempting to recapitulate the initiative, declared that one of the main tasks of the Big Four talks in Geneva next month would be "to pave the way for early German reunification."

The statement added that "the conception of neutrality is in no way applicable to Germany."

Thus do cowards become victims of their own fears—for up to now the Soviet Union has not been fighting about neutrality, and the word is not even mentioned in her invitation to Adenauer.

But it is not the Soviet Union Adenauer is so much afraid of as his own people. "There is no doubt that German public opinion is moving slowly but definitely in the direction of some form of independent 'neutrality,'" reported the London Sunday Times.

Paris Treaty Nullified The effect of the Soviet invitation, and of a possible offer of reunification within a general European



Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov: "A policy of peace."

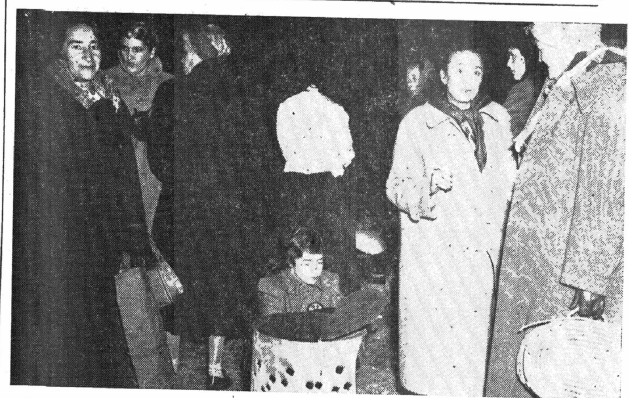
Arrogant Pretoria Council Proposal

PRETORIA—A single group area for all Indians and Chinese living on the Witwatersrand and Pretoria is one of the proposals that the Pretoria City Council will place before the Group Areas Board when it sits in Pretoria next month. Seven city councillors have been appointed to a committee to represent the local authority before the Board.

THE COUNCIL HAS, HOWEVER, NO SITE IN MIND FOR THIS COMBINED GROUP AREA! It is the Council which suggests that Pretoria's Indians and Chinese be settled at Welgund, 16 miles west of Church Square. It has been estimated that it would cost Pretoria £100,000 to lay on water alone to Welgund.

The Group Areas Board has already made a number of suggestions for Pretoria group areas, and the Council is opposed to a number of these. An area of Derdepoot, which was proposed for Europeans, is totally unsuitable for Europeans, according to the Council, but would be suitable for Coloureds!

FOR EUROPEANS The Council is also opposed to a proposal to declare parts of Mooiplaas, Erasmus, Claudius and Christies, south-west of Pretoria, Non-European areas. These townships, says the Council, are the best prospects for the development of European areas near to the city's main industrial areas in the west. To use them for Indians and Chinese would be a "waste of their



A group of the women marchers who camped in the open in the grounds of Pretoria's Union Buildings on two bitterly cold nights in protest against the Senate Bill.

DEMONSTRATIONS SHOW MANY EUROPEANS EAGER TO FIGHT NATS

But Protests Impotent While Unity With Non-Europeans is Rejected JOHANNESBURG.—Sharply contrasting with the lily-livered retreat of the United Party leadership, came further evidence last week that many ordinary European voters up and down the country are eager to take part in militant protest action against the Nationalists. The march of women to the Union Buildings to present the petition of 100,000 signatures against the Senate Bill, and the reception given these women by Johannesburg crowds after their 48-hour vigil at the foot of the Louis Botha statue were ample proof of this.

Deputising for the Prime Minister, Minister of Transport Schoeman met the women's deputation and said quite categorically that the government had no intention of repealing the Senate Act.

The press report of the interview suggested that Mrs. Foley had proposed a "compromise" on the Coloured vote issue. Mrs. Foley denied this emphatically the following day: "I emphatically repeat that the Women's Defence of the Constitution League is against any form of compromise on the Coloured vote," she said.

The first night the women marchers camped in the Union Building grounds they were approached by a European sweeper. "How long are you going to stay?" he asked a group as they prepared to camp out.

"Mr. Schoeman said we could stay here as long as we liked," one of the women replied. "Was that all the answer he had?" the sweeper asked disgustedly. "A dictatorship of the Coloureds. Yes, we can say it again—a dictatorship."

Meanwhile the Labour Party is mounting its own campaign demanding a referendum to take the Senate Bill to the voters of this country. Walls in Johannesburg suburbs have been chalked with a large V—the symbol of the demand for a referendum and a real testing of the volkswil. Two Europeans caught doing this were arrested.

But both of these groups which have taken the Opposition over from the nervous hands of the United Party and are trying to give it new life have a fatal defect. They have failed completely to face the one overriding fact—that they cannot fight the Senate Bill or any Act of the Nationalists unless they stand in alliance with the biggest force for democracy in this country—the Non-European people.

FREEDOM CHARTER BASUPATSELA—They Show The Way

JOHANNESBURG.—The 30 boys wearing yellow scarves, green shirts and black trousers who made such a hit at the Congress of the People in Kliptown last week were members of the pioneer group of the Basupatsela ("they show the way"). This organisation now has two branches, one at Orlando and another at Yeoville. Membership is open to all children between the ages of 7 and 17, irrespective of race, colour or sex, who accept its principles and who have the permission of their parents to join the movement.

The five rules on which the Basupatsela is based are as follows: (1) To keep clean in body and mind; (2) to learn and to teach; (3) to play games and keep fit; (4) to serve one's country; and (5) to be a good Basupatsela, which involves a high, exemplary standard of discipline, courage, selflessness and respect, brotherhood and love towards others.

Further details of the organisation may be obtained from Mr. H. M. Qaba, 7044 Westcliff, Orlando.

Interest in Short Story Competition Exceeds Expectations

Uys Krige, Cope, van der Ross Are Judges CAPE TOWN.—Although there is still almost a month to go before the New Age short story competition closes, the interest of our readers has exceeded all expectations, and a large number of entries have already been received. Most encouraging is the fact that the majority of entries so far are from writers—mainly Africans—who are trying their hand at short story writing for the first time.

Because of the great differences in the background and opportunities of the entrants, it has been decided to divide the prizes into two sections.

One prize will go to the best short story based on ordinary literary standards and the other prize to the story which is outstanding from the point of view of the idea behind it, the enthusiasm or the promise it discloses, irrespective of the standard of English composition.

This, it is hoped, will encourage readers who have experiences to tell but who may not be skilful in expressing their ideas in English.

The judges who will choose the winners are UYS KRIGE, author of a large number of novels, poems and plays, who has been acclaimed as one of South Africa's finest writers, both in English and Afrikaans; JACK COPE, author of the novel "Fair House," which has been acclaimed by South African critics; and the biographer of Bill Andrews and writer of several collections of poems and short stories, and Dr. R. E. VAN DER ROSS, High School Principal and frequent contributor to the daily press.

NOTE THESE RULES Competitors may send in as many stories as they like. Stories should be approximately 2,000 to 3,000 words. (Some entries received so far have been too short.) Also entrants should note that they must tell a story with a South African theme.

They must not merely write an article or a letter about conditions. They must not merely write an article or a letter about conditions.

retract behind the Oder and the Neisse. Nor does the present balance of strength (between East and West) suggest even the remotest possibility of such a retreat.

Deutsch went on to warn the West not to be too cocky over the Soviet approach. If the West did not agree to a military withdrawal from Germany now, he said, there was little to prevent Mr. Molotov offering the "fairly generous peace treaty embodying concessions so long refused by the Western Powers and perhaps something else besides.

"Will in the whole of Germany then begin to clamour for immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops, get suspicious and angry at Western hesitations, or acclaim the Soviet Foreign Minister? With the ceasing of Viennese crowds still ringing in his ears, Mr. Molotov may be anticipating with malicious joy the moment when he or his successor is similarly cheered by crowds in Berlin or Bonn."

The Wehr dilemma persists—how to say "No" to an offshoot which has an echo in every heart, the offer of peace and independence, progress and prosperity, in place of division, tension and ultimate catastrophe.

What a Cheek!

HERE is the letter sent by the Principal of Fort Hare to students who were readmitted to the University.

We print it without comment: University College of Fort Hare, Fort Hare, C.P., 17th June, 1955.

Dear Sir, You are being readmitted to the College, but if you are to return in the right spirit it is necessary that you should recognise the seriousness of the action taken by you in participating in the disturbances organised by the students. These disturbances were deliberately disturbed to bring discredit on the College and to embarrass the Senate and the Principal. It is a direct violation of the pledge given, and now repeated, on your form of application for admission, which is the basis of our contract with the College.

You are being readmitted now because it does not appear that you were among those primarily responsible for planning this action, but if it should become apparent that you were among those more deeply involved, the right is reserved to refer your case for further consideration by the Discipline Committee.

We trust that the College will reopen in a new spirit, and that we will be able to complete a successful year of work.

The date of the reopening is Friday, July 1st, and classes begin on Monday morning, July 4th.

Yours faithfully, CLIFFORD P. DENT, Principal.

Manare Suffers Hardship

BENONI. Mr. Elias Manare, banished from Benoni to the Vryburg district by order of the Governor-General after the school boycott campaign on the East Rand, does not have enough to live on in the district to which he is exiled. This was said by Mrs. Manare on her return from a recent visit to her husband.

Newspapers, books and food parcels are being sent to Manare, she said. Some parcels even come from Africa. There had been a parcel from Australia and one from the United States.

The Benoni Advisory Boards discuss the Benoni's banishment last week, several of the members protesting strongly against the action of the authorities.

They must not merely write an article or a letter about conditions.

It is to prevent this Soviet appeal to the German people over Adenauer's head, as it were, that the West German Government is now concentrating on counter-demands.

Report has it that Adenauer will demand the restoration of the "lost territories" beyond the Oder-Neisse line, now part of Poland.

It is only a few months since West Germany was granted her "sovereignty" by the West, and already Adenauer is reaching the end of his patience and making territorial demands!

If Eisenhower, Dulles and Adenauer are serious in putting forward these demands they are due for a rude shock, for there is no doubt they will not be entertained for a moment by the Soviet Union.

No Possibility Isaac Deutscher wrote in the Manchester Guardian last month—"No group in Moscow's ruling quarters can possibly be prepared to contemplate a political

WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

Paradoxically enough, it is the very failure of the Americans to convince the peoples of the world that they really desire peace which has prevented them so far from bringing about a war and which, in the diplomatic sphere at least, has now forced them on to the defensive.

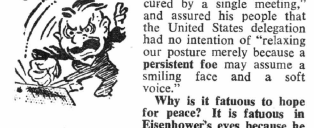
Big Four Conference Thus the Big Four Conference which is to be held this month, and which the Soviet Union and the whole world peace movement have been waiting for many years as a means of reducing international tension, has been accepted by the Americans without any enthusiasm. They feel they have been compelled to talk about peace by the anxieties of their European allies and the increasing clamour of world opinion that something concrete should be done to stave off the threat of a hydrogen bomb war.

But the Americans keep on saying they expect nothing to emerge from the talks. In fact, if Dulles has his way, they are likely to come to the talks armed with fantastic demands which are a guarantee that they will break down. Then the Soviet Union can again be blamed as "intransigent" and the war preparations can continue.

American leaders and their press do not think in terms of peaceful co-existence. They think of the Soviet Union only as an enemy which has to be fought.

Posture Not Relaxed

In a recent speech President Eisenhower warned against "fatuous expectations that a world sick with ignorance, mutual fears and mutual suspicions can be miraculously cured by a single meeting," and assured his people that the United States delegation had no intention of "relaxing our posture merely because a persistent foe may assume a smiling face and a soft voice."



Why is it fatuous to hope for peace? It is fatuous in Eisenhower's eyes because he believes that peace is only a state of preparation for war.

Something of the attitude of mind of these men was revealed by Dulles in a speech to university graduates last April, in which he declared that peace under some circumstances could lead to the degradation of the human race... a form of mental decay.

The United States press takes a similar stand. Giving its explanation of the coming talks, the Wall Street Journal said recently: "An enemy must always be negotiated with sooner or later."

Time magazine, pointing out that the talks will be the first at top level since the war, added—"Now the Russians have themselves become the enemy, and so the summit meeting of 10 years later will be nearer in spirit to Panmunjon than to Yalta or Potsdam."

U.S. readers are still regaled with bloodthirsty and boastful jingles like that in a recent issue of U.S. News and World Report, which said the United States had at least 100 bases equipped with 1,000 jet bombers, 10,000 atomic weapons:

A Shock? "After a build-up of nearly five years, bases are constructed all around Russia. A trained and equipped bomber force is ready to go into action, a stockpile of highly potent weapons is available. Targets in Russia are even picked, bomber crews rehearsed ready to locate them any kind of weather at any time of year." (The recent report by the chair-

WORLD CONFERENCE OF MOTHERS

Four South African Delegates

From a Special Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.—Four mothers from South Africa will attend the World Congress of Mothers, which opens today (Thursday, July 7) at Lausanne, Switzerland.

Women of the entire world will meet there to speak up for life, friendship and peace. Mothers of all countries are determined that a third world war will not destroy their hopes for the future happiness of their children.

This World Congress of Mothers is the result of organising work that has been carried out for the past ten years by the Women's International Democratic Federation.

The first International Women's Congress was held in November, 1945, in Paris. Prominent women from all corners of the earth came

partisans, fresh from the battlefield, fresh from victory over Hitlerism.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

The Congress concentrated all its efforts on saving children from the physical destruction, savagery, hunger and disease which had resulted from fascist oppression. Congress demanded that governments introduce measures for the care of mothers and children, and for the introduction of universal schooling for children. It resolved to strive for complete equality of women with men in all phases of social, political and economic life as well as equal rights to vote and to be elected to all administrative posts and representative bodies.

"We solemnly vow," said Congress, "to defend the economic, juridical and social rights of women."

REAL DEMOCRACY

"We solemnly vow to fight for the creation of conditions necessary for the happy and harmonious development of our children and future generations. We solemnly vow to fight unflinchingly for the complete destruction of fascism in all its manifestations and for the establishment of a real democracy throughout the world."

"We solemnly vow to fight unflinchingly to secure a lasting peace throughout the world—the only guarantee of the happiness of our hearts and homes and of the well-being of our children."

In order to fulfil this oath, the Congress took the historic step of establishing the Women's International Democratic Federation (W.I.D.F.), which has grown from strength to strength and is today world-wide.

The W.I.D.F. can record many great successes in the struggle for

campaign which has taken the message of emancipation and equality to women in remote corners, including countries where women were kept in subjection.

PEACE—A MAJOR AIM

Peace has been one of the major aims of the Federation in the past two years. It was the main subject of the executive meeting held in February at Geneva, and there the decision was taken to sponsor a World Congress of Mothers. This was met with enthusiastic support from women in most countries and from many different social groups. The sponsors included world-famous scientists, writers, artists, trade unionists, church leaders, royalty, members of parliament and women prominent in many different spheres.

The Federation of South African Women endorsed the holding of this Congress and joins hands with women of every country to fight for happiness for all children and peace for all people.

It has declared: "We do not want war. We want friendship between all peoples, we want disarmament, we want the resources now used for war preparations to be devoted to peaceful construction. We demand that atomic energy should be used to lighten men's toil and serve the progress of mankind."

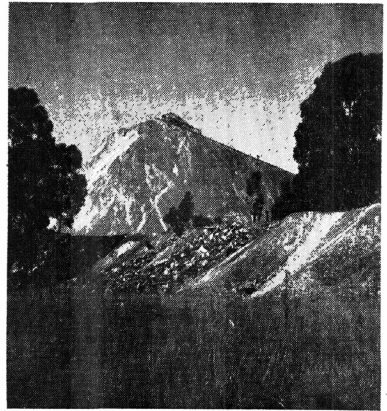
"We salute the World Congress of Mothers as the Guardian of our children and all children of the world."

"We greet the W.I.D.F. that has convened this conference where the voice of millions of women will be heard, and we greet you in the name of South African mothers—Black, Indian, Coloured and White."

JAPAN had the right—and would use it—to refuse any American proposal to stock atom bombs in the country, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Shigenaga, told a Parliamentary committee in Tokyo recently.

"Japan does not want to get into another war and she will naturally oppose any moves to turn her into an atomic bomb base," he said.

NICE PLACE TO LIVE?



The plans of the City Council of Johannesburg for group areas include a proposal that Indians should be settled at Mooifontein, on what is today Crown Mines property.

This photograph was taken at Mooifontein, and shows the slimes, sand and mine dumps which enclose the 166 acres proposed for an Indian township. This area was described as a "dust bowl" during the sessions of the Group Areas Board. Asked how it could have possibly been made habitable, the City Council's spokesman said the dumps could be removed by bulldozers!

The dumps surround the proposed area on three sides.

Delegate Alleges Police Assault

JOHANNESBURG.

The day after the Congress of the People on June 26 one of the delegates to the Kliptown assembly walked into the offices of New Age here carrying in his hand a small leather bag.

He opened the bag and took out, piece by piece, the clothes he had worn to the assembly the day before—jacket, trousers and waistcoat of a beige Palm Beach suit, underclothing. Every item was stained and soiled with mud.

This man had been one of Pimville's delegates to the C.O.P. and one of the 60-odd arrested by the police in the last hours of the conference for not being in possession of a pass.

He was put in the police van and, with others, driven to the Kliptown Police Station. There the arrested men were put in a stable and ordered to sit down. The floor was wet and muddy, and the delegate from Pimville declined to sit in the mud.

He was, he alleges, punched by two policemen, knocked to the ground and pulled by his legs across the floor and along the muddy ground outside.

This Pimville delegate is a man in his 50s. The clothes he brought along to the New Age office were not only covered in mud but also had bloodstains down one jacket lapel.



Mrs. Dora Tamame, women's leader from Bloemfontein, is at the conference.

together—women of different races and nationalities, with diverse religious and political convictions, but with one united purpose. Their dominant aim was to establish a firm and lasting peace throughout the world, to ensure liberty and democracy and the conditions for peaceful existence and creative labour for future generations.

Among the delegates were women

Fined For Having Book

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. J. Madzunya, of Alexandra Township, was found guilty of being in possession of "Two Tactics in the Democratic Revolution," by Lenin and fined £15, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment. The book was confiscated.

This book was banned in 1952, according to evidence led in court.

Madzunya said the police raided his house and took possession of some of his books.

Teachers Told What To Read!

JOHANNESBURG.

Barely a week goes by but African teachers are notified by the Bantu Education authorities of some new prohibition or restriction on their activities.

One of the latest—at least in some parts of the country—is a circular threatening African teachers who receive New Age with dismissal from the services of the department.

Teachers have also been notified by circular that they must send in their exemption passes—presumably so that they can be issued with the new green registration books.



Mrs. Gladys Smith, Federation of S.A. Women leader, is another delegate.

women's rights and the protection of mothers and children. In the formative years, the W.I.D.F. made its chief task the building up of women's organisations in France, Italy, Britain, Germany and other countries, either as affiliates to the Federation, or as independent bodies. So successful were these efforts that in June, 1953, it was possible to hold the World Congress of Women in Copenhagen.

This Congress was attended by 1,999 representatives from 67 countries, among them two from South Africa. The Congress adopted a Charter for women's rights and undertook an organising

UGANDA "READY TO FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE"

Rule of one people by another is intolerable

LONDON.—The people of Uganda, East Africa, demand independence by 1960, and if they do not get it they are ready to fight for it.

This statement was made at a press conference in the House of Commons, London, recently by a delegation of the Uganda National Congress.

The delegation said it wanted complete independence—by agreement with the British, if possible, but if not it is ready to work for independence on its own terms.

Asked what this meant, Mr. A. K. Manyanya, chief spokesman of the delegation, said—"I am not a pacifist. If it means war we shall fight."

When a shocked Conservative-minded reporter demanded to know what this meant, Mr. Manyanya replied that it meant "physically if necessary."

HE REFUSED

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the Colonial Secretary, had refused to see the

delegation, though it had travelled 2,000 miles for discussions with him. Faced with this rebuff, the delegation decided to hold a press conference to make its position plain to the British people.

It expressed its thanks to the Asian-African Conference at Bandung for the encouragement and support pledged to movements struggling against colonialism.

"The issue is simply this," they

said, "That in the 20th century the rule of one people by another is an intolerable anachronism, irrespective of the consequences of that rule. Accordingly, we are determined to be free."

Demanding the immediate return of the Kabaka, the hereditary ruler of the Buganda, who was exiled by the British because he demanded independence for his people, the delegation pointed out that the Buganda Lukiko (Parliament) was also demanding direct election of members to the Legislative Council and wanted Uganda's independence.

LIBEL ACTION ROCKS ISRAEL GOVERNMENT

Mapai Leader Was Nazi Collaborator

THE right-wing coalition government of Israel has been forced to resign and a caretaker government has been appointed until the elections in three weeks time.

This dramatic development is the result of shocking disclosures that Dr. Israel Kastner, a high official of the Mapai (the right-wing Labour Party group which heads the government coalition), was a Nazi collaborator who sent hundreds of thousands of fellow-Jews to their death in German gas-chambers.

Equally shocking to many Israeli citizens has been the clear confirmation of the long-standing Communist charge that leading Zionists and Jewish Agency officials assisted in anti-Soviet activities in Eastern Europe at the time that Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union were locked in a life and death struggle.

How did the facts come out? Towards the end of 1953, in an obscure Mizrahi (Religious Party) circular there appeared a violent denunciation of Kastner written by Malkiel Greenwald (a 72-year-old Hungarian Jew, 52 members of whose family died in Nazi concentration camps and gas chambers. In his article Greenwald alleged that Kastner, who was head of the Jewish Agency-sponsored Rescue Committee in Europe when the Nazis invaded Hungary in March, 1944, had collaborated with the Nazis; had participated in the direct murder, and prepared the ground for the murder of about 500,000 Hungarian Jews; and had saved from Allied punishment, by personal intervention, one of the most notorious S.S. butchers, Kurt Becher, Himmler's deputy in Hungary.

In spite of these allegations against him, Kastner managed to move to bring a libel action. But the Mapai, unwilling, ordered the Attorney General to bring a charge of criminal libel. In the resulting trial Mapai itself was utterly discredited.

ALLEGATIONS TRUE

Giving judgment, Dr. Benjamin Halevi ruled that all Greenwald's allegations had been found true except on one minor detail. On this minor count, Greenwald was found guilty of libel and fined one Israeli pound (about 4s. in our currency).

Judge Halevi found that a bargain had been struck between Kastner and Eichmann—Himmler's appointed chief exterminator of the Jews—whereby Kastner agreed actively to connive in the misleading of hundreds of thousands of Hungarian Jews into the belief that they were being sent to some safe camp for the duration of the war, when in fact every trainload was bound for death at Auschwitz.

In return, Kastner was allowed by Eichmann to put his own family and about 600 Jewish "elite" on a rescue train to Switzerland.

It would have been possible, the judge added, to save the lives of thousands more Jews had Kastner and his Jewish Rescue Committee made it clear to potential Nazi victims that deportation was the first step on the direct road to the gas chambers. But Kastner had been unwilling to save Jews by putting his own life and that of his near ones in jeopardy.

ZIONIST ESPIONAGE

One of the side features of the case was that it brought to light additional proof of Zionist and Jewish Agency espionage in Europe during the last world war. The story was told of how the Eichmann "offer" to the Western allies to exchange 1,000,000 Jews for 10,000 trucks, food and medical supplies, was in actual fact used as a cover for Nazi attempts to conduct a separate peace with the West against the Soviet Union.

Full details of this scandal are still unknown but Yod Brandt, also a member of the Budapest Rescue Committee, gave evidence that he was brought to this Eichmann offer. He had arranged to meet Mr. Moshe Sharrett, then chief of the Jewish Agency's political department and now Prime Minister of Israel, in Palestine, but on the Turbo-Syrian border British officers arrested him. Greenwald charged that Sharrett himself was involved in the intrigue, and under cross-examination one of the chief prosecution witnesses admitted as much.

WAR CRIMINALS

Very bitter were a number of Jews who had lived through the Nazi terror and who came to give evidence against Kastner. If Kastner had dared to return to Cluj (in Hungary) after the liberation, he "would have been killed in the streets," one witness said. Another, Josef Kratoch, the Motor Transporter Union Act and had subpoenaed all the passengers to appear as witnesses.

As reported in New Age last week, after a night of the torments, the Cape Town delegates were warmly welcomed by the Coloured and African people of the town.

HELD MEETING

At 2 p.m. on Saturday, coinciding with the opening of the Congress in Klintown, the delegates at Beaufort West held an impromptu meeting and sang freedom songs, with many local in-

The Jews of Hungary, witnesses were, told by the Germans and Kastner and his associates that they were being sent to Kermeszto to comparative comfort and safety till the war would be over. They therefore boarded the trains willingly—and were sent straight to the gas chambers of Auschwitz.

COULD HAVE ESCAPED

If the Jews of Cluj had been warned, they could easily have escaped to Rumania, only a few miles away, witnesses maintained. Similarly, if the 16,000 Jews who lived in or near Novorod (only 24 miles from the Rumanian border) had been warned they could have escaped.

At any rate, if the Jews had even suspected what fate awaited them, they would have revolted and put up a fight for their lives. Death while making a break for freedom would have been preferable to being led literally like sheep to the slaughter, witnesses said. Furthermore, hundreds of Jewish children could have been hidden by their Christian neighbours.

"DIRTY LIE"

One very notorious chapter in this trial was the Kurt Becher episode. Cross-examination denied that he had taken any action to effect the release of Becher (Hitler's deputy in Hungary, who was directly responsible for the murder of hundreds of thousands of Jews) from the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal. Such talk was a dirty lie, he said.

To do anything to help a high Nazi officer would be a crime against Jewry, Kastner said.

But after a short adjournment, he was confronted with a sworn declaration at the Nuremberg trial in which Kastner testified in favour of Becher. The declaration was not only in Kastner's name, but on behalf of the Jewish Agency and the World Jewish Congress. It read: "When Kurt Becher's case comes before an Allied or a German Court, he deserves, in my opinion, the fullest consideration."

"HERO" EXPOSED

The trial literally rocked Israel from top to bottom, and a number of "heroes" of the State came tumbling down during its course. One such was Yoel Palgi, who was parachuted into Hungary by the Allies during the war with two others, Hannah Senesh and Peretz Goldstein. These two were later executed by the Nazis. After the war, Palgi wrote a book describing his exploits in heroic terms.

Under cross-examination Palgi admitted that he voluntarily submitted to the Nazis, and he offered to give them information about the Allies, that he saluted his Gestapo guards with Hell Hitler, and that he had lived in his book about the death of Goldstein.

Goldstein, Palgi now said, had surrendered to the Nazis on Kastner's instructions. In his summing up, the judge found that Palgi, too, had surrendered to the Nazis on orders from Kastner.

LIFE AT STAKE

An appeal has now been lodged against the judgment, and Premier Sharrett has declared that Kastner's life is at stake. The Mapai Party, from Ben Gurion (past premier) downwards, has attacked the judgment and openly defended Kastner. The Communists are demanding that Kastner now be put on trial under the Israel law against Nazis and their collaborators—a demand which has the backing of huge sections of the Israeli population. Even the General Zionists could not stomach the Mapai attitude and split the coalition last week, bringing about the resignation of the government.

Five Charged With Teaching

JOHANNESBURG.—The case against five German A.N.C. members—Joelina Makwe, Kenneth Moollet, Peggy Ros, Grace Shango and Johnson Phake—charged with conducting a school not registered under the Bantu Education Act, was continued last week.

Three witnesses called by the Crown, including a 15-year-old schoolboy and minister of the Zulu Congregational Church, said neither of the two church halls the police alleged were used as schools were, in fact, used as a school.

The owner of a stand in Third Street, Germiston Location, on which there is a big hall, said

parents had asked for the use of his hall to keep the children off the streets. Nothing had been said to him about using the hall for a school.

All three Crown witnesses said they had given evidence that the police were different from what they said in court because they had been beaten up by the police.

"What started as a big disappointment turned into a most happy and productive week-end," said Phake and Alec in Gumu told New Age.

5s.—8s.—35s!

Members of the Cape Town Special Branch of the C.I.D. hurried to Beaufort West as soon as the delegation was stopped to investigate the affair. For several days the delegates were detained in Beaufort West as witnesses the police had to pay out allowances. They fixed the scale of payments for two days as follows—For each African an allowance of 5s., for each Coloured 8s. and for the one European £1 15s.



Nehru's Soviet Visit

THE warm reception given to Indian Prime Minister Nehru in the Soviet Union was "a demonstration, as convincing as any, of the Russian people's desire for peace and international understanding," stated the Times of India in a recent editorial.

Another Indian paper, the Statesman, said, "The enthusiastic welcome given to Nehru in Russia has naturally caused pleasure in India. "Naya Zamana" welcomed the "Soviet leaders" stated Nehru so warmly for the underlying reason of their own love of peace and appreciation of Nehru's policy of peace, irrespective of ideological differences. The Soviet leaders are desirous of establishing closer relations with India because they believe that close co-operation between the two peace-loving countries strengthens the cause of peace and will serve the interests of both countries."

"Al Jamia" described Nehru's visit as "historic" because it would not only influence world events and reduce tension, but also increase the prospects of peace and understanding."

Build Own Slums

(Continued from page 1)
sisting that the Council stand by its original solemn promise to them to build homes. This was the undertaking they were given when they were moved to the Shelters 10 years ago.

The Shelters have been condemned repeatedly by the city public health authorities, and this area is probably Johannesburg's worst slum. The people living here were the pioneers of the 1945 youth town movement, which drew public attention to the chronic housing conditions of Africans in the city. These people say they have lived in hope of houses for 10 years now, and the site-and-service scheme is not acceptable.

RENT SIX TIMES HIGHER

The rental for the site-and-service is also causing much disquiet. The people will be required to pay 30s. a month for the right to occupy their site on the veld and for services provided. In the Johannesburg City Council, when site-and-service was last debated, Mr. J. Lewsen said that the rental of 30s. a month was too high (Families whose income is less than £6 10s. a month will be required to pay about 25s. a month, rental not 30s.).

In the Johannesburg City Council, when site-and-service was last debated, Mr. J. Lewsen said that the rental of 30s. a month was too high for Africans who had been paying 5s. a month in some cases.

Mr. H. Miller, leader of the United Party in the Council, said he did not share some councillors' fears that the site-and-service schemes would develop into slums. He did not explain this remarkable statement.

"What it amounts to is this," a leading A.N.C. official in Orlando told New Age. "The City Council is telling us—'Go and build your-own another slum, and pay us higher rent.'"

HONORED GUESTS AT BEAUFORT WEST

FAR from being dispirited, the 50 Cape Town delegates to the Congress of the People who were held up by the police in Beaufort West were very pleased with their week-end in that Karroo town, for new branches of the African National Congress and the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation have now been formed there.

The people of Beaufort West, too, were glad of their visitors because they learnt all about the C.O.P. and have joined in the struggle for freedom with new heart and enthusiasm.

gates who were forced to remain at Beaufort West after the police had arrested the drivers of two lorries under the Motor Transporter Union Act and had subpoenaed all the passengers to appear as witnesses.

As reported in New Age last week, after a night of the torments, the Cape Town delegates were warmly welcomed by the Coloured and African people of the town.

HELD MEETING

At 2 p.m. on Saturday, coinciding with the opening of the Congress in Klintown, the delegates at Beaufort West held an impromptu meeting and sang freedom songs, with many local in-

habitants joining in. They then passed a resolution declaring that their hearts and thoughts were with the delegates at Klintown, adding:

"The fact that we are unable to be present to assist in drawing up the Freedom Charter has only served to make us more determined to work for its implementation and to carry on the struggle for liberation and a free South Africa."

When the case came up for formal remand on Monday the court was crowded with spectators, and the delegates left Beaufort West to the accompaniment of cheers and cries of "Afrika!"

In this frank exchange of views, Michael Harmel, well-known to New Age readers as one of the leading figures in the progressive movement for many years, and a frequent contributor to our columns, expresses his criticism of Peter Meyer's parliamentary commentary, and Peter Meyer joins issue with him.

Readers are invited to contribute their opinions for publication in our letterbox. But remember that we receive far more letters than we have space for, so keep yours short and to the point—and expect it to be cut right down if you don't.

Can Democracy Find Allies in Parliament?

Michael Harmel says:

I USUALLY find your columnist Peter Meyer stimulating and well-informed; but of late he has been harping rather monotonously on one string, and that one rather off-key. So much so that what has passed as a temporary aberration now, I feel, calls out for a reply.

Looking back over his last six contributions to New Age, I find that approximately ninety per cent. of Mr. Meyer's space is being devoted nowadays to lambasting the United Party, with an occasional sideswipe at the Liberals. Now I doubt whether many readers of New Age have illusions about Mr. Strauss and his party, and much of what Mr. Meyer writes is fully justified. But it is necessary for the columnist of so vital and unique a paper to keep a sense of proportion. I think that Mr. Meyer's righteous wrath at the sickening opportunism of the United Party he has tended to divert attention from the main enemy; the Nationalist Government, vicious and rampant, striking ahead ruthlessly to Nazism. Worse still, he has inclined to lump all the Parliamentary parties as one solid reactionary mass—a procedure which contains a grain of historical truth, over the long period, but which applied to the present situation is destructive of clear political thought and action.

"Mr. Strauss is a handmaiden of the Nationalists, an ally, not an opponent," he wrote (May 26). And again, "Capitalism is being cunningly arranged in depth and skilfully camouflaged to deceive the honest citizen." The first defence is the Government. In South Africa the next defence is the United Party. The third defence is the Liberal Party and its fellow-travellers."

NO REAL DIFFERENCE?

The obvious implication is that there is no real difference between the Parties; the apparent conflict between them is a cunning ruse, a device designed to gull the innocent. The debates on the Senate Bill were "a sham." The U.P. has no intention of seriously fighting the Senate Bill. It is all bluff, sheer bluff." (June 2). The (Parliamentary) opposition is not merely a useless ally of the democratic forces, but a positive enemy." (June 16). "There are no allies of the democratic organisations in the Parliamentary opposition... It is a challenge that is gladly accepted."

This sort of over-simplification of the issues is nothing new in the progressive movement. It derives from emotions, quite laudable in themselves, rather than from a cool scientific assessment of realities.

Of course, on most fundamental questions, the U.P. share common features with the Nationalist Party and to preserve White Basiskap and a lily-white franchise, to promote big profits and cheap labour. But their differences are real enough, too. Differences over the

best way to keep the big profits coming in. And, yet more important, not, over such the lion's share. When such differences do manifest themselves, as they do from time to time, it would be childish sectarianism for the democratic movement to ignore them. On the contrary, it must always strive to secure the maximum mobilisation of all sections of the people against the cruel and dangerous enemy of South Africa: the Nationalist Government. The African National Congress demonstrated its grasp of this important political axiom when it called upon all sections to "put aside their differences" and unite against the Senate Bill and "a fascist republic." (New Age, May 26.)

WILLY-NILLY

It is perfectly true that the U.P. and the class forces it represents is not an ally of the democratic organisations in their campaign to make and to win a Freedom Charter. But that does not mean that they may not, or should not, willy-nilly, become the allies of the consistent democrats in such immediate campaigns as that of resistance to the Senate Bill or some other piece of Stridomfite Nazi legislation. The democratic movement in South Africa, or anywhere else, cannot reject such alliances, partial and conditional though they be, where the vital interests of the masses are at stake. It cannot "gladly accept" the burden of defending alone, the cause of the oppressed and the little others who are equally treated neglect, through their leaders' cowardice or treachery, to open up a Second Front.

The pseudo-heroes of "splendid isolation" are not for a serious people's movement, genuinely seeking emancipation. On the contrary, such a movement will, while always preserving its own principles and programme—constantly and energetically seek to advance its cause by forming alliances, however temporary and unstable, with partners, however unreliable and vacillating, against its principal opponent.

Every time the United Party is faced with a decision it publicly exhibits its miserable cowardice and lack of principle. The Liberal Party, too, is hardly Mr. Meyer's ideal, or mine, of a model party of democrats. And the S.A. Labour Party has by no means emancipated itself from the treacherous web of opposition in which it has been entangled these many years. All too true. But there is another side to the picture. Historic opposition to the people, and parties too. The autocratic Nationalist Government, in its lust for absolute power, more than any other force of opposition group with the alternatives of extinction or a struggle for survival.

And that struggle will teach all who take part in it that if we want to live we shall have to stand together with our neighbours, whether white or black—even red.

Peter Meyer says:

MR. HARMEL'S argument is that we must not discard the Opposition political parties as possible allies. I'll try to reply simply.

First, the Peter Meyer column has dealt with the Opposition parties as represented by their Members of Parliament. The point was made, again and again, that the rank and file must not be put in the same category as the M.P.s.

Second, attention has been drawn regularly to the conflicts within the capitalist camp (e.g., Oppenheimer versus Verwoerd) and to the general weakening of the capitalist camp.

Third, I have "harped rather monotonously" on the betrayals by the Parliamentary Opposition because I feared that there were still some sections of the progressive movement which were unable to perceive exactly what game the M.P.s. were playing. Mr. Harmel's letter confirms my fears.

Mr. Harmel accuses me of rejecting alliances with persons or groups who desire alliances, or who are accessible as allies. I have never suggested anything of the sort.

HELP OR HARM?

I have never suggested that "temporary and unstable" alliances should be rejected out of hand. The point I have tried to make (apparently unsuccessfully) is that alliances must be judged on whether they help the progressive movement or harm it.

When, after 1948, the Nationalists turned their attack on the people, a unitary front was the correct step, even if the M.P.s. tried to cold-shoulder the non-white forces as far as possible. Mr. Harmel believes, apparently, that the situation has not changed. He disregards the warning signs—the U.P.s. sabotage of the Torch Commando, its surreptitious approaches to the A.N.C. to try to persuade this people's organisation to leave the struggle in more "respectable" hands, etc. Surely, it is plain that the U.P.s. role is to disarm the people? Cunningly and deliberately the U.P. intervenes in every situation and acts as a buffer between the people and the Nationalists. It becomes a positive enemy of the people, not a potential ally.

THE LIBERALS

The same applies to the U.P. "liberals" and the Liberal Party, at least in the present situation. The basic fear of these liberals is that the progressive forces will do something to "embarrass" them; hence their attempts to make the democratic organisations drop their "wild schemes," advance "carefully," etc. The Liberal Party nuzzles its way into meetings and discussions and always tries to take the edge off proposals by the people's leaders. What kind of allies are they?

Let me put concisely: I admit that the contradictions and conflicts in the capitalist camp are numerous and serious, and I have repeatedly drawn attention to them; I admit that "temporary

and unstable" alliances must never be rejected without careful examination of their possible value; but I cannot agree with Mr. Harmel that the progressive forces must seek alliances with people who will use these alliances to destroy the progressive movement.

Is Mr. Harmel unaware of the fact that the U.P. rejected a common front with even the respectable Liberal and Labour parties against the Senate Bill? Is he unaware of the fact that the U.P. fight against the Senate Bill has collapsed, may it has been deliberately betrayed? Is he unaware that the Liberal and Labour parties, the Federal Party and the Anti-Republican League are shunning an alliance with the progressive organisations? Does he know that, for the second time, the U.P. has sabotaged the Torch Commando?

WILL SABOTAGE

Clearly, if the U.P., or the other Parliamentary leaders are forced into an alliance, it will be against their will, and they will

BANTU EDUCATION FOR COLOURED PEOPLE

CAPE TOWN.

AT the close of its annual conference recently completed in Cape Town the Teachers' League of South Africa adopted a resolution warning the Coloured people of South Africa that the de Vos Malan Commission, at present investigating Coloured education, will result in the imposition of "Bantu Education" on the Coloured people.

The successful implementation of Eiselein/de Vos Malan schooling can only result in ensuring the per-

manent subjection of the Non-white people and the entrenched South African Herrenvolkism, the T.L.S.A. stated.

The resolution called upon the Non-White people in general and the teachers in particular not to operate this pernicious system.

Finally, the resolution demanded the provision of a system of free, unsegregated secular education for all the people of South Africa.

Rhodesian Farmers Assault Africans

Two vicious assault cases have been tried recently in the Rhodesian courts.

In Lusaka a 24-year-old farmer, Andries Fourie Davel, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Man's charge arose from the death of Philemon Kahale who was beaten by Davel. Evidence was given that Kahale, who began work at 6 a.m. on Saturday, May 7, protested at 2 p.m. about continuing work because he had had nothing to eat.

Mr. Kahale did not reply to a question Davel struck him. Kahale died two days later.

In Salisbury a farmer, Alexander Donald Michael, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment (two of which were suspended) after being convicted of culpable homicide arising from the death of a boy, Shoshop Manewere, who died three days after a beating with a rubber hosepipe and fan belt. It is alleged he was chained to a tree while he was being tortured. Unless 7 E evidence was given that during 1 beating Mangwiro cried until could cry no more."

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immediately start sabotaging the alliance. The position might change one day; indeed a regrouping of the Parliamentary forces may be precipitated by Dr. Friedman's resignation. But until that happens the prospect of useful alliances with the M.P.s. are slight. And even if regrouping occurs, who can tell whether the M.P.s. will not continue to regard alliances with the progressive forces as an "embarrassment"? We must wait and see.

Meanwhile, it seems to me that it is the task of the progressive forces to prevent the U.P. and other M.P.s. standing in the way of the struggle between the people and the Government. In this endeavour, the progressive organisations might find allies among the rank-and-file of the Opposition, or even among non-Parliamentary office-bearers of the Opposition parties. But to seek an alliance at this stage with the demoralised Opposition M.P.s. seems to me to be completely unrealistic. I see them as enemies not possible allies.

RACING AT ASCOT

Birthday Handicap—DIVULGE or BOMBAY. Danger, Miraculous. Ascot Handicap—REAL PHOENIX Danger, Naktong. Milnerton Handicap, Tops—EQUITANT. Danger, Ghost Story. Milnerton Handicap, Bottoms—ALLOY. Danger, Tempest. Juvenile Handicap—VOLTIGEUR. Danger, Saalfontaine. Progress Eight—GLENVAR. Danger, Carnarvon. Progress Five—AUDIBLE. Danger, Apple Amber. Mann Stakes—PILGRIMAGE. Danger, Nottingham. Juvenile Plate—TOP WALK. Danger, Makila.

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MILNERTON TURF CLUB

RACING

AT

ASCOT

MONDAY, 11th JULY

First Race starts at 12 noon

9 EVENTS 9

2 E1 DOUBLE TOTALISATORS

Bus Service to Ascot will leave from Ribback Street (next to Carlton Hotel) and from Lower Buitenkant Street (near Castle entrance).

R. C. LOUW,

Secretary.

6 Barrack

td., Forgate

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