

Famine Menaces

NEW AGE

Reserves

CHILDREN WITHOUT FOOD

From GOVAN MBEKI

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PORT ELIZABETH.—Drought has hit the Transkei and Ciskei. The earth is scorched. Water in wells is fast drying up. Rivers have ceased to run. Water is becoming increasingly difficult to find for man or beast. The crops are practically written off.

THIS IS WORSE THAN THE TERRIBLE 1949 DROUGHT. SOME SAY. WILL IT BE AS BAD AS THE TERRIBLE 1947 FAMINE WHEN THE GUARDIAN SENT DESPERATELY NEEDED FOOD PARCELS TO THE TRANSKEI? PEOPLE ARE ASKING.

Whether rain comes or not within the next week or so it is doubtful if it would save the crop which seems to be damaged beyond hope. Even when the rains are plentiful food supplies are never adequate in the Reserves. In most areas in the Transkei and almost everywhere in the Ciskei the crops have been a failure for four years in succession.

bodies could not resist the onslaught of disease because they were poorly fed.

Women, children and old men are struggling against these odds single handed. The able-bodied men—like frogs that lead a life partly on land and partly in water—are away in industrial centres. They have left their homes to earn money to enable them to feed their families in the Reserves.

Meatles are still available at the shops at from 32/6 to 40/- a 200 lb. bag. Women have to travel miles carrying heavy loads of meatles on their heads as in some cases supplies are available only within a radius of 5 to 7 miles.

The apartheid laws and economic pressure have turned the Reserves into a demoralised dumping camp where labour slaves are produced and reared until they are old enough to join the daily human stream that supplies cheap labour on the mines and the farms.

Battle For Survival

While the women in the Reserves battle for survival, another scene of this most distressing tragedy is enacted daily in the large industrial areas. The Labour Bureaux in the cities have become the great straggling centres. From dawn to sunset men meele around in a grim struggle to establish their right to be in the urban area and to work there. Daily in their hundreds they are "endorsed out." By the hundreds they are endorsed out, every week. These are the men who come to the cities to earn money to enable them to support their families in the Reserves. The Labour Bureaux throw them out of the cities. They have become flotsam and jetsam in the sea of Apartheid economic contradictions.

In the meanwhile the drought continues relentlessly and rain or no rain the effects of this drought are going to tell for the next fourteen months. And what if next season is no better?

Life-long Memento

Many whose lot is not relieved by death will go through life carrying on their backs the bump which will be a lifelong memento of the 1955/56 drought when their

they were attracted by the climate here. They came here because they were forced to do so by economic circumstances, and after an absence of eight to ten years, there are no ties left in the Reserves; there is nothing for them to go back to.

"It is all very well for people to say that they can go back to the Reserves, but the Government is never likely to rehabilitate the depressed areas, so that these people can go back, because it would defeat their own purpose. It is absolutely essential for the migratory labour system for them to continue to come into the towns."

"THEY ARE NOT PREPARED TO FACE A LIFE OF SERVITUDE OR TO REMAIN A SUBJECTED PEOPLE," HE ADDED. IF THE GOVERNMENT CONTINUED TO IGNORE THEIR CLAIMS "THE PEOPLE WILL TAKE THOSE RIGHTS AND NO AMOUNT OF LEGISLATION WILL STOP THEM."

NON-EUROPEANS WANT DEMOCRACY!

"No Amount of Legislation Will Stop Them" —Lee-Warden tells Parliament

CAPE TOWN.—The Non-white people of South Africa are no longer prepared to stand by and take no part in the government of their country. Mr. Len Lee-Warden, African representative for Cape Western, told the House of Assembly last week, during the "little Budget" debate.

Many of the women did come from the Reserves originally, said Mr. Lee-Warden. "They came from the Reserves because they were starving there, not because it is applied in its stark reality."

CAPE TOWN.—The Non-white people of South Africa are no longer prepared to stand by and take no part in the government of their country. Mr. Len Lee-Warden, African representative for Cape Western, told the House of Assembly last week, during the "little Budget" debate.

"One of the most important aspects of this is the Government's endeavour to camouflage what its apartheid policy is," said Mr. Lee-Warden, adding that apartheid had nothing in common with democracy.

"It is the principle of white-supremacy, it is the principle of perpetual white domination over non-white or, to use the language of some of our leading statesmen, baasskap."

AN EXAMPLE

Mr. Lee-Warden spoke of the 200 African women and 800 children of the fishing village of Lamberts Bay who had been served with notices to leave the village.

"These women have told me of their fears of having to leave Lamberts Bay. There is no place to which they can go. The Department has made no provision for them to go anywhere else."

NAT INTERRUPTION

Mr. J. N. Schoonbee (Nat M.P. for Pretoria Dist.): "Where do these people come from?"

Mr. Lee-Warden: "They have been working in Lamberts Bay from eight to ten years."

Mr. Schoonbee: "They can go back to the Ciskei and the Transkei."

Mr. Lee-Warden: "These women pointed out to me that they would be hounded from town to town be-

'WORK ON FARM, OR LEAVE SOUTH AFRICA!'

Man told after 25 Years Here

JOHANNESBURG.

After months of appealing to the highest authorities in the Native Affairs Department, a man who has lived in Johannesburg for over 25 years and who held down a £6 a week job as a presser in a dress factory has been ordered to become a farm labourer—or leave South Africa.

This is Mr. Newman Banda, another so-called "foreign Native" who, when he left one job in the clothing industry for another, was given the alternative of a farm job at 9d. a day, or leaving the country altogether.



Mr. Newman Banda and his wife read the order that they must leave the Union.

(Continued on page 6)

Bantu Education—First Convictions

JOHANNESBURG.

Two leaders of the Jabavu Cultural Club were convicted last week for running an illegal school, in contravention of the Bantu Education Act.

They are Mrs. Lucette Mhalati and Mrs. Kumalo. Mr. Nqoyi was acquitted.

This is the first successful prosecution against a cultural club run by the African Education Movement.

The two women were sentenced to a £10 fine each with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment suspended for 18 months.

The Native Commissioner's Court when it heard this case, held that the activities of the club—games, drawing and handwork, fell within the definition of "education" and were therefore covered by the Act. This is the first occasion on which a court has interpreted the meaning of "education."

An appeal has been noted in this case.



What Is Strijdom Afraid Of?

Mr. Strijdom spent his Christmas holiday in great secrecy. Nobody was to know what his movements were or where he was staying.

Now the question is, is Mr. Strijdom a man of justice? Is he the ruler of a country which has become too hot for his feet to walk on? What good is he doing his subjects? Can your children rise against you when you are kind and good to them?

He and his clique are just political fanatics. Wherever they go they are escorted, driving in bullet-proof cars.

A good example was set to them by the Soviet leaders who drive about in open cars, even outside their own borders. This shows they are loved. Lutuli and Dadoo walk freely without escorts; this shows they stand for human justice, dignity and true democracy.

I would advise Strijdom and his clique to change their policy of apartheid and adopt the Freedom Charter, then they will be free men in a free world.

STANLEY B. G. KABA, Grahamstown.

BANTU WORLD: Some people proposed that the Bantu World should no longer be used because it spoke about things with which the people were not in agreement. But instead of doing away with the paper, they have merely changed its name to "The World". It is senseless to think that because you have killed one black mamba, it means there are no more black mambas in the whole world. The news columns of "The World" are still full of the word Bantu, namely Bantu people, Bantu Education, Bantu programmes.

JUSTICE M. NTOFI, Germiston.

AWAY WITH PASS LAWS!

Pass Laws Are Main Evil

Whites are today also carrying passes, and at present the whole population of the Union of South Africa is loaded with pass cards and books. The whites are eating their own poison by taking their identity cards.

The pass laws extended to the people of the Union as a whole are the main means of ensuring that all are the servants of the Government, instead of the Government being their servant. Whites of all races must awake to this naked truth.

All apartheid laws originate from the pass laws—bannings, deportations, mass removals of "black spots," refusals of numerous permits, mass police raids, suppression acts, anti-trade union acts, the Senate Act, Group Areas Act, race classification, etc.

The Government tells the United Nations Organisation not to interfere in South Africa's "domestic affairs," but this is a false statement, because of the Government's refusal to solve its domestic affairs at a round-table conference with leaders of the millions of the non-white people.

While the Government is imposing more and more apartheid, the cost of living is rising to the skies, people are starving, and black and white all suffer more.

J. G. KGASANJE, Bloemfontein.

Result Of 1936 Betrayal

The dissolution of the Senate is the cruel result of the disfranchisement of the African in 1936. At that time the two ruling parties, with their two-thirds majority used a piece of dirty legislation to keep the African off the political arena indefinitely. Having betrayed the basic principles on which the Union was framed, they joined hands to uphold their baaskap policies at the expense of the black man.

Today, the United Party is shedding crocodile tears because of the dissolution of the Senate. Black Sash women have to weep for the sins of the waverers.

Who is to blame but the United Party? And who can save the situation at this critical moment when the people of the world has turned against South Africa? The only force that can save white South Africa today is that group of men and women in the democratic organisations who can change the minds of people for the good of all.

Johannesburg. C. DANIBE.

Sheep Or Wolf?

Just as one may call a wolf a sheep, some people call tyranny democracy. But a wolf is harmful and a sheep harmless. Judging from such characteristics in each of the animals we notice that a sheep is somehow an opposite of a wolf.

Just as a wolf may masquerade as a sheep so is the S.A. tyranny masquerading as democracy.

This democracy which is defined as "the government of the people, for the people, by the people," makes me suffer. It makes me carry a pass, it refuses to give me a pass, it arrests me for having no pass, it chases me from sleeping in cities and sends me to the location, it chases me from the location and sends me to a

FREEDOM ABOLISHED: At present women enjoy freedom of movement and can change their employment. Our carrying passes will not only mean a restriction of movement and make it more difficult to change employment, but will render us liable to prosecution for pass contraventions. Thus many women will find their way into gaol for minor offences. We are strongly against the issuing of passes for women.

ORLANDO. DOREEN J. ZULU.

Verwoerd Trying To Make Us Slaves

By making our wives and daughters carry passes, Dr. Verwoerd is trying to make us slaves.

Dr. Verwoerd is getting into our homes to do what he likes. My wife is governed by me. Verwoerd has no right to order my wife to do what I don't like.

We sons and daughters of Africa will fight for our freedom until victory. We do not care if we are arrested, because we know that prison is only made for Africans.

Mayibuyel Mayibuyel Afrika! The people that govern and all shall be equal before the law.

MOSES PHUTHI, ANC Branch, Bethlehem.

hostel, it chases me from hostel and sends me . . . ? It forces me to do a low job at low wages. It arrests me and fines me the amount of money that I never had and shall never have. It removes me from fertile to infertile lands on the mountain's sides where the soil is rocky. It limits me to rear ten head of cattle. It starves me and parents with infants on the backs. It persecutes me with all inhuman indignity and cruelty with no feeling of remorse. It makes my younger brother who is a scholar pay poll-tax.

Is this democracy? No. This is racism.

M. C. BOSHELO, Craighall, Johannesburg.

Gird Your Loins!

Worcester is one of the unnoticed centres of townships in the Western Cape. It is the very stronghold of nationalism where any opposing organisation is squeezed to collapse, where the Africans are made to feel they are eternal slaves to the whites.

At home the African worker is raided from 7 a.m. to 12 p.m. by policemen, giving him no rest. At times families go without sleep the whole twenty-four hours. People's health is broken this way. At work the African is pushed around and sacked if he or she does not do as required. If a man loses his job he is forcibly sent to contract with a six month contract of service before him with only deportation as an option. This is done irrespective of a man's duration of service in Worcester, even his long stay in this town is immaterial.

Another feature of the good Worcester registration office is to send a man to tickety-ada-obs on the farms. This is what I call taking bad advantage of the reference books.

In recreation there is not a single facility for Africans, not even for school children. The small boys entertain themselves by learning how to use the knife. Gird up your loins, ye strong people, strengthen your hearts and raise your captivity for ye are born of free ancestors in our fatherland! Come out with all your families to join the A.N.C., for the voice of the Africans and freedom will be ours!

H. MILFORD TSHIZANA, Worcester, Cape.

Editorial

WORKERS' UNITY

WORKERS' Unity! What a wealth of meaning, of fighting, of sacrificing and of winning—lie behind those two words. With all the cards stacked in favour of the bosses—with their power to vicimise, to sack, to call in scabs and police, unity is the one weapon the workers have with which to defend themselves.

Victimise our leaders and not one of us will work; give us a decent wage or we'll all go on strike; bring your scabs and we'll stand together and picket your gates! These have been the replies countless trade unionists in countries right across the world, have thrown back at the bosses whenever the need has arisen.

TO BREAK THE UNITY OF THE WORKERS HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE DEAREST AMBITION OF THE EXPLOITERS OF LABOUR

And that is the aim of the Industrial Conciliation Bill which the Nats are now pushing through Parliament.

The Bill forbids the registration of trade unions in which the workers stand united. White workers will be forbidden to stand together in the same union with black workers; Africans will be divided from Indians, Indians from Coloureds.

Each racial group in its own union—what a great opportunity this will offer the boss for setting the one group against the other, for splitting the workers and fomenting racial hatred.

The Bill makes it possible for racialsists in the existing unions to split their organisations, fragment the funds that may have been painstakingly accumulated over many years, and have off into separate racial unions.

It is not difficult to foresee what will happen to the benefits and concessions workers have won in the past if there are three or more unions, organised according to race, all bargaining separately and on a racial basis with the same boss for rates of pay.

Not contented with weakening the effect of strike action by splitting the workers, the act goes further and makes it all but impossible for any union to call a strike.

If there is a current agreement—a strike is illegal.

Unless a conciliation board has met and failed to reach agreement—a strike is illegal.

Unless two-thirds of the members (ALL the members, not only those who vote) of a union vote by secret ballot for a strike—a strike is illegal.

The penalties for participating in a strike if any one of the above conditions has not been met: up to two years in gaol, and up to £500 fine.

Taken together with the "Native" Settlement of Disputes Act, which is aimed at making the African worker quite helpless so that the threat can always be held over the heads of other workers who strike that they will be replaced by African labour, the Industrial Conciliation Bill is the most vicious piece of anti-working class legislation our country has known.

Every worker in every trade union, every worker who is not yet a trade unionist, every democrat in the country must stand firm in rejecting this Bill.

The South African Congress of Trade Unions, the only national trade union body which is open to all workers and which has stood uncompromisingly against the Bill since it was first announced, is holding its conference in Cape Town next month.

Every worker and democrat, whether a SACTU member or not will certainly do everything possible—by means of local trade union conferences, petitions, mass meetings, leaflets—to bring the campaign against the Industrial Conciliation Bill to a great and victorious climax.

Communist Victories In German Trade Union Elections

4. Firzlaft



„DA KLEIST JA NOCH BLUT DRAN!“

„But there's still blood on it!“
(From "Deutsche Michel", West Germany)

Public opinion polls in West Germany have shown that an overwhelming majority of young men have no desire to serve in Adenauer's new army.

BERLIN.—The West German Government has been taken by surprise by sweeping Communist victories in trade union elections in a number of the biggest of the country's industries, especially in the key Ruhr districts.

But it has acted quickly in an attempt to prevent further progressive gains. Adenauer has begun to apply increasing pressure against left-wing trade unionists in the factories.

Right-wing trade union leaders have seized the opportunity to entrench themselves by cooperating with the government and the industrialists.

Elected Communist shop-stewards have been sacked without notice from a number of factories. The right-wing leaders of the West German Building Workers' Union, acting on Government urging, dissolved the entire district administration of the union in the Ruhr area, on the grounds that it was "Communist-infiltrated."

50,000 members of their union in this district.

In announcing their autocratic decision, the right-wing leaders stated that the district would be run in future by officials named from headquarters. New elections in the union would only be held "when guarantees existed that they could be fully democratic."

POLICE ACTION

The police, too, are taking a more direct part in the attempt to reduce the unions to subservience to the aims of the militarists. Police recently entered the steel works "Ruhrstahl Ag" in Brackwede, and arrested shop-steward Fritz Beckmann at his bench. Beckmann had been elected by his fellow workers to serve on the factory Works Council. The arrest followed a public protest made by Beckmann against the fact that the factory was being converted to work on shell-casings for the new West German Wehrmacht.

But the workers are closing their ranks to meet the new assaults, and there is no sign of a weakening of their resistance to rearmament and their support for the forces which are opposing re-militarisation most strongly.

64% Of U.S. Budget Goes On War

NEW YORK. An increase of \$323 million in U.S. military expenditure was announced by President Eisenhower last week.

Sixty-four per cent of America's budget will be for military purposes, said the President. Eisenhower asked Congress for authority to spend \$1,735 million on military, economic and technical aid to America's "allies" during the next twelve months. Of this over a thousand million pounds will go to three countries—South Korea, Turkey and Pakistan, and to Chiang Kai-Shek.

INDONESIA DOESN'T WANT DULLES

DIJAKARTA. The Indonesian people, who played host to the historic Afro-Asian Conference held at Bandung last year, are not happy at the news that Mr. John Foster Dulles, the American Secretary of State, plans to visit their country during his forthcoming tour of the Far East.

Commenting on his visit, the Times of Indonesia declared editorially that Dulles' visit to Indonesia is "unwelcome."

The paper added: "To the overwhelming majority of the people in the uncommitted nations of Asia, Mr. Dulles is a bird of ill omen, a man who collects military paces with the assiduity that Casanova collected mistresses or philatelists collect stamps."

Noting that Mr. Dulles' visit will take place just before the old reactionary "care-taker" government is due to relinquish office in favour of the new administration elected during the recent elections, the "Times of Indonesia" concludes that "Looking at the matter from every conceivable angle, we are still at a loss to understand Mr. Dulles' eagerness to see Indonesia."

Cheek! NEW YORK.

The South Korean puppet government has presented the United Nations with a war-time bill for nearly 685 million dollars. Main item is for the use and occupation of Korean land during the invasion of North Korea begun by Syngman Rhee!

Second biggest sum is building rent (62 million dollars) although the United Nations built far more buildings and left them to Rhee, than they had occupied in the war. 60 million dollars is for the use of the Korean railways to transport U.S. troops.

The United Nations is expected to refuse to pay.

SYRIA AND CHINA have entered into their first trade agreement. "The pact shows that relations between our two countries are entering a new stage," said Syria's Minister of National Economy, Rizcallah Antaki, when he signed.

CHIANG AND U.S. PROTECT MURDERER

'Outrageous Crime,' says Brit. Govt. Commission

HONG KONG.—The British Commission of Enquiry into the air disaster last year in which prominent Chinese officials on their way to the Asia-Africa conference in an Indian aircraft were killed, has sent the Chinese Government an official statement confirming the announcement made at the time by the Chinese Government that the crash was an act of deliberate murder organised by the American puppet Chiang Kai-Shek's regime.

The Commission announced too that it has evidence that the person who placed a time-bomb in the plane in the British colony of Hong Kong was a Chiang Kai-Shek agent called Chow-Tse-Ming.

Suspicion did not fall upon this man until a month after the crash. And when the members did begin to suspect him there must have been a leakage from the commission itself for Chow slips up at Hong Kong on one of Chiang's commercial aircraft a few hours before the police were sent to pick him up for interrogation.

The Hong Kong police immediately obtained a warrant for his extradition from Formosa, but Chiang has refused to surrender him.

BRITISH STATEMENT
"Her Majesty's Government pointed out to the Nationalist authorities that it was in their own interests that this outrageous crime should be cleared up," says the official British statement. "They assured the Nationalist authorities that Chow Tse-Ming would be cleared up."

tain of being justly tried in strict accordance with the laws of Hong Kong." Nevertheless Chiang remained adamant.

While welcoming the British statement, China has felt it necessary to point out that before the sabotage occurred she informed Britain that Chiang was plotting some such scheme, and that inadequate attention had been given to this warning.

Well knowing who is the true master of Formosa, the British Foreign Office has notified the U.S. Government of Britain's wish for the murderer's extradition. The Foreign Office has, however, refused to disclose the U.S. reaction.

Chiang's decision to protect the murderer is "monstrous," declared the London Daily Express last week. It added that safety in the air demanded the bringing to

justice of the man who committed so diabolical a crime. Sheltering a murderer was another crime, it added.

INDIAN PRESS REACTION
The "Hindustan Times" wrote editorially that Chiang's action "has shocked the conscience of even the hardened world." The murder itself was described by the "Hindustan Standard" as "the most devilish political crime in peace-time." It urged that there must be no tendency to let the murderer get away with it.

The "Times of India," agreeing that this was a "diabolical crime for which it would be difficult to find adequate parallel in modern times" expressed surprise that though the findings indicated that an elaborate plot was prepared "appropriate charges haven't been" brought against many others who might have most certainly been implicated in the crime with many ramifications. Taipei's refusal to surrender Chow for trial is only what



CHIANG KAI-SHEK

might have been expected of so utterly discredited an organisation. "Blitz" pointed out that "the Kuo-min-tang intelligence usually functions in collaboration with the U.S. Office of Strategic Services in Hong Kong, and that strong suspicion must exist that there was American complicity in the murder."

SIX CANADIAN SHIP-YARDS are submitting price and delivery date bids for the construction of small ships and floating drydocks for the Soviet Union. "We are competing with British and German yards," said the head of one Canadian firm. "Germany has delivered eight trawlers of a fleet of 24 ordered, while another 29 are under construction in Lowestoft, England."

SHRUG OFF YOUR BACKACHE!

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ANTHONY AND ELIZABETH GO VISITING

WHILE Eisenhower and Dulles were busy working their brusque "NO" to the Soviet Union's offer of a twenty-year friendship pact—a reply which will surely set the word echoing Mr. Molotov's surprised, "Why should any country refuse a pact of friendship?"—two travellers were on their way from Britain to distant shores, ready to strain every sinew to keep the Empire together.

One was Sir Anthony Eden, still smarting from the unprecedented attack on him by the Tory press which was touched off, significantly enough, when the Baghdad pact fiasco, masterminded by Dulles and executed by Eden, nearly lost Jordan for the Empire.

TORIES ANGRY WITH ANTHONY

The Times and Telegraph toes are angry with Anthony. He is too timid, too eager to maintain a bi-partisan policy with the right-wing Labour Party leaders. The Tories think it is time to go back to the time when they thought it would be good for the economy to have a pool of unemployed, that a firm answer should be given to wage claims. They would like to see the heavy taxation that is necessary to maintain the welfare state drastically cut. They are amazed that the unarmed people of tiny Jordan were enough to make the British Army back down. In short, they think that Anthony is a weakling.

The Tory press campaign was a warning to Anthony that he must be tougher. When it arose such a chord throughout the nation that the whole press and public began to echo it. Different reasons from that of the Times and Telegraph—the latter papers hastily called the campaign off and pleaded for second thoughts. They may have been too late.

Eden is hoping on his American visit to get back the reputation of a "man of peace" which won the last election. He intends to warn Dulles to go easy on the war talk unless he wants to frighten more and more of his "allies" into choosing neutrality.

TRAVELLER TO NIGERIA

The other traveller was Elizabeth II. Her job was to smile and waggle her hand at the Nigerians. The people who decide where Elizabeth must go have proved that they are not asleep. With Asia all but written off, Britain's rulers know that the next chapter in the battle between the people who own and exploit the colonies, and the people who live in the colonies will be written in Africa.

WORLD STAGE By Spectator

Nigeria is now Britain's biggest colonial possession. She doesn't want to lose it. But I think even the staunchest of monarchists must know deep down in their hearts that though the crowds will turn out and cheer and enjoy the fun for the two weeks she's there, as soon as she's gone the old fight for freedom will go on as if nothing at all had happened.

INDIGESTIBLE CRUST

While Nigeria enjoys the circus, Dulles and Eden will be talking hard bread-and-butter politics. And the most indigestible crust which they will have to chew is this one:

Whereas only a few years ago the world was sharply divided into a Western bloc and an Eastern bloc with countries like India, Burma and Egypt voting in the U.N. in favour of such measures as the U.S. intervention in Korea, today that polarization has been broken up for all time.

About twenty nations have now expressed their support for the five principles of peaceful co-existence—punch shills—first set out in June 1954 in the agreement between China and India over Tibet.

FIVE PRINCIPLES

The principles are mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, reciprocal non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual aid, peaceful co-existence. They closely resemble, as the right-wing Paris 'Le Monde' pointed out (Dec. 30), the five "fundamental rights" stated defined by international law.

Each new nation which adheres to the five principles represents a growth of the movement towards independence of countries which have until now been caught in the system of Western military alliances or Western colonial systems.

TITO AND NASSER

Of no small significance was the recent joint proposal of Tito and Nasser, leaders of the two countries whose international stand has altered most dramatically in the past year. They put as first necessity for a new approach to world problems the acceleration of "the strengthening of the independence of countries that recently obtained sovereignty, as well as the process of giving sovereignty to still dependent countries."

President Eisenhower's election-year State of the Union message has done nothing to win friends for the U.S. from among the neutrals. Though half of the message deals with foreign policy not a single reference is made to colonialism and colonial struggles. Western military pacts are hailed in the message as "major gains"—but in every country outside of Western Europe these pacts are clearly seen as being designed to check national liberation movements. Thus American policy consolidates and strengthens the move towards neutralism.

Moderate, BUT . . .

Though the key issues were left out, the President's message was moderate in tone, attempting to keep alive the myth that the President is a middle-of-the-road man not in full accord with the warmaking provocateurs who surround him. But no moderation could conceal that U.S. policy continues to be based exclusively on the reliance of force and threat of force.

There can be little doubt that Eden—though timidly and subversively—is going to express to Eisenhower Britain's (and the other Western allies') criticisms of this exclusively military outlook.

U.S. WARNINGS

The number of U.S. press and radio commentators who are now coming out in opposition to the military outlook is growing and now include such widely read writers as Walter Lippman and Joseph Harsch whose columns are syndicated and printed in hundreds of newspapers.



Harsch, writing in the 'Christian Science Monitor' (Jan. 5) pointed out that the SEATO and Baghdad pacts have had "the net effect of weakening or strengthening" the West. He warned "we should not be surprised" if Pakistan decided to follow the Soviet Union's advice and quit these war pacts and led her ostracism by her neighbouring states.

Lippman (Jan. 5) said that in the Middle East and South Asia where it has now for the first time become a principal power, Russia is exploiting the reaction to our policy of military alliances. "We saw no hope" that the rapid deterioration of the Western position can be arrested" if the U.S. followed its present policy.

There is no doubt that Eden will try to win Eisenhower to a new policy—that of economic assistance to the Middle East countries to restore Western influence, a Marshall Plan for the Arab countries.

DIM PROSPECTS

But though a section of the Republican Party would support such a scheme, the prospect of financing it seem dim. A host of right-wing Democrats oppose any form of foreign aid at all, while many Republicans would limit such foreign aid to reliable elements like Chiang Kai-Shek and Syngman Rhee.

Even the much-heralded U.S. offer to help Egypt by the Aswan dam faced strong Congressional opposition in spite of the fact that the hair-raising alternative was put to Congress that if it did not alter the water in the South's cotton crop, Southern Congressmen are against the project because the dam will mean a big increase in Egypt's cotton production which will threaten the high prices at present being obtained for the South's cotton crop.

And Congressmen from the Western States are opposing it because they want a dam of their own, which has been refused.

And Egypt has herself announced that the terms of the offer to her as they stand at present are not satisfactory because they are a threat to her sovereignty.

Eden and Dulles are not likely to find a solution to their problems. The hard fact is that they want to tread where the handful of people they represent live in luxury while the rest of mankind is helplessly and tentatively for them—but the rest of mankind has now been woken up to the fact that that just won't do.



WE ARE TIRED OF RAIDS: GIVE US HOMES was the plea of several hundred women and some men from Kensington B shacks, when they went in a mass deputaton to the Johannesburg Native Commission last week. The people say there is never a week that the police are not raiding their homes in Kensington B. "If they say we are there illegally, let give us homes," is their answer. Following their mass deputaton the Native Commissioner agreed to take to Kensington B and discuss their complaints with the people.

"WE WILL BOYCOTT APARTHEID BUSES!"

—SACPO tells City Council

CAPE TOWN.—SACPO WILL ORGANISE A TOTAL BOYCOTT OF ANY BUS COMPANY WHICH INTRODUCES APARTHEID ON ITS VEHICLES, WARNS THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLOURED PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION IN A MEMORANDUM TO THE CAPE TOWN CITY COUNCIL WHICH IS SHORTLY TO CONSIDER A GOVERNMENT APARTHEID PROPOSAL.

The Coloured people of Cape Town expect the City Council to put up a determined opposition to the Government's plan to introduce bus apartheid in the City, says the memorandum.

"It is obvious that it is Government policy to limit the powers of City Councils and to undermine their authority in order to further the aims of the Nationalists. We feel that if the Council surrenders on this issue, it will be less able to prevent incursions on its authority in future. We regard this programme as being in total conflict with progressive modern thought and practice."

Non-European and European, who are dependent on public transport, apart from the above considerations, apartheid in transport would lead to a most inefficient use of the already crowded facilities—seats will remain empty while people are barred from filling them because they are the wrong colour; smaller companies may be unable to meet the additional expenses involved in running extra buses, and maintenance of transport system will be possible only with substantial Municipal subsidies—at the expense of the people—as is the case in other centres where apartheid is practised.

SACPO's memorandum concludes: "If the plan to introduce apartheid on buses is proceeded with, then our organisation, being aware of its responsibility to the country and the Coloured people in particular, will have no alternative but to organise a total boycott of any bus company which introduces apartheid on its vehicles."

Expelled Children Must Pay 25s. To Be Re-admitted

JOHANNESBURG.

In some areas of Johannesburg African children who were expelled from Verwoerd schools last year for their part in the Bantu Education boycott and who were re-admitted this year have found that certain members of School Boards are demanding from them 25s. each. This amount must be paid before they are allowed back into school.

School Board members are also reported to be demanding a 5s. admission fee from young children entering school for the first time.

These incidents have been reported to one of the Parliamentary Native Representatives.

PLAN TO MOVE AFRICANS TO 'EMERGENCY CAMPS'—OFFICIAL TELLS NEW AGE

By NAOMI SHAPIRO

CAPE TOWN.—The new "emergency camp" at Nyanga to which the Cape Divisional Council plans to move African "squatters" will not be a concentration camp, Mr. C. V. Emmis, Council secretary, told me last week. But the camp will be very very thoroughly "controlled."

The word "controlled" kept cropping up in our interview. I homes and go to a camp where they could be "controlled." I think THEY would say they were being taken to a concentration camp.

Will the Council plans to move 5000 squatters from the Elsies River area of Goodwood municipality early in May. The site at Nyanga is at present being cleared, roads made, water laid, etc. But no houses are being built there.

The Elsies River Squatters will have to live in the same miserable PONDOKKIES THEY OCCUPY AT PRESENT.

Replying to questions, Mr. Emmis gave details of the new camp. Will the Council provide loans to help the people build, will building materials be provided cheaply? I asked Mr. Emmis.

NO HELP ARRANGED

"The people will be allowed to re-erect their own pondoks. There has been no approach to the Council for assistance, and no decision has been taken. There will be no wholesale supply of materials."

The stands for each house will be 1,400 sq. ft. This is about one-quarter of the size of the one-eight-acre plot on which the average small European house is built. The Nyanga stand will be about 30 feet wide and 47 feet

long. At best it will allow for two small rooms and a kitchen—no garden.

Every local authority normally lays down certain minimum building standards—pondokies in uncontrolled areas fall very short of them. There will be no minimum requirements in the new Nyanga camp either. "The people will be allowed to re-erect their present homes," said Mr. Emmis. "Our intention is to start permanent housing as soon as possible."

"When?"

"If I could foretell the future, I would back the winners at the races. But I do not think it will be long."

MOVE IN WINTER

"Mr. Emmis, the people are upset because the move will take place at the beginning of winter. They also want to know why the Council does not build houses first, before moving the people?"

Mr. Emmis: "For the simple reason that we have a problem of 38 black spots. It will take too long to tackle housing for about 17,000 people and leave these festering sores."

"Is it better to have one 'festering sore' than all the houses will be the same."



Part of the crowd at Volunteer Mashiy'a's funeral.

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE — AND THE SPECIAL BRANCH—AT HER FUNERAL

PORT ELIZABETH. A THREE-QUARTER mile long column in formations of five walked slowly through Walmer Location Streets, Port Elizabeth. At the head of the column were some 600 volunteers in their khaki tunics for men and khaki shirts and black skirts for women. Immediately behind, a special volunteer corps bore a banner. They were carrying a banner. They were carrying a banner. They were carrying a banner.

Mr. Temba Sobandja, the Secretary of the ANC (Walmers), four aeroplanes being winged to military formation passed overhead. In the bush near the cemetery as speeches were made, their car and were training and there was a regular ack-ack from his guns. Once more aeroplanes passed overhead.

Even as the people gathered at the cemetery, another car drove to the cemetery, about fifty yards away were the Special Branch in their car and uniformed police in a van. How frightened they must be that armed vigil has to be kept even over the dead body of a twenty-three year old woman volunteer—a freedom volunteer who died.

Women To Act Against Pass Laws

JOHANNESBURG.

A call to all women of all races to take part in the campaign to support the African women in their struggle against passes, but to identify themselves with it and to take part in the campaign was issued this week by the Transvaal Region of the Federation of South African Women.

This Federation, which organised the great women's protest to Pretoria last year, is shortly to announce plans in its campaign to mobilise women on this issue. Last week-end the Federation and the African National Congress Women's League met in joint session to discuss the campaign.

The Federation's statement condemns the extension of the pass laws to the Transvaal and calls for a system to African women, and sees it as the latest and most despicable attempt of the South African Government to keep down the African people. While the whole world marches towards freedom, says the Federation, the South African women are kept in their back and reverts to slavery, taking away the last remaining vestiges of personal freedom.

"ADEQUATE"

Water taps? Lavatories? "There would be an adequate supply of standpipes, so that everybody would be within reasonable distance of a standpipe. We aim to have one latrine to two families.

As regards schools, churches, shops, etc., the 5,000 will have to make do with the facilities already existing in Nyanga. There is no immediate plan to build schools for their children.

Transport is another sore problem. At present some Africans spend up to 40 per cent of their wages on transport. Negotiations are under way for new companies and new routes.

Mr. Emmis: "Will you still move the people if transport has not been fixed up by May?"

"What makes you think it won't," Mr. Emmis replied, "I am completely optimistic about it."

"Will people then be screened?" Will only those Africans who pass all the tests of the Urban Areas Act be allowed in the new camp? I asked.

"The whole problem will be sorted out after they get into the camp. I don't think there will be a prior screening test. It is not humanly possible to screen and take a census. You can't control the ebb and flow. They just dodge from one to another at will."

"Will people then be screened and possibly thrown out after they have already re-erected their pondoks?"

"I can't discuss matters relating to the Urban Areas Department."

"Mr. Emmis, will there be a barred wire round the camp?" I asked.

Mr. Emmis seemed amused. "Good heavens no," he said. "Do you think that we are starting a concentration camp?"

What's In Your Pocket?

OUR printer telephoned us last week. "You'd better order more newsprint," he advised. "But why?" we asked. "We've just taken a delivery of ten tons. 'I know,' was his reply, 'but the supply position is so bad you'll get stuck if you don't order now. The mills are almost completely booked up with orders for the whole of this year.' Then he added: "The price has also gone up."

What could we do? We can't print New Age on paper that isn't there, so we ordered. And now we are faced with the problem of raising an extra £2,000 within the next two months, just when we are having the hardest battle of our life to meet ordinary monthly expenditure.

As always, the answer to our problem lies in your pockets. New Age is your paper, and if you don't help keep it alive, who else is going to do so? Certainly not Mr. Strijdom or Mr. Swart or Mr. Strauss or Mr. Harry Oppenheimer. They would see us dead and buried and then they wouldn't have to worry about the only paper in South Africa that is not under the phony freedom of the press really mean something. But we have no intention of dying, and we are sure that you have no intention of letting New Age die either. Together we can keep our paper going against all odds. A group of ten old-age pensioners in Johannesburg have just sent us an anonymous contribution of 10/.

If every one of our readers would do the same, our cash would be only 1/- per month our financial troubles would be over. So what about it, friend? Put your hand in your pocket. There is surely something you can spare us. The trouble with money is that it may be, it all adds up to helping to keep New Age alive.

F. CARNESON.

Remember our address: Cape Town: Room 20, Chames Buildings, Barrack Street. Johannesburg: No. 5 Progress Buildings, 154 Convention St. Durban: 6 Pembroke Chambers, 472 West Street. Port Elizabeth: 9 Court Chambers, 129 Adderley Street.

THE SHATTERED DREAM

IT was past midnight and Emma turned over restlessly. Norman snored slightly in the next room and it gave her the comfort of knowing that he was asleep. He was her youngest child and at only 16 was doing a man's job down at the docks. Outside were sounds of people coming and going, here and there a guitar playing a monotonous tune and now and then a shout from some late home comer arguing with another.

Emma lay thinking over all the hard times since she left her home in the Transkei to come to Cape Town to work. Such wonderful times she had thought about and hoped for but it had proved nothing but struggle. Norman had been younger then and his two elder sisters unaccustomed to the town's ways.

Ellen, the elder, was married now and rarely came to see her mother and certainly never brought anything to help the meagre income that she and Norman made. Emily did help a bit, sometimes, but she loved to dress and go to shows and so never had much over from her mother's wages. Emma herself worked very hard, charring one day, washing and ironing the next, throughout the week, and walked the long distance between Athlone and Rondebosch each day to save fares. Norman had failed in Sid. 7 so had left school and all that seemed open at the moment was this hard work at the docks and she always felt sorry for him as he was always too tired to go places after work. Perhaps she thought, at least there was consolation in the fact that it kept him out of mischief.

This Christmas she had determined there would be something better than other years. She had scraped together the pennies that she and Norman earned and had needed a lay-by of a suit for Norman and some material for her self. With a lovely blanket she had carefully put it all away in a large suitcase and was so looking forward to the day when she and Norman would go out rigged in their new outfits and enjoy the festive season. The meals had

been very meagre of late, to be sure, but what else could one do when they were saving everything to prepare for a grand time like "Kisimus".

How different things had been at her home in the days before this awful demand for money had come. In the days when one had their fields with maize and kafir-corn in plenty, watermelons and sweet-reed, pumpkins and sweet potatoes. Where the rivers ran smoothly through the valleys and the cattle grazed so peacefully among the trees.

Gone were the days of great feasts, when the men thought nothing of entertaining hundreds of people and the women enjoyed cooking the great pots of porridge and meat on the outside fires. Why, the other day she had priced a thin chicken in the butcher shop and he had the audacity to ask 13s. for it. A chicken! What did they count a chicken in those home days? Why, if a visitor happened to pass or even a stranger came from some other part of the



country, it was quite the usual thing to kill and prepare a chicken for them to eat. And here they ask thirteen whole, hard-earned shillings for one! There was not a price she could pay, she reflected.

In her days of happiness at home she had never known hunger but here many times she had to go without to save the money or something to eat, and needed especially since she had determined to have these clothes for Christmas. She had never noticed the cold at home, for the houses were thatched for one thing and the mud walls made it warm too and there were always blankets to be had at the trading store for some meales or meat.

Loneliness was never known, for one always had the other ways to talk to and there were always people passing to and fro who could bring news at least. But here, in this Belgravia Estate, loneliness was accentuated by the fact that it was in a crowd. A crowd that was for the most part Coloured and didn't understand her nor try to. She spoke Afrikaans fluently but her accent told that she was an African as did also her looks and the way she wore her head deck and for that reason she was more often than otherwise despised.

But that, she felt, was to be accepted and so she did not worry over it for one thing. What as she lay sleepless in the dark she could not help but think how lovely things could be if all human beings could learn to understand each other, not in language only, but simply on the realization that all are of one flesh and could be of one kind. What a happy world it could be for all, she thought, if there were no difference made because of your skin or your accent. What a blessed existence one would have even though they struggled, it would ease the burden such a deal.

And then she dreamed and in her dream she was wafled to a beautiful country, similar to that where she had come from and she saw there beautiful rivers of pure, clear water, mountains high and lofty, covered with trees and thick scrubbery. Rocks and hills and angles lay on the slopes and in the valleys were fields of waving corn. The cattle which she saw

everywhere were so beautiful and fat and sheep and pigs were unnumbered. The villages where the people lived were multicoloured and dotted all over the country. Children's voices could be heard happily playing their many games, while their mothers were busy at the various things that called their attention.

Menfolk sat in groups under the trees enjoying discussions of one kind and another and drinking their beer in peace and quietude. In her dream she wondered what could be the meaning of this beautiful and happy country, so fruitful and peaceful, and going up to where some of the men were sitting, and bowing low, according to custom, she asked if she might be allowed to put a question. "Certainly," replied the man nearest to her, who seemed somehow to be the head.

"I want to ask whose country this is and how comes it that it is so peaceful and quiet while so many people are suffering and trouble since I have left home and scattering before that?" "Ah," said the man with the kindly appearance, "that is a simple question, this is the New Age." Whereupon she awoke and lo, a smell of smoke! Still with

By M. MAISHIGO

the dream in her mind, she wondered where the smoke came from and how it could be so strong in the night. She wondered sleepily if the flames were smoking. She hadn't seen him and had secretly been pleased that he didn't, but now as the smoke smell came to her anew, she thought sleepily what she would do if she found out that he smoked and how she would do her level best to get him to stop at once before it had gained a hold on him.

Thinking these thoughts slowly and half sleepily she was suddenly shocked into reality by Norman leaping from his room, shouting, "Unlilo!" Grabbing blanket and throwing it around her body, still half dazed, she followed him through the open door, outside. A dull moon peeped out from behind the clouds as flame burst forth from the shanty, the only home she had in this great Cape.

Norman made several attempts to dive in to try and save some of their goods but to no avail. The fire had gained control and there was no hope. Forcibly they stood in their blankets, watching the world more than that to face with next day, and watched as the fire gutted the last of their belongings and home. A man from nearby seemed to be the only one that had seen the fire and he had called two others and whether they had tried to put it out but by the time it was out there was nothing left but corrugated iron burnt black and a small tin bucket that the fire could not consume. Emma and Norman poked around in the embers to see if anything had been left to them but there was nothing but ashes and mortality they went away to try and find somewhere to stay.

Dawn was already breaking over the sky when at last they found someone willing to give them a shelter for a bit. It was a tumble-down room in the yard with loose sheets of iron on the roof, held in place by great stones. When the wind blew it seemed as if the whole place would certainly come down. When the employer heard, she did what she should be doing so that Emma could go to work again. Norman lost his job because he had to stay away a couple of days since

he had nothing to wear and after a week of hard struggle and much walking up and down, he at length secured another job cleaning a factory.

Christmas came and went and found them, if possible, worse off than before. The people around them all had better clothes and feasted over the holidays while they pretty nearly went without. Emma's heart was pained as she thought back over the years of plenty in her own home village and how she had dreamed of happiness and grandeur when she came to earn in Cape Town, and here after these years of nothing but struggle, what few little belongings she had managed to scrape together, had in one night been swept from her grasp.

Then, as she mused, she remembered her dream of the night of the fire and wondered what it could mean, and somehow there came a new determination in her heart and mind that though she had been rendered penniless in the real sense of the word, yet she felt that she should now build up a new life in the embers of the old and make a better home for the generations to come and to the best of her ability help her children's children to take education more seriously and endeavor to cultivate the best things in life.

With this all in her mind, she packed her few belongings, gave up the awful room that she had been sheltered in since the fire and secured a position in domestic service. Here, by giving of her best, she won her employer's trust and by dint of saving she was able to put away a good few pounds each month. Norman later married and lived in Retreat where his children received the beginnings of their education but many years after Emma had gone to her eternal rest, these children were better educated by the laws that she in this humble fashion had made for them, and today they are in good positions, earning good money and likewise doing their best to help those who are coming after. The dream that was shattered was perhaps a stepping stone to the something that brought help and betterment to many.



This is a well-told and sympathetic story, direct and rather bare, contrasting an old woman's pinched life and struggles in the city with her dreams of a happier past and her ideals of humanity. Her dreams and ambitions come to nothing. There is nothing but struggle. At this stage the writer takes pity on the old woman, Emma, puts her in a good job and thanks to a trusting employer and to giving of her best, her whole life experience is reversed. Out of her savings she educates her grandchildren properly. This ending seems quite unbecome to the story. Why has Emma never found a good job before? Hasn't she always "dren of her best"? The writer might consider rewriting the ending in a more convincing way. It seems a pity to spoil an otherwise promising story by ending it on an unrealistic note.

J.C.

"Work On Farm"

(Continued from page 1)

MR. BANDA CAME TO THE UNION FROM BLYANTYRE IN NYASALAND IN 1929, AS A BOY OF 12. HE HAS LIVED AND WORKED HERE EVER SINCE.

His first work in Johannesburg was at a brickyard but since 1941 he has been a presser in the clothing industry.

He has lived in Sophiatown since 1933. His wife is a Coloured woman from Nylstroom and they have five children. The eldest is only nine years old, and the baby, Charles, nine months.

Mr. Banda lost his job in one Johannesburg factory last year when work became slack and workers were retrenched. He found another factory job but the pass office refused to register him. He was arrested and sent to a farm in the Beulah district where for three months he earned 9d. a day.

Issued with an exit pass from the Union: "Proceeding home, not to return to the Union," and an instruction to the railways: "Please issue single tickets." Mr. Banda struggled for months to appeal against this expulsion order which is given to non-white workers and not to be going to work for the low pay and under the notoriously bad conditions on the farms.

While his appeal to the Secretary for Native Affairs was pending he carried a special pass renewed month by month as he continued working in Johannesburg. As the months went by Mr. Banda's hopes began to rise.

Then suddenly this month they were dashed to the ground. The Nyassaland authorities who had interested on his behalf got a final notification from the Chief Pass Officer that no exception would be made in his case.

Should he return to Nyassaland? He left so long ago he does not remember what his former home was like. He has no family there. His children all speak Afrikaans and no other language. The eldest boy, Henry, has been deaf and dumb since birth and after four years of trying, the family managed to have him admitted to a deaf and dumb school in the Cape some two years ago.

Ordering this family to leave the Union is like turning them out into the wilderness: a man and wife who have no idea where they will live in Nyassaland, a deaf and dumb boy of nine, Richard, aged seven, and the two girls: Lydia aged four and Ellen, two; and the baby.

Last week the Bandas were trying to make their decision. His permission to remain in the urban area had expired almost before he had recovered from the shock of the final order. He was busy packing his belongings and winding up his affairs... but he and his family did not know where they would be going.

MINISTER OF NATIVE AFFAIRS VERWOERD, SECURE AND COMFORTABLE WITH HIS FAMILY WAS CERTAINLY NOT HAVING ANY SLEEPLESS NIGHTS ABOUT THE PLIGHT OF THE BANDA FAMILY. FOR, WELL KNOWING THAT APARTHEID MEANS MISERY FOR THE AFRICAN PEOPLE, HE WAS BUSY DREAMING OF NEW APARTHEID LAWS.

Mr. Swart is right. There is a network of spies in South Africa.

But the spies are not the people active in the Congress movement whose homes have been raided by Swart's police. These men and women are South Africa's truest patriots.

The spy network is one organised by the Government

HERE NEW AGE REPORTER RUTH FIRST TELLS

THE FACTS BEHIND VERWOERD'S SPY SYSTEM

THE Information Division of the N.A.D., with its headquarters in Pretoria, is both a police force and a spy system. It sends "information officers" on missions to various parts through the country; into the Reserves, to the kraals of chiefs, to snoop on headmen, to live among them and find out what they think and say. Before the Rustenburg indaba, information officers were stationed near some of the more important Rustenburg chiefs for some time.

In addition to these travelling information officers, permanent ones are stationed at all important centres in the Reserves. It is these individuals, and not the Magistrates, as for example in the Transkei and Ciskei, who are now the direct contact between the chiefs and headmen and the government.

They are not only the instruments of Native Affairs Department rule and instructions, but their function is also to keep an eye on what people read, the contacts they have, their associations with any "suspected agitators," and the views they express on Government actions and legislation.

EVEN ON WHITES

Nor is the spying directed only against chiefs and headmen. Even officials in the Native Affairs Department are under constant surveillance and European officials, too, even those high up in the service, know that they must watch every step so that their "loyalty" to Verwoerd and his Department never become suspect. Reports on the activities of all officials affect their prospects of promotion.

Teachers have, of course, long been closely watched. Now ministers of religion are coming under similar scrutiny. There is the case of the Reverend James Calata of Cradock, a well-known figure in the Anglican Church but also a veteran leader in the African National Congress, whose marriage licence and permit to travel on the railway at reduced rates were cancelled because, he was told, he preaches politics from the pulpit.

The N.A.D. is ever ready to ferret out those individuals who can be persuaded publicly to praise any act of the Government. "Bantu," the monthly journal of the Native Affairs Department, produced in Pretoria, contains a special record of statements of Africans who have sold their souls for Government approval.

There is no group held in greater contempt by the people than these collaborators. It is a great deal of the damage they are doing to their own people has not been brought out into the open. These quelling agents are a great deal of harm, and creating confusion in some areas.

NEW ORGANISINGS

For example, two new organisations have recently made their appearance. One is a group in Pieterburg known as the Abantu

Batho Apartheid Association, with clearly announced aims of persuading Africans to accept apartheid. Another in Bloemfontein is the Bantu National Party of South Africa. The founders of this party are one L. B. Sabata and one Piet Godling. The aim of the party, it says, "is to encourage self-development among Africans, especially with regard to African economic culture" (whatever that may mean). The party says openly that it encourages the idea of separate development between Africans and Europeans.

The work of the information officers is sometimes underestimated. Month by month, the pages of "Bantu," apart from presenting propaganda speeches by Ministers and Government servants on the glories of apartheid, gives the names of the "converts" these officials are making among Africans for site and service, ethnic groupings, Bantu education and even Bantu authorities.

NOT VOLUNTEERED
These groups of praise may not be freely volunteered. It is the

itself and run by the Native Affairs Department.

Its job is to find out the political opinions of all Africans who work for the Government, to make sure that they are all yes-baas-men.

Its job also is to force chiefs, headmen, teachers and others to sell apartheid policies to the people.

CASH IN ADVANCE - OR NO BANTU EDUCATION

The work of information officers to collect these tributes, and they are paid for their work! The Department of Native Affairs is going all out to win support among the Africans for apartheid and will stop at nothing to secure its aims.

The Congress movement must fight back on this front, which is as important as any other in the struggle for liberation. The apartheid fraud must constantly be exposed and explained to the people, who can only be won to support the Freedom Charter if they understand the issues at stake.

CASH IN ADVANCE - OR NO BANTU EDUCATION

CAPE TOWN—Pay in hard cash, or you get no education! That is the slogan of the Government as it forces Bantu Education down the throats of the African people.

A circular to parents issued recently by Mr. J. M. Smithen, the newly-appointed Superintendent of the Tigerkloof Institution in the Northern Cape, makes this quite clear. Founded by the London Missionary Society in 1904, Tigerkloof became a Government institution on January 1, 1956. African boys and girls there receive higher secondary education, teacher-training and various industrial school courses such as domestic science, dress-making, tanning, leather work, masonry and carpentry.

Mr. Smithen's circular emphasises in big capitals: "ALL FEES MUST BE PAID QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE." There must be NO MISUNDERSTANDING. "I wish to EMPHASISE and WARN YOU that unless the fees are paid at the beginning of each quarter students will NOT BE ADMITTED."

"Books and equipment will be sold for CASH ONLY. There will be no accounts kept and submitted to you as in the past. . . I wish to emphasise that unless students bring the money for books and equipment or unless it is sent to me in advance, students will NOT be issued with books and equipment. . . Each student is also required to contribute to sports and entertainment and to medical funds."

FEES PAYABLE

Mr. Smithen enclosed a circular stating the fees payable. A young African wishing to become a primary school teacher, for example, must bring with him at the beginning of the first session of the first quarter R20.00. At the beginning of each of the next three quarters, he has to pay R7.

Boys and girls in Form 4 (Std. IX) have to pay nearly as much. Pupils in the industrial schools must bring their fees, ranging from R4.10s. to over R7 a quarter, "together with any money required for books, paper and writing materials." Girls must bring money for needlework material.

DO THEIR OWN COOKING

Mr. Smithen's circular also states that "there will be NO CANTEN at Tigerkloof at the beginning of

1956. For this reason students must bring all their requirements with them."

The London Missionary Society provided a fully equipped canteen with all the utensils. Does this mean the children must bring food plates, mugs, spoons, stoves and do their own cooking? parents are asking.

In the past, the L.M.S. provided students with two pairs of khaki trousers, two shirts, a blazer and two pairs of boots, and similar clothing for the girls, all made by the students in the tailoring department. Now, Mr. Smithen informs the parents, "it is uncertain at the present time whether uniforms will be provided or not. For this reason students must bring sufficient clothing. Mattresses will be provided, but all other bedding and toilet requirements must be brought by students. Boots and/or shoes will no longer be supplied to students in certain of the industrial departments as in the past."

Mr. Smithen concludes: "This notice and the circular which refers to institution fees and funds must be studied VERY CAREFULLY. All of these instructions will be carried out VERY strictly."

WHAT IT MEANS

"This is what Bantu Education means for the higher classes," Mr. Joseph Morolong, secretary of the Cape Town African National Congress, told New Age. "A 'boarding school' where pupils must feed themselves, clothe themselves, pay cash in advance to 'enjoy' the inferior education laid down in the new syllabuses."

"If the London Missionary Society and other denominations had listened to the call of the African National Congress to boycott the Verwoerd schools, these things would not have happened."

"I call upon all the parents who have children at the Tigerkloof institution to withdraw them forthwith and demand that the Institution be returned to the L.M.S. and the old system."

"Down with Bantu Education!"

BOOK REVIEWS



TRUTH ABOUT S.A. IN LONDON PAMPHLET

"The Dispossessed—the human tragedy of Apartheid" published in London by "Christian Action"—will be studiously ignored, I think, by the daily Press. For while it is overseas criticism, it is neither biased nor ignorant. In fact this booklet contains a great deal of information of which the average White South African, adept at closing his eyes to uncomfortable facts, will himself be unaware. Irrefutable facts and figures about South African conditions in town and country, the reserve system, the pass laws, conditions of labour, discrimination against Non-Europeans in education, welfare, housing, health services, prisons and above all in the field of political rights, prove to the hilt the statement of racial oppression in South Africa "denies to millions of Non-Europeans the rights defined in the United Nations Charter."

The pamphlet has been published "in order to help and readers to get a clearer picture of the facts" about our country. In thirty numbered pages it succeeds remarkably well in this objective. It is available at a shilling a copy from 2 Amen Court, London, E.C.4.

M.H.

Songs For You To Sing

"SONGS For You To Sing" is the title of a lively little song book in rounded form issued by the Johannesburg People's Choir.

As is stated in the foreword, the song book meets a long-felt need. For the first time, a book of songs sung by the mass of the people throughout the land, is presented.

You will find old favourites as well as some which may be more familiar in Johannesburg perhaps than other parts of the country. Songs of peace and freedom from countries across the seas are also included.

No musical score is provided—that would not be possible in a booklet costing only 1s. But send your shillings to the People's Choir, P.O. Box 4088, Johannesburg, get the booklet, and then order any musical score you may need for an extra 2s. 6d.

N.S.

Workers' Unity

THE latest issue of Workers' Unity, journal of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions is remarkable for two features:

An editorial, giving SACTU's clear stand and call on the Industrial Conciliation Bill now being discussed in Parliament, and a number of delightful sketches illustrating extracts from the Freedom Charter.

We cannot emphasise sufficiently the need for every responsible and class conscious worker to take this matter into his own hands and organise the greatest mass campaign which will compel the Government to withdraw the I.C. Amendment Bill," says SACTU.

There is also a very informative article on conditions on the Sugar Estates of Natal where Africans work in mere poverty under miserable conditions; and the story of the Cape Town bag workers' strike.

Ben Giles asks: Can the Congresses help the trade union movement? and goes on to describe how the Congresses and the trade unions can, for example, band together to defeat the I.C. Bill.

"Workers' Unity" is published monthly, at 4d. per issue.



Mr. Henry A. Makue has been classified African, his wife and sister-in-law Coloured. Mr. Makue's appeal is now before the Appeal Board in Pretoria. Before the Board the representative of the Director of Census of Statistics questioned Mr. Makue about his grandfather. He was dark in colour—"No, darker than me. His hair was 'peperkorrels' like a Native?"—His hair was just like mine but it was not 'peperkorrels'. Have you ever looked in a mirror—Yes, when I comb my hair.

MIRANDOLINA

WITH commendable enterprise, the Cape Town Theatre Company chose "Mirandolina," a vivacious classic from the pen of Goldoni for its third production at the Rondebosch Town Hall.

Lydja Lindeque played the beautiful Mirandolina very well. After the sombre tragedies of "Yerma" and "Medea," this change to the lightest of offerings called for a great measure of versatility on her part, but, as usual, her performance was of a very high calibre. The performances of Paul Malherbe as the Marquis of Fortipopolì (what a joke of a name) and Nerina Fer-

reira as Dejanira were both highly amusing examples of sustained caricature, whilst Peter Craig as the bedevilled woman-hater took his part commendably.

The production of Pietro Nolte was generally good but lapsed occasionally where the fantastic lampoon gave way to commonplace realism. Unreserved praise for those responsible for the design and making of the superb costumes and set and, finally, congratulations and thanks to the Company for another remarkable evening. May it grow from strength to strength. J.B.

No Bus For Baas

CAPE TOWN.

The first "Europeans Only" bus in the Peninsula started operating on the Bellville-Cape Town route about a year ago. Now it has been found necessary to curtail the number of buses on this route because many buses are practically empty.

On the first day of the new timetable, many regular bus passengers waited over half an hour for their apartheid buses. When they were at last convinced that their bus really wasn't coming, they got into a "mixed" one.

THE LONELY MEN TRY A LITTLE SQUEEZE

By PETER MEYER

MAJOR Piet van der Byl is a tall man with craggy eyebrows and a great love for well-tailored suits who sits in one of the front benches on the Opposition side of the House of Assembly. He is a harmless old man today, but there was a time when, in Smuts's regime, he knew pomp and glory. He was then Minister for Native Affairs, with the qualifications that fitted him for the post: a large sheep farm and several directorships.

From the public gallery, one sees this rather old-world character making his delayed entrance, giving the Speaker an exaggerated military bow, and sitting down stiffly in his seat. Then he glances across at the Government benches, mixing anger with bewilderment. How did he get up there? To think that they should be sprawled across the Treasury benches (just look at them) is fast asleep while he sits impotently in Opposition.

Lining the front bench next to the Hon. Piet van der Byl are the other remnants of the Smuts Cabinet: Strauss, Waterson, Lawrence, Gluckman. Lonely men.

LOVELY BUT LOYAL Major van der Byl, among other things, is director of a building society. This makes him a spokesman of Capital. He is not a very good spokesman, but his loyalty is unquestioned. For example, when an upstart Nationalist, Mr. D. J. G. van den Heever, demanded loudly that building societies should be forced to reduce their interest rates from 6½ to 6 per cent, a visible shudder ran through the Major.

Agitated, the Major rose to his full height. He wagged a warning finger at the Cabinet, and in a booming voice said that foreign investors were beginning to have

as little faith in South Africa as they had in French Morocco. "Sabotage," shouted the Nationalists.

The situation is interesting. In 1949-50, when Smuts (to quote the "Nationalists") was going around saying that the banks might have to shut their doors, the United Party tried to bring about the downfall of the Government by economic pressure. The Nationalists were forced to bring in stringent interest control measures.

Since then there has been little in the way of "economic sabotage." The capitalists have been making far too many profits to worry unduly about politics. Politicians who toyed with the idea of destroying the "Nationalists" through economic "sabotage" got as chilly a reception from their own business colleagues as from Mr. Louw.

But now new conditions are changing. The capitalists must be worried. According to official figures, the net capital inflow for the first nine months of 1955 was £2,000,000, compared with £4,000,000 for the first nine months of 1954. The Stock Exchange is in the dumps, and the Reserve Bank has had to restrict commercial banks to restrict credit.

WHY NOT?

If the positions were to worsen, the Nationalists would be so thinking. So why not try a cautious "squeeze"?

Mr. Waterson, the chief United Party speaker in the financial debate last week, was very guarded. But he succeeded all the same in raising the spectre of "sabotage" from the Nationalist M.P.s.

Mr. Waterson has a cold English manner which annoys the Nationalist backbenchers. They were even more annoyed when they heard what he had to say about the country's economy. Mr. Waterson spoke about industry, commerce and agriculture being in the grip of "a growing feeling of insecurity—and doubt about the future."

He ridiculed the £9,000,000 American loan as chicken-feed, and was supported by other U.P. speakers, who pointed out that the Union is paying 4 per cent interest on the loan, whereas the usual rate in the United States is about 3 per cent. A heavy price for a small loan, wailed the Opposition.

The Nationalists looked over bitterly at their big-money opponents. They shouted "Sabotage" and "Where's your loyalty?" They made no pretence to hide their total dependence on the world of big business.

VERY CAUTIOUS But, as I said, the new U.P. economic "squeeze" is being applied with a capitalist's skill. Profits are there. There must be any number of big capitalists who are warning: Be careful, or we'll all be in soup.

Moreover, Mr. Louw, is in a position to hit back at individual capitalists, and he does not hesitate to do so. He is a capitalist who isolates himself from the herd.

The sad state of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange is not the only factor in the campaign for an economic "squeeze" in U.P. have also convinced themselves that, politically, the time is ripe to strike. It is the theory, which we have heard said in the newspapers, that the Senate Act is Stridom's downfall. The Senate Act campaign and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange are joined in unholy alliance to defeat the Stridom Cabinet.

There will be no struggle on "unpopular" issues like apartheid, held and human rights, the passport which is being whispered in: Stick to the Senate Act and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and take your hearing from the right!

BUS BOYCOTTERS MUST HAVE £100 BEFORE BOARD WILL LISTEN

JOHANNESBURG.—"DEPOSIT £100 BEFORE YOU CAN LODGE YOUR OBJECTIONS TO THE BOARD" WAS THE ANSWER OF THE LOCAL ROAD TRANSPORTATION BOARD TO A MASS DELEGATION OF EVATON RESIDENTS WHO APPEARED BEFORE THE BOARD LAST WEEK TO ARGUE AGAINST THE RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATES TO THE EVATON PASSENGER SERVICE BUS COMPANY.

In the seventh month of their firm and courageous boycott of the E.P.S. Company, several hundred Evaton residents, most of them women, and many with young children, travelled the long distance into the centre of Johannesburg last week to back the case of their spokesmen for the Evaton People's Transport Council.

The large crowd overflowed into the corridors outside the rooms where the public hearing was being held. Their reasons for objecting to the renewal of motor carrier certificates to the E.P.S. Company were briefly and clearly stated on a single sheet of foolscap paper. Above all their long, sustained boycott of the company's buses was evidence of their strong objections to its continued running.

The objections of the Evaton People's Transport Council, represented by Mrs. S. Muller were as follows:

"Passengers travelling from Evaton to Johannesburg and back are quite unable to pay the increased fares. This has been made quite clear by the fact that the buses have been hardly used between these two points for a period of well over six months. In the circumstances there seems to be no point in renewing certificates for a company which is unable to run its buses."

PEOPLE'S CHINA has been admitted to membership of the World Inter-Parliamentary Union. Her application was supported by Lord Stansgate, of Britain, chairman of the Executive Committee and the committee members from Ceylon, Switzerland and the Soviet Union.

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Jan Bot (10) 28th July

MILNERTON TURF CLUB

RACING

AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4

8 EVENTS 8

including

£4,200 Cape of Good Hope Guineas

FIRST RACE STARTS 1.20 P.M.

Bus Services to Ascot Race Course leave from DOCK ROAD, at the corner of Adley Street and from LOWER BUITENKANT STREET, near the Castle Entrance.

R. C. LOUW, Secretary.

Oceana House, 20, Lower Burg Street, CAPE TOWN. Phones: 2-6835, 3-5339.

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