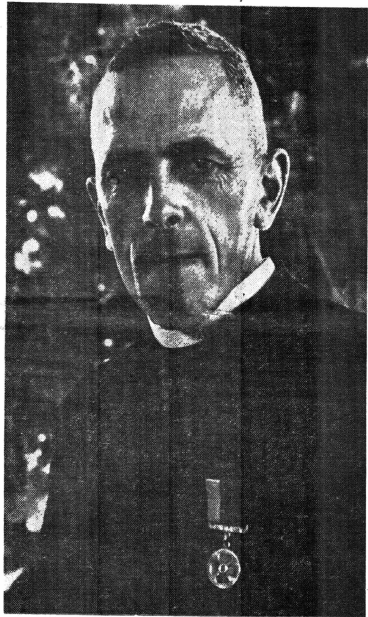


NEW AGE

SOUTHERN EDITION Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper
 Vol. 2, No. 18. THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1956 PRICE 3d.

Farewell, Father Huddleston!



Up to the moment he was due to leave South Africa from Jan Smuts Airport last Wednesday morning, Father Huddleston's programme was jam-packed with the activities that have made his a household name among all in the liberation movement.

The Congress Youth Movement gave him a triumphant send-off at a mass farewell in Sophiatown's Christ the King church hall on Saturday afternoon. Their present to him was a framed copy of the Freedom Charter and among his last words to them was the conviction that the "future is yours." He looked to the day, said Father Huddleston, when the Congress tricolour of black, green and gold would fly all over South Africa.

Freedom, he said, was the freedom to be able to use one's talents. It was precious and belonged to all men. "All that is best in life will only flourish in freedom. Go forward," he said.

The meeting was punctuated with the spirited singing of Freedom songs and performances by children of the Cultural Clubs' youth choirs. The largest Club of the African Education Movement from Brakpan came in several buses and women were everywhere prominent in their colourful uniform.

"We will invite Father Huddleston to visit the People's South Africa," said one speaker, and another: "We thank this spirit for our cause."

Among the presentations made that afternoon was a brief-case from the people of Brakpan and a picture from the African nurses of Johannesburg.

KEEP SALES NEW AGE!

National Campaign For £10,000

Of all the newspapers at present in circulation, *New Age* is the only one which constantly and consistently exposes the tyranny and injustice of racial oppression, which willingly opens its columns to all those individuals and organisations whose views would otherwise be suppressed or ignored.

Week after week our paper, and ours alone, fearlessly voices the demand of the oppressed people for freedom and equality for peace, for a better life for themselves and their children. While other sections of the press have allowed themselves to be threatened and brow-beaten into virtual submission to the dictates of the Nationalist Government, *New Age* alone has refused to be deflected in any way from its own freely chosen course.

There are few democrats in South Africa who do not realise the difficulties involved in producing our paper, or who do not recognise the paramount political importance of *New Age*. Yet the number of helpers directly involved in the task of keeping our paper going has been growing smaller and smaller. Many who assisted the progressive press in the past have dropped out of activity altogether. Others have, by and large, given their attention to other tasks and, unfortunately, pay but scant and superficial attention to our problems. *New Age* is taken far too much for granted by many who should know better.

To allow this situation to continue is to court disaster. We have already reached the stage where we do not count down from one month to another whether we shall be able to continue publication the following month. This is an impossible state of affairs and it is obvious that something must be done, and done soon, to place *New Age* out of danger.

Our Target

For these reasons we have decided to launch a four-month NATIONAL CAMPAIGN, with a target of £10,000 and a 20 per cent increase in circulation by the end of JUNE. The achievement of our objective will put our paper on a firm footing, enable us to weather any storms which may lie ahead and strike an effective blow against fascism in South Africa.

EVERY DEMOCRAT MUST BE PREPARED TO PLAY HIS PART IN THIS IMPORTANT CAMPAIGN. Indeed, without the co-operation of everyone we shall not succeed. Given that co-operation, success is certain!

What You Can Do

- Make the biggest personal donation you can afford.
- Collect money from your friends. (Collection lists are available.)
- Keep a "New Age" collection tin in your home.

● Organise a dance, a party or some other function on our behalf.

● Introduce *New Age* to new readers, either by selling the paper regularly, getting new subscribers or sending us the names and addresses of those you think may be interested in our paper.

● Talk *New Age*, think *New Age* and get your friends and the members of your organisation to do likewise.

● Raise the question of *New Age* at your meetings—persuade your organisation to make a donation and to undertake to hold a function or organise collections on our behalf.

New Age needs you, just as you need *New Age*. Call in personally, or write to any one of our offices today. We shall be only too pleased to tell you exactly how to set about things.

THE TASK OF STRENGTHENING *NEW AGE*, OF EXTENDING ITS INFLUENCE, OF STABILISING ITS FINANCES, IS AN ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL PART OF THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY!

In the meantime show your solidarity with an support for *NEW AGE* by sending us the biggest personal donation you can afford. Give our campaign a good kick-off. Let us hear from you soon.

WORKERS MEET TO FIGHT I.C. BILL

SACTU Conference Opens To-day

CAPE TOWN.—Today, Thursday, March 1, the first national conference of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions meets in the Salt River Railway Institute, Cape Town, to emphatically reject the vicious anti-trade union Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill now before Parliament; and to strike a blow for free trade unionism, equal rights for all workers and militant struggle for higher wages and better working conditions.

Gwentshe Arrested

JOHANNESBURG. Alcott Gwentshe, exiled leader of the African people of the Eastern Province, confined in Mafeking hundreds of miles from his home and family in East London, was arrested last week and faces a new prosecution, this time under the Native Administration Act of 1927, and the Native Laws Amendment Act.

Gwentshe was called to the offices of the Mafeking police and there searched. He was then locked in the cells without being told the charge against him. Subsequently he appeared before a magistrate and was released on bail of £25. The charge against him is that he disobeyed the order of the Governor-General requiring his confinement to the farm Frenchie in the area of Mafeking, in that he left the farm and lived in Mafeking Location.

The case was remanded to February 29, but there will probably be a further remand to a later date.

Conference opens at 2.30 p.m. It will sit until 2 p.m. Sunday, March 4, when delegates will adjourn to the Cape Town Grand Parade to hold the mass workers' rally to be held there to express mass opposition to the Bill.

Guest speaker at the conference will be Mr. Alec Hepple, Labour M.P.

The conference will be attended by elected trade union delegates from all centres, as well as by workers' and trade union observer delegates, the majority direct from the factories.

A fortnight ago SACTU made yet another approach to the S.A. Trade Union Council for maximum unity of all organised workers' unions in the fight against the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill. SACTU invited the T.U.C. to join in sponsoring the Grand Parade mass rally, and to join in and co-sponsor other protest activities against the Bill. It asked that it be permitted to send representatives to the next Management Committee meeting of the T.U.C. to discuss steps for united action.

At the time of going to press the response of the T.U.C. was not yet known.

The annual report of SACTU records that this is the second occasion within six months that SACTU



S.A.C.T.U.'s President, Pieter Beylered.

has approached the T.U.C. with proposals for maximum unity in the protest against the Government's anti-trade union Bill.

Opposition to the Bill should be linked with the sharpest possible attack on the Native Labour Settlement of Disputes Act, which was the fore-runner of the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill and

(Continued on page 7)



NATS PLAY THE IMPERIALIST GAME

To our undying shame the Government has banished the Soviet consul from our shores. Do not believe that this was an isolated action though. It is part of an ugly story which I will now relate.

Long, long ago (about eight years in fact) a notorious politician named Churchill made a notorious speech at a place called Fulton in the U.S.A. He said there that the Soviet Union, which had saved his country from the Nazis in World War II, was an enemy to his country! And what did he mean by such a strange statement?

It all became clearer when Britain took the initiative in forming the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation later, in April 1949. And clearer still when Nato was followed by Seato, and Seato by the Baghdad pact. All these pacts had the sinister motive of forming aggressive military blocs against the Soviet Union, and not against her only, but also against other countries following a neutral policy such as Egypt and India. Suizberger, of the New York Times, stated bluntly that the Baghdad pact was "aimed against the Soviet Union and Egypt."

Incidentally, these pacts also have the motive of bolstering up the disintegrating colonial system for the Western imperialists. After all, who says that British troops stationed in Iraq under the terms of the Baghdad pact are only to be used against the U.S.S.R.? If the national liberatory movement should grow alarmingly these troops would be very handy, if not indispensable.

The action of our Government is part of this anti-Soviet, anti-colonial and anti-peace policy. Are the prospects for the world's future so gloomy then? Not at all!

The interests of the American and British imperialists often clash bitterly. London is painfully aware of how the United States is elbowing out Britain from the parts of the world she has been exploiting. This must lead to much resentment and friction.

Then again do not forget that the greater part of Asia, including China, India, Ceylon and Burma, have voiced the strongest protests against Seato, which they refused to join. There is the proud record of the people of Jordan who so effectively resisted efforts to draw their country into becoming a member of the Baghdad pact. The freedom-hungry and peace-loving peoples of the world will bury the ugly story in the grave where it belongs!

Long live peace and freedom!
PERCY COHEN
Johannesburg.

Pass Laws And Police Brutality

At the Wenmer Hotel in Elff Street extension you can see some very sorry sights. Most of the trouble is caused by the passes, which Dr. Verwoerd says he has abolished. The municipality chase the tenants from their rooms and leave them to the mercless "Section 17." The Africans pay rent to the municipality, and it is

this same municipality whose police chase them into the hands of the Gestapo gangsters.

When these Africans reach the entrance, which has been blocked by these police boys of Mr. Swart, they are asked for their passes. As the Africans try to produce their documents, some are kicked in the stomach, some are choked to death. Some who produce their passes have them thrown into their faces, for no other reason except they are in order.

This is the abolition of passes which is to be extended to our men and sisters. This is Christian, White or Western civilisation, which the reactionaries pretend they are preserving. Yet, the passes have been abolished, the old system has been replaced by a new one which is more fascist than ever, labelled "abolition."

D. W. KHUMANI
Newclare.

Against The Passes

To the one-air meeting organised by the Moroka West Branch of the African National Congress against passes for women, Bantu Education and ethnic grouping, came women from all the streets of Moroka. West women of all ages, and even women from the site and service scheme. They came saying: "Mayibuye Afrika! We, the women of Moroka don't want the passes" and the meeting was well attended.

The chairman, Mr. Maneli opened the meeting. The speakers were Mr. Matele, about Bantu Education, Mr. Nyakale about the threat to the trade unions, Mr. Pooe against ethnic grouping, and Mrs. Ntlopo, of the Women's League, who spoke strongly to the women about passes.

Then we had another speaker from outside Moroka, Mrs. Rantsi, general-secretary of the Women's League of the ANC. We must go, she said, from house to house, from church to church, from board to board, to tell the people about these passes for our women.

Then the Special Branch at the meeting had a surprise when the chairman called on a sergeant to come to the platform, and the police looked at one another to see who could be the sergeant who would go to such a very large gathering. And the chairman said: "I am calling a sergeant of the people of Moroka, not Mr. Swart's sergeant. Surely sergeants will do their duty to oppose the Nationalists! They are big figures, but for nothing, only to run after our own masters, who are doing nothing wrong." And the resolution was read and adopted by all the people, even the police!

Then I went to Moroka Central where I found the so-called Bantu National Congress with their flag on the square, and I saw only two men there: the chairman and the secretary!

J. MPHAHLELE
Moroka West.

Editorial

WHAT ABOUT IT, MR. SWART?

FOLLOWING the Bergville events last week, the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, sent a telegram to the District Commandant of Police in Ladymith expressing the hope that "the butchers will soon be brought to justice," and wishing the police "every success in their actions."

A spate of racist editorialists appeared in the daily press. Die Burger last Friday spoke of "barbaric forces," and praised the police as the first line of defence against the "savagely bestiality which lurks in primitive communities." ... A. J. Jantjies also in communities which are far from primitive."

On the first day of what was described in the press as the "greatest manhunt," it was reported that two Africans had already been shot by the police.

Time will tell what events led up to the Bergville clash between the Africans and the police. On this aspect of the situation we have no information and are in no position to comment.

But we do wish to protest most strongly against the way the press and the Government have seized this as an opportunity for naked racialist propaganda, suggesting that crimes of violence are committed only by Non-Europeans and that the behaviour of the police is always beyond reproach. Neither contention, of course, is true.

JUDGES' REMARKS

In this connection we wish to draw attention to the remarks of two judges of the Supreme Court last week who strongly reprimanded the South African Police for assaulting Non-Europeans.

Sentencing two police sergeants to eight and five years imprisonment for culpable homicide, following the death of an African prisoner, Mr. Justice Kennedy said in Durban: "All question of third degree methods must be stamped out. I condemn them in the highest degree possible and in the strongest terms I can employ."

Mr. Justice Kennedy commented on the "tendency" among some members of the police force to resort to methods of violence when handling suspects or prisoners.

In the Windhoek High Court a few days previously Mr. Justice Clausen said too many instances had occurred where members of the police force had assaulted Non-Europeans.

It was revealed in Parliament last year, in reply to a question by Mr. Le Grange, that in 284 members of the South African police were convicted of crimes of violence. The figures for 1955 are not known.

THE DETAILS

From a file of newspaper cuttings of the past year we have gathered details of this sordid record of brutality of the South African police, which Mr. Swart has never seen fit to mention.

In the case in which Justice Kennedy last week passed judgment in Durban, police sergeants B. van Eck (30) and J. J. C. Potgieter (26) were charged with causing the death on November 8 of an African prisoner, Magawuli Ndlovu, by flogging and kicking him.

In evidence and under cross-examination, van Eck said: People were expecting him to solve a case of crime and his resistance to the use of third degree methods was lowered. On November 7, he handcuffed Ndlovu to the bumper of a van. "In his an-

noyance, he began to hit him. He reversed the van slowly under Ndlovu had ducked underneath, so that the police could get him out." (Cape Times 16.2.56)

On the following day, when the police had still not been able to extract the information they wanted from Ndlovu, the prisoner was tied to a tree according to the evidence of Potgieter, both police sergeants struck the man.

When he was released from the tree he collapsed, and according to an eye-witness, called out that he was dying. This witness alleged that van Eck then struck Ndlovu with a sponk over the stomach van Eck later denied this. "Ndlovu began urinating blood. Blood was coming from his nostrils." Shortly afterwards he died.

The policeman sentenced to two months (or £75) each in Windhoek for assault were alleged to have made Africans dance to guitar music while they beat them with lengths of garden hose and canes. They made three play the guitars, while they compelled the Africans to dance, beating them as they danced. Then they made them reverse roles, continuing the beatings.

An African woman, Mrs. Ningili Zulu, was last week awarded £250 damages from the Minister of Justice and Det. Sgt. Visser for the shooting of her husband, Mgedi Zulu, on March 23, 1955 by Visser.

"There is no question of self-defence," said Mr. Justice Holmes, who gave the award in the Maritzburg Supreme Court. "I find that Zulu was not menacing the police when he was shot, but he was in a fight, beating them as this was why he was shot."

In his evidence, Visser said he had shot Zulu with a sten gun at a distance of 4 to 5 paces. He claimed that Zulu would otherwise have speared him with an assegai.

To settle another claim arising out of police violence, the Minister of Justice and a police constable last week offered £1,600 in charges of assaulting the police.

Patel alleged in his declaration that Visser, a police constable at Fortsburg, had assaulted him in his flat in December 1954, striking him about the face and body. Moonoo said in his declaration that because of an assault by Visser, he suffered a perforated eardrum and bruises on his face.

Still before the courts in Bloemfontein is the case in which 4 European and 4 African policemen are charged with assaulting an African youth, Daniel Motshwaro, on June 22, 1955.

It was alleged that Daniel was struck with a sponk, and given an electric shock; that his face was held near a glowing stove and that he was caned while his head was kept between two chairs. The prosecutor, said Daniel, a school-boy, was assaulted to try to get him to confess that he had been into a shop. (Cape Times 25.1.56)

In December, 1955, J. C. Liebenberg, 52, a police sergeant, Pretoria, was fined £10 (or 14 days) in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court for assaulting an African night watchman, who had reported

to him (Liebenberg) that 4 Europeans had started breaking into the shop he was guarding, but made off on his intervention.

The sergeant struck him twice in the stomach and twice in the ribs. He took him to the charge office, where he hit him many times." (Cape Times 10.12.55)

F. J. Munro, 21, police constable, was fined £5 (or 20 days) in Oudshoorn last September for assaulting Mr. G. Blaauw, a Non-European teacher of Steytlerville, in the local charge office. Blaauw's jaw was fractured.

Evidence was led that while Blaauw and 5 other Non-Europeans were on their way home one evening, Munro allegedly threatened to break their heads when they refused to say "baas" to him. The Non-Europeans then decided to go to the charge office where Munro was alleged to have lost his temper, and struck Blaauw repeatedly in the face.

On 28.7.55, a railway constable N. Lemmer (19) was fined £5 (or 4 days) in Johannesburg for assaulting an African.

A. W. K. Schaap, 28, police constable, was fined £20 (or 40 days) in Johannesburg for assaulting an Indian, A. Timothy, aged 68.

On 3.6.55, the Bloemfontein Appeal Court dismissed an appeal by Constable P. N. J. van Rensburg, 24, of Klip River, near Vereeniging, against a sentence of 3 years and six strokes imposed on him in February for assaulting an African prisoner, Zacharia Muntjike, in a storeroom at the Klip River police station in August of the previous year. Muntjike died two days later.

During the preparatory examination of this trial, an African constable said in evidence: "We often find blood in that room (the storeroom)."

Another constable of Klip River, J. L. Raath, had previously (on 28.11.54) been fined £25 or two months for beating an African with a sponk, and hitting and kicking him in a storeroom at the police station. Found guilty with him and sentenced to £10 (or one month) was an African constable, S. Masoane. The magistrate found that Masoane had acted on orders from Raath.

Mr. Swart is exceedingly anxious that the Bergville "butchers" should be brought to book. In view of the fact that the whole resources of the police force, the army and the air force have been made available for this task, we have no doubt that everything that can be done will be done to track down the offenders.

But what we would also like to know is: WHAT IS MR. SWART DOING TO CLEAN HIS OWN HOUSE AND STAMP OUT THIRD DEGREE METHODS IN THE POLICE FORCE?

As far as we know, Mr. Swart has not been himself to criticise the conduct of "his boys." Isn't it time he made a start? So long as he fails to take adequate steps to purge the police force of its sadistic element, the relations between the police and the public can never be satisfactory.

U.S. "Flying Cameras" Brought Down in Soviet Union

Part of Dulles' 'Brink of War' Policy

From RALPH PARKER, in Moscow

Strong Soviet allegations that the U.S. is conducting military espionage under the guise of photographing cloud strata have been made in Moscow.

These allegations, the subject of diplomatic exchanges, have been supported by a display of large balloons and their instruments, many of them marked as being manufactured in the U.S. and most, according to Soviet spokesmen, found on or over the territory of the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet authorities have put on display thirty-six sets of instruments, and these, it was announced, were only a small part of the haul. Each balloon with its elaborate instruments is said to cost the U.S. taxpayer \$50,000, apart from the heavy costs involved in launching, manoeuvring and controlling these balloons in the air and compiling the information they supply.

"Flying cameras" is how Colonel of Engineers A. V. Tarantsov described the balloons and their instruments. And both he and the spokesman of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs bluntly alleged that these cameras were intended to take aerial photographs of the surface of the Soviet Union and, if possible, to deliver them at pre-arranged points at the end of the balloons' flight.

"READY TO SHARE"

"Even if these balloons were really intended for meteorological research the launching of them in the air space of the Soviet Union would be a violation of our territorial inviolability," said the Soviet spokesman adding that the Soviet Union was always ready to share the results of its own meteorological research with other countries, but that, in fact, the U.S. had never asked it for the sort of information which these balloons were supposed to be collecting.

Though it is the military espionage aspect of the case that is being stressed in Moscow—"an attempt to carry out the Eisenhower air-photo plan 'the cheap'" as someone put it privately—attention has also been

drawn to the danger to aviation that these balloons, which with their load of instruments weigh about a ton—constitute, and to the potential menace to civilian life and property of heavy instruments, some containing explosives, that float out of the sky.

The first aspect of these balloons to strike me was the absence of conventional meteorological research equipment. The instruments contained nothing for registering temperature, measuring air pressure or recording humidity. They were solely intended for aerial photography.

A double objective camera with sufficient film to take up to 500 full-size photographs is contained in the main instrument box.

PICTURES TAKEN

Some of the balloons brought down in Soviet air space contained cameras with pictures already taken of Soviet territory. I examined some of these films. They were remarkable for the absence of cloud and for the large quantity of land space photographed.

One of the cameras caught containing an excellent picture of an air base in Turkey. "A useful present" someone said.

The camera is accompanied by a smaller case containing radio equipment. This has electronic devices which secure, by the automatic release of ballast, that the balloon maintain a fixed height. From this case, too, constant signals are emitted by which ground observers are able to plot the course of the

balloon. There are also devices which can be set to ensure the instruments to be jettisoned at the end-point of the balloon's drift. Charges are set off to release small parachutes which are intended to bring the instruments down to earth.

Each set of instruments are to be returned to the U.S. military authorities. These markings, as seen in Moscow, were in English, French, German, Japanese, Arabic, Urdu and some other languages, but not, it was interesting to note, in Chinese or Russian.

It seems clear that the U.S. authorities' concept of "meteorological research" does not allow for the findings to fall into certain hands.

PRECAUTIONS

Extraordinary precautions are taken to protect the photographs from loss. The camera is provided with an unsinkable container which is equipped with a small radio transmitter to send out constant distress signals.

The question that forms itself in the mind of the spectator when he sees this elaborate equipment is why, if the photography of cloud strata is important to the Americans did they not request Soviet co-operation? Why should they be wasting millions of dollars for information which they could get for nothing? Why should they, in the face of all generally accepted international principles, foul the air of this country with these sinister objects?

Public opinion in the Soviet Union has only one answer to these questions. The launching of these balloons is a provocative act of attempted military espionage, a part of the Dulles' "brink of war" policy.

Soviet Offers Pakistan Atom Aid

The Soviet Union has offered to share atomic knowledge for peaceful purposes with Pakistan. The offer was made by Premier Bulganin in an interview with a Pakistan news agency.

Mr. Bulganin was asked: "Can the Chinese Union share with Pakistan her technical knowledge in the sphere of the utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes?" He answered: "Yes, she can."

BAGDAD PACT

Mr. Bulganin spoke of the need for peaceful co-existence and of repeated Soviet objections to "military and political groupings such as S.E.A.T.O. and the Bagdad Pact of which Pakistan is also a participant."

Soviet-Pakistan relations, he said, would be improved and developed if Pakistan embraced the "well-known five principles of peaceful co-existence which have already been laid as a basis of relations between the U.S.S.R., India, the Chinese People's Republic, Burma and other countries."

Asked whether the Soviet Union was willing to give economic and technical aid without attaching conditions, he said this was always Soviet policy when giving assistance—as contrasted with the policy of the Western Powers.



South African youth at all the main centres joined with young people the world over last week in holding meetings on the occasion of the International Day Against Colonialism. February 21st this year is the tenth anniversary of the revolt of the young Indian sailors of the British fleet that spotlighted Britain's inability to hold India by force and heralded her independence. It is also the anniversary of the powerful demonstrations in Egypt which won that country's freedom. For this reason February 21st was proclaimed in 1948 by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students as youth's international day against colonialism, and since then observance of this day has become a tradition of the progressive youth of the world.

Transvaal Women's Day

"WOMEN WILL WORK FOR A FREE SOUTH AFRICA"

JOHANNESBURG.

"Women do NOT want pass laws!" On March 11 they will speak their minds at Transvaal Women's Day. Organized by the Federation of South African Women, this day is to be a day of protest against the pass laws, a day of celebration of international women's day, and a day of dedication to the Freedom Charter.

Side by side with preparations for this mass rally of women, African women of many different Reef and Johannesburg locations are organizing local protests and deputations to their Native Commissioners and local authorities against the extension of the pass laws to women.

The first local protest will take place in Germiston on Saturday, March 3, when women from Germiston, Natal, Alberton and Elsburg will go in person to the offices of the Native Commissioner to state their objections to carrying passes.

In Germiston, feeling against pass laws for women is running high. A recent public meeting of 400 African women expressed their determination and firm resolve against women carrying passes. "The pass system has made our menfolk beasts in the land of our birth," said speakers at this meeting. "They are hunted day and night as cheap labour for the plantations." The meeting's resolution called on all

women to take part in the mass demonstration of March 3.

Women's Day on March 11 will protest against passes for women, but also against increased rentals; the evictions of Coloured families at Benoni; the Nursing Amendment Bill and apartheid in the nursing profession; Bantu education; Population registration; the South Africa Act Amendment Bill and attacks on the Coloured vote and all the new hardships inflicted on women of all races.

On this day, says the Federation, "We will dedicate ourselves to fight for a NEW South African Constitution—the Freedom Charter. This will be our answer to pass laws for women. We will dedicate ourselves to work for a free South Africa."

Transvaal Women's Day will be held at 10 a.m. on Sunday, March 11 in the Trades Hall, 30 Ker Street.

THE CHINESE-BURMESE

BORDER was the scene recently of a mass rally of inhabitants of villages on both sides, under the auspices of the Burmese government, to celebrate the further consolidation of the friendship of the people of both countries. Messages of greetings from Burmese Premier U Nu and from the Chinese Ambassador emphasised that the peoples of the two lands would always live together like brothers.

PROGRESSIVES TOP GREEK POLLS BUT REACTIONARIES FORM GOVERNMENT

ATHENS.—Despite intimidation and electoral fraud, the Democratic Union has won a majority of votes over the reactionary government bloc. The result will have an important effect on international affairs, for until now the U.S. puppet government in Greece had controlled almost all the Parliamentary seats.

The Democratic Union, a united, front of Centre and Left Parties, with the support of the illegal Communist Party, won 1,641,861 votes. The Government Party polled 1,415,959 votes.

Although it had the minority of votes, the government party retained 155 seats against 145 for the Democratic Union.

But this will not disguise the fact that a majority of the people have voted for the policy of the Democratic Union in spite of the most blatant intimidation.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY

The Democratic Union is demanding an independent foreign policy for Greece.

It has called for "equal friendship with East and West" and programme of neutrality. At its meetings supporters have carried banners calling for closer rela-

tions, in a "neutrality axis" with Yugoslavia and Egypt.

The Union has emphasised that British oppression in Cyprus has shown that neither Britain nor America is a friend of Greece.

Its programme includes demands for

- Immediate self-determination for Cyprus.
- The release of all citizens exiled or imprisoned as Communists or for other political reasons.

Among the methods used by the government to prevent a free vote was the stationing of army officers at election booths. The officers demanded of soldiers who came to vote that they return to them all Democratic Union voting slips, thus making sure that they had voted for the government.

Greek women voted in these elections for the first time.

The recent SABRA conference in Port Elizabeth, devoted to a discussion of the "Asiatic Question," spells danger for the Indian people, warns a **SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**. In this exclusive article, he explains why the Nationalists fear the Indians, and how the Indians can best act to save themselves and South Africa from the apartheid threat.

ARE THE INDIANS TO BLAME?

SABRA—the Afrikaner version of the Race Relations Institute—ended its three-day conference on the "Asiatic Question" last month with a resolution asking for a Government Commission "to establish in what measure existing apartheid legislation has contributed to the solution of the Indian question; what other steps might be taken to solve the problem; and whether the policy of racialism has been a success, or whether it could contribute in a different form to the solution of the problem."

Ominous words, those! Our Non-European people have learned to dread any interest shown in them by the groups represented at such conferences. SABRA discussions have more than once proved to be a prelude to further vicious colour discrimination, as for instance was the case with Eisel's statement at the 1955 conference on the aim of eliminating Africans from the Western Cape.

SABRA shapes the ideology that masks as well as points the way to racial intolerance and discrimination. The papers read at its meetings and pronouncements by its leaders are a guide to policy trends and to the arguments with which policy will be presented.

"PERPETUAL ALIENS"
The choice of the "Asiatic Question" as a central theme is therefore an indication that further repressive action may be expected against South African Indians.

The keynote was struck by Dr. P. J. Meyer, at one time high-ranking officer and leading proponent of the Ossewa Brandwag, and now prominent among the respectable professors and preachers who form SABRA's intellectual vanguard.

Meyer told the conference that Indians are in South Africa an "unassimilable bulk of a foreign people" and can therefore never have more than *gasregie*; the status of an alien temporarily residing in the country.

Like other speakers, Meyer repeated the old story of Indian fecundity which racialists use to frighten Whites into reactionary attitudes. Not only were Indians increasing much more rapidly than Europeans, but they were acquiring education and in a few generations would reach the European's level.

INDIANS IN COMMERCE
Indian progress is feared by the racialists, but the main source of their animosity is evidently the success of the Indian business man. This, according to Theo Gerdenier, Nationalist M.P.C. for Dundee, is really terrifying.

Reliving for his information on the "black books" written by past Indian commissions of the anti-Indian commissions of the past five years, he complained that Indians held more than 20,000 trading licenses in Natal and Transvaal. They controlled trade in a number of towns, and even had a monopoly in some. He suggested that Indian capital has been invested in what are outwardly European undertakings, especially wholesale stores and factories. A large section of Indians carries a good income, a smaller section could even be described as rich, and the average Indian had a much higher income than the African or Coloured.

The emphasis on the role of the Indian in commerce is a stock-in-trade of the racialist, who either ignores completely or understates the economic plight of the many

thousands of factory workers, artisans, domestic servants, waiters, gardeners, small farmers and transport workers who constitute the bulk of the Indian population.

Business men and shopkeepers are singled out for attack because they compete successfully with White traders and achieve a middle class standard of living that outrages the racialist's sense of propriety.

SABRA members who tried to explain why Indians had "an exceptionally large share in commerce" deplored the high degree of goodwill, amounting to fraternity, between the shopkeeper and the poor Whites, and traders were said to feel more at home in the Indian shop than in the European shop. They were treated better, received more generous credit, and found more respect shown to their language by the Indian shopkeeper.

All of which goes to show that it is the Indian who is the better business man. Indians, by being, to offset the disadvantages he suffers by reason of colour prejudice.

NOT PARASITES

As against the charge of "unassimilability," the facts show that the Indians have become a very intimate and useful part of the South African society. They have achieved their present position only by dint of hard work, personal sacrifice and collective effort.

Yet Stellenbosch University's anthropologist, Professor Bruwer, is reported as having said that Indians were "a parasitic element in the South African population. If they could not be sent back to India, he said, it was South Africa's responsibility to transform this "parasitic element" into a "productive element."

It is hard to believe that any sociologist could be so ignorant of the history and social circumstances of the Indians as to accuse them of being non-productive (if this is what "parasitism" means) or to blame them for engaging largely in trade.

Surely the Professor knows that colour discrimination, which is actually a form of White parasitism, has forced the Indian into a small and crowded field of economic activity.

GROUP AREAS TREATH

By this high-sounding talk of parasites and producers, SABRA delegates showed quite definitely that they contemplated nothing else than the elimination of Indian shopkeepers.

This is to be brought about through apartheid and the Group Areas Act in particular. Speakers positively excluded from White and African areas. It was to speed up the process that SABRA decided to press for another commission on the "Indian question."

The attacks on the Indians will not be held up to the meantime. "Indian Traders Hard Hit" was the headline in a recent issue of the Cape Argus, reporting a comment by van Rensburg, chairman of the Western Cape Group Areas Board Committee, that "many Indian traders presumably would have to turn to other occupations

because not all would be able to make a living as traders in their own proclaimed areas." (20.1.56).

From Natal also come reports of the Indian unemployment, described "crises" due to population increases outstripping economic expansion. "If the crisis comes, thousands will become a burden on their own people and on the nation." (Cape Argus, 4.2.1956).

The white is welcomed by racialists who hope that Indians will be forced by poverty and lack of opportunities to migrate to India.

WILL NOT LEAVE

This will not happen. The great majority of Indians will never leave for good voluntarily, and no South African Government will ever persuade or force the Government of India to accept Indians deported against their will.

The new blows that are being prepared may make life more difficult for the Indians. Some among the merchant and shop-

keeper class may try to save themselves by appeasing the Government, trying to get exemptions for themselves at the expense of the rest of the community. Such attempts, though they may succeed temporarily in one or two cases, are doomed to ultimate failure. The fate of the Jewish collaborationists under Hitler should be a warning.

The only effective solution for the Indian people as a whole is to redouble their efforts to build a new South Africa, free from racial hatred and discrimination, by means of political action in unity with all oppressed races and classes. As the Nationalist attacks on them increase, it can be expected that the majority of the Indian people, spurning the road of collaborationism, will intensify their contribution to the freedom struggle.

SUFFERED NERVOUS COLLAPSE AFTER SOPHATOWN REMOVAL

JOHANNESBURG.
From two large front rooms in one Sophiatown house to a tiny shack and the back seat of their car in the yard of another Sophiatown house: this was the fate of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Lekgothoane last week at the hands of the Native Resettlement Board.

The green military lorries of the Resettlement Board are by now a familiar sight in the Western Areas, where removals go on almost continually. Last week the lorries drew up outside 90 Annadale Street, Sophiatown, a property purchased by the Government. Several families were removed to Meadowlands. Then came the turn of 51-year-old Jonathan Lekgothoane and his wife.

A herbalist of long standing in Sophiatown, where he has lived for 20 years, Mr. Lekgothoane watched his furniture and other possessions loaded on to the lorries and then, in his own car, he followed them from Annadale Street.

They drove not to Meadowlands, but to 79 Miller Street, Sophiatown, only a short distance from his former home.

The furniture was unloaded and left standing in the yard, and Resettlement Board officials pointed to a tiny room in the yard and told Mr. and Mrs. Lekgothoane that that was to be their new home. If they didn't like it, they should find their own place to live.

POURING RAIN

The removals were carried out in pouring rain, and neighbours hurriedly carried away the furniture into the small room with broken window panes. By then the mattresses and blankets were already soaked through. The room was found too small to contain all the furniture belonging to the Lekgothoanes, and it had to be piled almost to the roof before the door could be closed. For Mr. and Mrs. Lekgothoane themselves there was no room at all. The kitchen stove had to be left outside and other packing cases deposited with friends.

Mrs. Lekgothoane spent the night

RENT INCREASES FOR JO'BURG?

JOHANNESBURG.

For the second time in less than two years Johannesburg City Council is threatening a rent increase for all tenants in municipal locations. The first rent increases were upset by a Supreme Court Act and the proposals for increases had to be withdrawn.

The meeting of the Johannesburg Joint Advisory Boards recently condemned the rent increases hasty and the Board President, Mr. P. M. Lengene, has talked of "a fight to the bitter end."

The Johannesburg Boards have announced a mass conference on March 18 to protest against the increased rents and demand higher wages.

The African National Congress secretary-general, Mr. O. Tambo, has issued a statement saying any further increases in the already high cost of living will have disastrous effects on the poorly paid African community. It is "fantastic" to demand economic rentals for sub-economic houses.

The Congress working committee urges the authorities to abandon the proposed rent increases. The great majority of African workers are receiving grossly inadequate wages and Congress demands "not rent increases, but the fixing of a minimum wage of £1 a day for all workers."



51-year-old Mr. Jonathan Lekgothoane, who suffered a nervous collapse after his ejection from the home he had occupied for 20 years, had to spend several nights on the back seat of his car.

with neighbours, and her husband slept on the back seat of his car. By the next morning he was ill, and the doctor who attended him told New Age he had suffered a nervous collapse.

Why were the Lekgothoanes singled out for this treatment? Officials of the Resettlement Board were not in the least concerned at their fate.

Mr. Lekgothoane had not figured in their original census, they said. The Lekgothoanes say they never refused to move to Meadowlands.

Officials who organised the Lekgothoanes' removal to Miller Street gave some clue for the Board's actions. Lekgothoane, they jibed thought he was "a White man in Sophiatown." He held an exemption pass. "Didn't he know that the Government had ordered that exemption passes had to be handed out? Why did he hang on to his pass and not take out a reference book?"

Sweet Workers' Union Registered

CAPE TOWN.

The Western Province Sweet Workers' Union was this week informed that it has been registered in terms of the I.C. Act to cover sweet workers in Cape Town and Bellville.

The union was formed in May of last year, the workers being dissatisfied with the management of their affairs by the previous union's head office, and with the reduction in wages which they had been forced to accept.

The new union has 800 members at present and Mr. J. Heeger, secretary, told New Age that it was hoped to increase the membership to 1,000 in the near future. Negotiations are afoot with employers for a new wage agreement and the establishment of an Industrial Council and a Sick Fund.

AFRICAN WORKERS EXPELLED FROM PAARL

More Families Broken up under Section 10

CAPE TOWN—African women working in food canning factories in Paarl are among the latest victims of the much-hated section 10 of the Urban Areas Act—the section under which men and women are hounded out of proclaimed areas because they are there “illegally.”

In many cases, moreover, people who are legally in such areas are also driven out, officials at the Native Affairs Department not bothering to ascertain the true facts of individual cases, and not lifting a finger to help them prove their rights of domicile.

About 30 African women in one canning factory in Paarl were recently put on a lorry and taken to the Registration Office at Newtown. The Food and Canning Workers' Union Secretary afterwards learned that this was done because the factory had been warned that if it employed African women who had no passes, it would be prosecuted.

THEIR FATE

Of the 30, six were given passes and released. About four others were immediately accosted by the Superintendent with the words: “What, you still here? You were told to go long ago. I thought you had already gone.”

Each of these had to pay a £2 fine immediately, and was ordered to leave the area.

The remaining 20 were all taken to jail, where they spent the night. Appearing before the magistrate the following morning, each was fined £5. Although all were working, passes were given permits to stay. All were ordered out of the area.

New Age learns that some of the women are now working on farms, earning between £1 to £1 5s. a week, whereas they had earned from £3 to £5 per week in the factory.

The following day, the factory dismissed a further 30 African women who were without passes.

TEEN-AGERS

Among the women hounded out of homes and jobs are two teenage girls, Elizabeth and Dinah Mambeska who had come to Paarl with their parents in 1939. Their mother had to fork out £10 in the Magistrate's Court.

Jane Schese had worked at the factory for a number of seasons

until she was pushed on to the farm last week. She came to Paarl with her father 19 years ago.

Another who has worked at the factory for many seasons is Annie Sangewini. Evelinah Tuka's mother has been employed at the factory since 1929, but Evelinah, who has lived in Paarl all her life, was ordered out.

Joyce Queen, mother of 4, and a factory worker for more than six years, came to Paarl in 1939. Her husband is still working in Paarl, but she was ordered to leave.

Maria Diza's husband has worked in Paarl for 10 years. But she is no longer allowed to live with him.

The whole tragedy was repeated about a week later at another factory when over 100 African women workers were taken to the pass office. They were treated somewhat differently, because the Food and Canning Workers' Union and also the employers had sent representatives there.

But although none was fined, neither did they escape the cruel effects of Section 10. Three were given 3 days' notice to leave the area. A large number were given permits to work at the factory to the end of March. Others were asked to return later with their birth certificates and other means of establishing their length of residence.

CALL FOR UNITY

Commenting on the hardships that face African workers today, Mrs Elizabeth Mafeqeng, Paarl branch secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, told New Age: “We can fight all these troubles only, and I want to appeal to all Coloured canning workers. Not to stand by idly while these things happen to their African sisters. They must join with us to fight this evil.”

Protest At Dismissal of Teachers

CAPE TOWN.

Over a thousand people gathered in the Drill Hall last Sunday to protest against the dismissal by the Cape Educational Department of two teachers, Mr. W. P. van Schoor and Mr. B. M. Kie.

The main speaker was Mr. Edgar Maurice, vice-president of the Teachers' League of South Africa, who stressed that the dismissal was not an attack on the two teachers only but on the Teachers' League as a whole—and not on the Teachers' League only but on the Non-European people as a whole.

The meeting unanimously condemned the ordinance under which the teachers were dismissed as “an anti-democratic attack on the teachers' civil liberties” and demanded their immediate and unconditional re-instatement.

£58 was collected to help pay the costs of a court action against the teachers' expulsion.

Additional protests have been received from the Lansdowne Parent-Teacher Association and the Peninsula Council of Parent-Teacher Associations.

Closing of Soviet Consulates Condemned

DURBAN.

The Natal Peace Council has written to the Minister of External Affairs registering “the strongest protest at the Government's decision to close the Soviet Consulate in South Africa.”

“Coming at a time when there are happy signs of improvement in relations between the socialist countries and the Western world, the decision is a most unfortunate one and deserves the condemnation of all people who desire peace,” says the Council.

WOMEN'S COUNTRY-WIDE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE PASS LAWS

CAPE TOWN.

In Cape Town, Alexandria Township and on the East Rand, African women gathered last Sunday to protest against passes for women and to plan their campaign of action.

Eighty-one women delegates were present at a very spirited conference of the ANC Women's League in Cape Town.

They came from all parts of the Cape Peninsula as well as from Paarl, Worcester and other areas of the Western Cape.

Conference declared its “determined opposition to passes for African women, which are a mark of slavery that cannot be tolerated in the 20th century.”

“We are hereby resolved to set up a campaign to fight this notorious measure and the many others to the bitter end,” said the resolution further.

Conference also “deplored the continued rape of the rights of the Africans by the Government,” protesting strongly against the setting up of Bantu schools “which are intended to be institutions where the African mind will be conditioned for use by the Nationalists.”

“We condemn Bantu Education and all its intentions and pledge ourselves to boycott the Verwoerd schools.”

Alexandra Township Congress campaign against passes for women started last Sunday at 6 a.m. when groups of Congress members, men and women, went from door to door, street to street, distributing a leaflet on the pass laws. Soon small groups had formed everywhere in the streets discussing the leaflet and listening to Congressites.

The women's League held a mass meeting the same morning, and the meeting passed a resolution: “We are fed up with passes.”

Pass laws had sent African men to jail and to farms to dig potatoes with their bare hands, they said and called on all to “stand up and struggle against this barbarous tyranny.”

EAST RAND

An African National Congress regional conference on the East Rand last week-end heard the whole house condemn the extension of pass laws to women.

Congress branches of the East Rand resolved on local demonstrations to the authorities in different towns between now and the special ANC conference in April. Conference also resolved on vigorous work for the realisation of the aims of the Freedom Charter, condemned Bantu Education, ethnic grouping and the evictions of Coloured people from their homes in Benoni.

They Fight For Workers' Unity



General Secretary, Leslie Messina.

Vice-president, Lucy Mtshelo.

Treasurer, Leon Levy.

conference, obtain signatures to the petition, elect delegates and draw the workers' action into the fight to protect the trade union movement.

Outlining the activities of SACTU during the past year, the report details the work of the local committees set up in the Western Province, Natal, Port Elizabeth and on the Witwatersrand. In Port Elizabeth new trade unions have been formed in the milling, chemical, hotel and restaurant, sweet, biscuit, engineering and stavedoring industries.

In the Transvaal the past year has seen a strike-wave, with disputes occurring in the textile, engineering, food and canning and toy industries.

Activities of the year have included the presentation of evidence on the I.C. Bill to the Parliamentary Select committee; participation in the Congress of the People where the Freedom Charter was adopted; affiliation to the World Federation of Trade Unions in the running of a two-week national school for trade unionists; the publication of the monthly “Workers' Unity”; the formation on the Reef of the Transport Workers' Union; assistance to the Iron and Steel Workers' Union.

A strong note in the annual report to conference is SACTU's dedication to the principles of the

Freedom Charter. Section 7 of the Freedom Charter, “There shall be work and security” holds out the promise of a happy future for all; and SACTU pledges “to educate and organise all workers for a militant, all fearless struggle for the protection of workers' rights and achievements of the objects of the Freedom Charter.”

Indian Children Need More Schools

DURBAN.

The Clare Estate Branch of the Natal Indian Congress will hold its annual General Meeting at the Clareville Indian School on Sunday, March 4.

According to the secretarial report, one of the most urgent matters to be attended to this year is the organisation of camps and more schools for the Indian children of Clare Estate.

As the result of representations made by the Branch last year, the City Council has promised to erect a bridge across Palmiet River, provide a telephone booth for residents and bituminise Palmiet Road,

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WHAT HAPPENED IN THE JOINT SITTING

The Joint Sitting of the Senate and the Assembly, which lasted from February 13 to 27, passed the South Africa Act Amendment Bill "constitutionally," that is, by a two-thirds majority.

What does a "constitution" mean? This question can be answered by examining the composition of parliament.

There are 248 M.P.'s and Senators, of whom 241 represent the White population of 2,907,000. Among them I include the Senators nominated by the Government to "represent" the Africans, because they are all Nationalists, supporting apartheid. The remaining Parliamentarians (3 M.P.'s & 4 Senators) are elected to represent

the African population of 2,306,000. Under the new Bill, the Coloured population of 1,281,000 (but with only about 40,000 of the voters roll) will elect four Whites to represent them in the Assembly, and the Government will nominate one White man to "represent" them in the Senate. The 421,000 Asians have no Parliamentary representation whatsoever.

THEIR OWN MEDICINE

The South African Parliament has always been racially oriented, but with the passing of the Senate Act the non-Nationalist section of the White population were given a taste of the medicine they had helped in the past to

pour down the throats of the Non-Whites.

Of the 241 White representatives, 171 are Nationalists. Thus the Nationalists, who represent only the Afrikaners, and not even all of them, have more than two-

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEY

by Peter Meyer

thirds of the seats, while the Opposition parties, who are supported by more than half the Whites, have less than one-third of the seats. It was the 171 Nationalists who voted for the removal of the Coloured people from the common voters' roll. This is what is meant by "constitutional."

WHAT OF THE LIBERALS?

What role did the Liberal Party play in the Joint Sitting?

Mrs. Ballinger walked into the joint sitting wearing a black rose, one of the emblems of the Black Sash movement. She spoke at a Black Sash meeting. She has associated herself closely with the movement. How does she explain her attachment to this body which, whatever its other merits, enforces a rigid colour bar and refuses to allow Non-Whites to take part in its demonstrations?

And during the debate, Mrs. Ballinger made this remark: "Our contention is that the only mandate which this Government could give to the doing of a thing is that it is doing in this Bill, would be a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament sitting together in an absolute majority of this Parliament." I constituted to be perfectly fair to Mrs. Ballinger. I know she is opposed to the removal of the Coloured vote for other reasons, but what possible justification is there for saying that a two-thirds majority of the old Parliament, which was as much a White man's Parliament as the new one, could have been interpreted as a "mandate" to rob the Coloured people of their vote?

There must be a difference between Mrs. Ballinger and Mr. Pocock, the arch-reactionary of the U.P. who, if my memory serves me correctly, went coffee-drinking with the Bekker group at Groote Schuur? Mr. Pocock said in the joint sitting debate: "What has stiffened public opinion throughout the country, from the north to the south? It was not the question of the Coloured vote—the whole of the Whites man's Parliament methods which were employed to achieve their end."

DEPLORABLE

Senator Rubín's speech was equally deplorable. After describing Mr. Stridom as "a sincere and honest man" and the South Union as one of the countries where "the principle of destroying rights has been acknowledged," he said in this to say about the Coloured vote:

"This danger, Sir, that I see in this measure is this . . . bring together all of these people in one country who are not White into one, solid cohesive group speaking with one voice . . . The Prime Minister will go down in history as the man who succeeded in breaking down any natural divisions there may have been among the Non-Europeans . . . and instead of uniting them on the basis that they have learnt to distrust every white man stands for . . . I can think of nothing that is more dangerous to the future of this country."

Senator Rubín's approach speaks for itself. He sees danger

in the growing unity of the Non-White people. To describe the mounting solidarity of democratic movements among the Africans, Coloureds, Indians, is based on "distrust of everything the White man stands for" makes one wonder exactly whose side Senator Rubín is on.

To get back to the joint sitting debate. There sat the 171 Nationalists, arrogant, smug, brazen. They looked at Mr. Stridom with the same mixture of awe and fear that Hitler must have inspired. There was no immediate threat to their position; just the slow, grim stirring of the masses. They sat grinning at the Opposition, but as they stared over the Opposition's heads the grin, I am sure, faded a bit.

The Nationalists have heard the stirring of the masses. Mr. Stridom admitted it. He admitted that he was afraid. Allow me to quote his own words: "Our opponents should be honest. The fact that we, the Europeans, are governing the country today, is due entirely to those restrictive electoral laws. It is because of the fact that the electoral laws of the country, by means of restrictions, concentrate the power in the hands of the White man, that those Hon. Members are sitting there. If it had not been for those electoral laws, those benches would have been full of Natives and Coloured people . . . If the policy of leadership is an honest policy, it can mean only one thing, and that is that it must not be based on restrictive measures. You cannot advocate the policy of leadership as an alternative to the policy of paramountcy if leadership is controlled by the same laws as govern supremacy. That is simply dishonest."

This passion for "honesty." What is behind it? The point Mr. Stridom is driving home is that White rule is a life-and-death struggle, that there is nothing benevolent and fatherly about it as the word "leadership" implies, and that the apartheid laws which he introduces are absolutely essential and must not be resisted by the Whites any longer.

WHAT ABOUT THE JEWS?

Mr. Stridom gave three reasons why the Coloured people should be removed from the common roll: they are being used by the

Whites as a political football; it is degrading to see European women throwing their arms around Coloured men (figuratively speaking) and begging them for their votes; and it is wrong that Coloured people should be the "arbiters," the referees, between Whites and Whites. These arguments are variations of the slogan: "If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out."

But Mr. Stridom means his neighbours. Carry this logic to its conclusion. If, say, the Jews in a certain constituency happen to hold the balance of power, the friction between the Nats and the U.P. then by Mr. Stridom's reasoning, they must be plucked out. The Nationalist as we all know, privately put Jews and Coloured people in much the same category; non-members of the herrenvolk.

Dr. Gluckman tried to draw this analogy, and succeeded in infuriating Mr. Stridom (who is wounding the Jewish community passionately by these days). Why do you want to drag the Jews into this debate he had asked Mr. Stridom, adding darkly that this kind of talk could do the Jewish community no good. The merest hint of the dogs of anti-Semitism are lurking in the background.

Mr. Stridom's reasons for taking the Coloured people off the common roll are spurious. He really wants them off because (a) they refuse to vote for Nationalist candidates, and (b) they are too closely linked with the White man and serve as a stepping-stone between White and Non-White, thus breaking the first and most fundamental apartheid law that "Thou shalt not mix."

The Opposition, throughout the debate, assisted Mr. Stridom in the deception that the principal factor in the S.A. Act Amendment Bill is the "sovereignty" of Parliament, and that the removal of the Coloured vote is a by-product. But the country knows full well that the reverse is true. The "sovereignty" of Parliament is the smokescreen.

From February 13 to 27 this worthy battle went on, while the Black Sash women looked down at their shoes. Now that the joint sitting is over, there is only one card left: the courts. If that card fails, the Parliamentary Opposition will be plunged into utter despair. But the term Parliamentary Opposition is not the same as Opposition. The one comes from a corrupted ruling class, who are inspired only by self-gain. The other comes from the ordinary people of South Africa, who are inspired by the ideal of a better life for everyone, of work, wealth and happiness for all. This source of inspiration never dies up.

BRITISH LABOUR M.P. Konni Zilliacus has asked the British Foreign Secretary Mr. Selwyn Lloyd to request the U.S. government to secure the extradition of Chou Tse-Ming, the murderer responsible for placing a bomb in an Indian airliner which crashed with Chinese officials on board on the way to the Asia-Africa conference at Bandung last year.

Send a Donation to NEW AGE

PASS LAW "A MOST RESTRICTIVE MEASURE"

—Says Native Commissioner

Ngotyana's Appeal to Supreme Court

CAPE TOWN.—Judgment was reserved in the Cape Town Supreme Court last week when Mr. Greenwood Ngotyana appealed against his conviction in the Langa Commissioner's Court for a contravention of the pass laws.

The hearing of deportation proceedings against the Cape Town leader has been postponed until the result of the appeal.

Giving his reason for the conviction, the Native Commissioner said that "a mere glance through the Act concerned (i.e. the Native Urban Areas Act) will convince one that it is a most restrictive legislative measure."

Referring to a judgment of Justice Beysers, he said: "The idea under-

lying the Act is that only those Natives who can "usefully or satisfactorily be absorbed in the economic life of the urban community in question" should be permitted to remain in the area and then only for such purposes and periods as the designated officer may permit."

The Crown had alleged that Mr. Ngotyana, who had a permit to work with the People's Clothing Club, was in fact in Cape Town for a purpose other than this employment. A number of witnesses were called to testify that during the period of his employment Mr. Ngotyana had been active as a secretary of a trade union, a congress organiser and a leader of the Congress of the People campaign.

WATCHED BY POLICE

An African Detective-Constable (who is also a member of the Liberal Party), Ebenezer Coker, gave evidence that on instructions he had been keeping a watch on Mr. Ngotyana ever since 1953. "My instructions are to keep accused under observation and report on all his movements. I was not to watch accused because he is a leader of the African National Congress," he said.

Accepting this evidence the Native Commissioner said: "Accused had been granted permission to be in this area for the purpose of employment with the Cape People's Clothing Club as cleaner-messenger. I fail to see how this restrictive permission could be extended to include secretarial work."

Appealing against this decision Mr. Ngotyana maintained that he was at liberty as long as he continued to work for the Club, to do other work as well. He said that the onus was on the Crown to show that he was not employed by the Club.

Argument centered largely on the question of who had the onus of establishing whether or not Mr. Ngotyana was employed at the Club, and judgment was reserved.

Mr. L. Forman, instructed by S. Kahn and Co. appeared for Mr. Ngotyana.

BIRTH

La Guma—to Blanche and Alex a son, Eugene Varlin, on 24th February. Both well.

Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections:

Juvenile Plate: 1. OMNIPOTENT. Danger, Comper.

Kenilworth Stakes: 1. VOLUNTEER. Danger, Cool Train.

Owners' Handicap: 1. GARRETT'S BEST. Danger, Garonne.

Cape of Good Hope Derby: 1. H. E. AMOS' BEST; 2. Volteig; 3. Numplast.

Kenilworth Handicap A: 1. GARRETT'S BEST. Danger, Blue Monday.

Kenilworth Handicap B: 1. GARRETT'S BEST. Danger, Glisten.

Wynberg Handicap Tops: 1. COSMOPOLITAN. Danger, Tensil.

Wynberg Handicap Bottoms: 1. LUGE. Danger, Guardsman.

JAPAN'S PARLIAMENT has unanimously adopted a resolution demanding the banning of experiments with atomic and hydrogen bombs. "The Japanese people," it declared, "the first and greatest victims of atomic and hydrogen bombs. We resolutely demand the conclusion of an international agreement to stop such experiments."

Published by Real Printing & Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town, and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Forgate Street, Woodstock.

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