

FARM LABOURER DIES AFTER SAVAGE BEATINGS

One day their father disappeared; next they heard he was dead.

Another Victim Of The Pass Laws

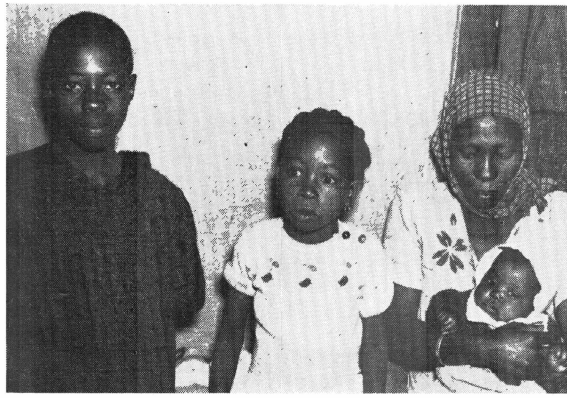
JOHANNESBURG.—Bethal and beatings: the two have become synonymous, and sooner or later talk of the pass laws and deportations from the cities comes round to the sambokkings on the potato lands.

But IT IS BY NO MEANS ONLY TALK among the people persecuted under the pass laws.

Men who return from the farms carry weals and scars across their backs—and some men never return.

W.M., a man from Newclare in Johannesburg, is among these. Unemployed for some months after breaking a leg, he was arrested under the pass laws; and sent for three months to a farm between Witbank and Bethal.

THERE HE WORKED FOR JUST TWO DAYS. BY THE EVENING OF THE SECOND DAY HE WAS DEAD, AFTER HORRIBLE BEATINGS IN THE FIELDS. A ROUGH GRAVE WAS DUG FOR HIM, AND THERE HE NOW LIES.



The widow and her three children: the youngest is three months old.

W.M.'s aged mother mourns her son buried in a far grave.

This is one of the cases that is not just hearsay, that can not so easily be covered up, for by sheer coincidence a man from W.M.'s own Rustenburg kraal, a friend with whom he grew up in the countryside and who later became his Newclare neighbour, was on the very same farm (also sent there for three months as a pass offender), and he was a witness to the events that led to W.M.'s death.

In the possession of New Age are full details of these events; the full name and pass number of the dead man; the name of the farm and its owner.

FAMILY HORRIFIED

In a crowded little room in Newclare the witness told his story. Crouched on the floor W.M.'s wife and old mother (who had come unsuspecting from Rustenburg to Johannesburg to see her son, only to be confronted with the shattering news of his death) moaned and wept aloud at the horror of it all.

This is part of the story: "I was one of a batch of 15 sent (Continued on page 5)



NEW AGE

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INSIDE
"MAY THE DAY COME SOON" by Doris Lessing —page 5
ANC AND ADVISORY BOARDS UNITE TO FIGHT VERWOERD. —page 3

BUILDING WORKERS MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP

New Executive Pledged To Racial Harmony

CAPE TOWN.—Building workers in the Cape made history last Thursday when at a general meeting of their union—the Western Province Building, Electrical and Allied Trades Union—they elected an entirely new executive committee.

Not a single member of the old executive was re-elected. The new committee which was elected consisted entirely of Non-Europeans, but a European, Mr. H. T. Riley, was appointed to the new executive the following day in place of Mr. Y. Abader, who was made acting general secretary.

At a meeting of the executive immediately following the general meeting Mr. A. Slamdien was elected to the chair and Mr. M. C. Enos vice-chairman. Committee members are, in addition to Mr. Riley: Messrs. A. Fox, T. Barth, T. da Costa, T. Rinquest, D. Atkins, H. E. Taliep, M. S. Rinquest and Y. Deers.

The union's secretary, Mr. W. O. Prime, did not appear at the union's offices the day after the general meeting. It is understood the question of his dismissal was discussed by the new executive and the post may be advertised soon.

Meanwhile, the executive has elected six delegates and alternates to the Industrial Council, one a European.

NOT ANTI-WHITE

Mr. Slamdien told New Age that his executive was very anxious to

make it known that they were not anti-white, and that they would do their utmost to ensure that the racial harmony at present existing among building workers was maintained and fostered.

The new executive was elected at a special members' meeting on May 24, which had been requisitioned following the premature closing by (Continued on page 3)

United Front Candidate in Jo'burg Elections

JOHANNESBURG.—In the interests of the widest unity for a programme of full democracy for all racial groups, the Congress of Democrats has decided to support Miss Ruth Hayman, the independent candidate, in the Bera by-election. Previously the C.O.D. had nominated its President, Mr. P. Beylveid, as its candidate.

COD's statement says: Ruth Hayman's manifesto pledges her to oppose all forms of racialism and apartheid-baasskap. She advocates the extension of the municipal franchise to Johannesburg citizens regardless of race or colour, and will work for the welfare of all sections equally.

With this policy the S.A. Congress of Democrats is in full agreement. The unity of democratically-minded people on a mutually acceptable programme can be a powerful lever in mobilising public opinion to make the changes in our

public life which are so vital and urgent.

Miss Hayman's manifesto promises to uphold the rights of all sections of the community and their right to be represented.

"Apartheid policies and Baasskap ideologies are civil and unjust; forced and mass removals of population, the pass system and its extension to African women; rigid influx control; all these deny fundamental rights and cause untold human misery."

She will oppose all measures whose purpose is to further apartheid, she declares.

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Next Week

"What Race Are You?" by Edward Rous, an analysis of the Government's new race probe techniques under the Population Registration Act. Order your copy now.

A PRACTICAL WAY TO SHOW YOUR SYMPATHY

The famous British lawyer **D. N. Pritt** has sent £5 to New Age in a letter to the London committee of New Age, he says this is because of the great sympathy he feels for our paper.

We know that in South Africa there are thousands of people who feel this same sympathy, but have, as yet, done nothing about it. It is to these people that we are directing our appeal. **RISE A BLOW AGAINST STRIDDOM AND THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT BY SENDING IN YOUR DONATION TODAY!**

● If you are renewing a subscription, send in something extra as a donation.

● If you have a collection tin or a collection list—**FILL UP THE LISTS AND TINS AND RETURN THEM TO OUR OFFICES.**

There are many Congress Branches and members who have undertaken to help New Age in this way. Thank you, all of you who have paid your money in, and urge the others please not to delay any longer. The printers won't delay for their bill to be settled and WE NEED NEW AGE ON THE STREETS.

THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS:

E. A. Linden-Bull (in memory of my husband) £1; Mr. C. 10s.; Hetty (collection tin) 11/8; Readers' pennies 5/6; Sacred River (per S and J) £10; per S. and J. £1; Ray £1; C.O.D. Claremont 14s.; F.S. £1; Jumble £12.2.6; Charles £20; Fordsburg readers £12.6; Doctor £2; Anonymous £10.

IN MEMORY OF BABS:

Ray, Abbie and Johnny £1.1; Dora £1.1; H. and Iris £1.1; Hilary

and Erica £1.1; Basil £3.

Previously acknowledged ———— £1,871 11 4
 This week ————— 68 10 2
TOTAL TO DATE £1,940 1 6

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Port Elizabeth: 9, Court Chambers, 129 Adderley Street.

EDITORIAL

How Greedy Can You Get?

THE Nationalist Party Government has again and again exposed itself as a party of big business and corruption.

When they came to power in 1948, the Nationalists made a great song and dance about being the party of the small man, the "workers' party." They even promised to nationalise the gold mines.

But it took one conducted tour of the Witwatersrand as guests of the Chamber of Mines to knock all that nonsense out of their heads. The Nationalist Party has turned its back on nationalisation—and on the workers.

The Nationalists will still shout about Hoggheheimer, the millionaire with the Jewish features who is supposed to finance the United Party. But not because they want to do away with capitalism. No, only because they want to step into Hoggheheimer's shoes. It galls them that, though they govern the country, Afrikaner capital still only controls about 11 per cent of the national income, the balance being in the hands of the English and the Jews and other "unnational elements."

To make up the leeway, the Nationalists have been going in for business in a big way, and they have not hesitated to use their governmental power to advance their interests. The rate of accumulation of Afrikaner capital already far exceeds that of other sections of the community, and is increasing rapidly.

And on the side, many Nationalists as individuals have not been slow to grasp for profits, and have not always been over-scrupulous about the methods they use. Before 1948 there used to be complaints about the graft of the U.P. while in power; but the graft among the Nats has been far more extensive, and not even their close grip on the civil service has been able to keep all their deals quiet.

On top of it all, they now propose to increase the pay of M.P.s and Senators by granting them an allowance of £3 a day for the duration of Parliamentary sessions—which, it has been calculated, will mean an increase for each M.P. of about £450 a year. By agreeing to this disgraceful proposal the United Party must share with the Nats the censure of an outraged public.

Those who sit in Parliament, by virtue of the very fact that they are white, are already the privileged section of the population. In addition they include in their ranks some of the wealthiest people in the country, and none of them can plead poverty. It is significant that there isn't one member of the working class in either House of Parliament.

Yet these people have decided they need a rise—and they propose to make you and me pay for it from public funds. It doesn't occur to them that most of the country's wage earners are really finding it hard to make ends meet, yet can do nothing about it. In fact, the Minister of Finance has refused to relieve their burden by granting increases in the cost of living allowance.

Yet in an orgy of unprincipled selfishness, the Parliamentary parties, adopting the attitude of "— you, Jack, I'm all right," are proposing to benefit themselves while remaining indifferent to the sufferings of the whole people.

The increase they propose to give themselves for one 6-month session of Parliament is equivalent to the total cash wage of an African mineworker for 7 years of back-breaking labour. It is hardly necessary to add that of course the African mineworkers are not represented in Parliament.

The South African people are not going to endure this sort of callous proffering by the ruling class and its Parliamentary representatives for much longer. The very arrogance with which the Nationalists and their friends in Parliament propose to enrich themselves at the expense of the rest of the community can only redouble the determination of all to put an end to Nat rule and implement the Freedom Charter as soon as possible.

to go and work on the mines and farms to get money to pay their taxes, and perhaps end up in jail. Today our people want better food and education for our children. We shall think more of our chief when we get these things.

W. G. D. LEKHONKHOLE Mafeking.

Flat Workers' Demands Removals

A very good conference of flat workers and domestic servants was held recently under the auspices of the Central Branch of the ANC. They condemned the

removals in the sky removals.

One worker said: "We demand no removals but 10s. a day."

The conference also protested against passes for women and decided to add its weight to the June demonstration to the Native Commissioner.

One woman said: "Passes have made men women and women men. Our men stay at home because they are refused employment and are in danger of arrest, while the women go to work for the upkeep of the family. Now if women also have to have passes, what will happen to our children? What will they eat?"

M. C. BOSHIÉLO Johannesburg.



NO EXCUSE FOR BAN ON MEETINGS

I wonder what excuse Johannesburg is offering for its proposed ban on African meetings.

Here in Port Elizabeth the renegade liberals of the City Council thought that Mr. T. Tshume, local secretary of the ANC, was about to win an action to declare previous banning regulations relating to New Brighton only ultra vires. Rather than risk being left (as they said) "without cover," they unanimously extended the new NAD-type ban regulation to the entire municipal district.

Actually, of course, their "reason" was no reason. African meetings, especially those held by the ANC, have been notable for their orderliness—in a favourable contrast to many white political meetings.

Mr. Tshume lost his action only a fortnight after the ban decision was taken and four months before Verwoerd had it gazetted. But the decision was not rescinded.

NO PERMISSION

There have been attempts here to explain that this is "control" not "ban." But in fact, neither under the old New Brighton regulations nor under the new all-district one has the ANC—or anyone else—ever been given permission to hold a political meeting. And many other requests for perfectly legitimate meetings have also been refused.

The worst feature of these bans is not even the stoppage of meetings. It is the additional excuse given to the police to "investigate" any ordinary gathering together of people, even if it is one of the exempted types of meetings. From one such investigation John Nangoze Jebe met his death at the hands of the police.

C. W. M. GELL, 94 Cape Road, Port Elizabeth.

Unity Movement Playing Nat Game

By refusing to support the people's boy boycott, the so-called Unity Movement has shown that it prefers to be on the side of the oppressor rather than the oppressed. They have shown themselves up for the childish political scallywags that they are.

The people have no time for opportunists and careerists who carry their political trickery with a sugar coating. These people are playing the Nats' game and must accept the rightful wrath of the people.

The salvation of the Coloured people lies not with the Unity Movement, but with the true people's movement, the Congress movement. The Coloured people must give unwavering and firm support to SACPO, which consists of people like themselves, not a few isolated cranks like the Unity Movement.

L. E. MORRISON Johannesburg.

All Shall Be Free

Please hang me up on your wall. Read me up I shall not fall. Hang me carefully and you will see. I'm the Freedom Charter of the Free.

King Justice proclaims at the Court door, All shall be equal before the law. Only truth and honesty count within. Man is not judged on the shade of his skin.

Work and Security is a citizen's right. Full employment. No tears at night.

There shall be equal pay for equal work. All shall contribute, none shall shirk.

For every citizen a home of his own. To live where he likes, to reap what he's sown. None shall go hungry, none left in the cold. Proper provision for those who grow old.

Teach not the lesson divide and rule. Culture, not colour, is the creed in the school. Each shall have all education can give. None shall be lost, all must live.

There shall be friendship and peace. Twixt the West and the East. Do unto others as you would others should do. Put it in practice, love will win through.

The people shall govern, there is the call. The right of one is the right of all. And the purpose of their main decree. Is that all shall be equal, all shall be free. TANDABANTU.

A Chief Is Installed

The installation of Chief Makela Lottamoring Montshwe of Mafeking took place recently in the presence of all the African tribal chiefs. A second ceremony was held on May 12, presided over by Dr. S. M. Molema and attended by both Paramount Chief Bantshoeng of Bantswaletse and Chief Koeni of Bakwena in their uniforms. The Resident Commissioner was also there.

Our chiefs are faced with serious problems: (1) to achieve national determination; (2) to restore our national economy so that our young men do not have

An Appeal To Ministers Of Religion

On May 13 at Bochaeha Square, Bloemfontein, the ANC held a successful public meeting, which was a farewell to our President, Mr. Mafosa. Before he left, Mr. Mafosa urged the Congress to carry on the work as best it could. "Do not let anything divide you," he said. "Close every hole in the Free State. And look after the Winburg women."

At the meeting Mrs. Mohlakoane and another speaker spoke about the so-called reference books for women. If the Government has never made a blunder, they said, now it has made one by giving the African women passes. Kwela kwela, which has been a problem for the men, is now for the women too.

They made a special appeal to the ministers of religion, "you who ring the bells of your churches every Sunday, but do not tell the Government that their policy is bad and contrary to your teachings."

"We call upon you ministers to be really leaders, like Jesus, who was the leader of his people, not of his pocket, to fill it with gold and silver as you are doing."

GEORGE A. NYEZI ANC, Bloemfontein.

ANC AND ADVISORY BOARDS UNITE TO FIGHT VERWOERD

JOHANNESBURG.—Dr. Verwoerd has proved that he "represents" the African people only as their boss, said Mr. W. S. Pella, one of the Advisory Board deputations that went to Cape Town, at the huge Orlamund meeting on Sunday when the five men reported back to the people.

At this meeting Advisory Board members and Congress officials spoke out from the same platform in an impressive demonstration of unity against the Government.

Only a speaker from the All-African Convention, Mr. Tukwyo, condemned the deputation, charging that the Boards had put Verwoerd into Parliament! Mr. Tukwyo continued: "Once the Boards are destroyed the Africans could hope to get to Parliament."

Mrs. Lillian Ngoyi, the only woman speaker of the day, said: "Why should the A.A.C. fight the Boards instead of fighting Dr. Verwoerd?" And that seemed to sum up the feeling of the meeting.

The Boards announced that June 3 will see a mass report-back conference when the deputation will report, again and other plans for fighting the Bills will be laid. All bodies will be invited to the conference.

Said Transvaal ANC President, E. P. Moroselle: "We of the ANC want unity," and he applauded the action of the Advisory Board delegation. Mr. P. O. Vundla sang the Congress song "Vuma, Sile Bale Igama Lake," before he spoke.

Mrs. Ngoyi suggested that all church women organise protest marches against oppression to their synods.

Resolutions adopted amidst loud applause condemned Verwoerd's refusal to see the Boards and urged further action by the Boards to fight the Bills.

EMPEROR HALE SELASSIE and the Empress of Ethiopia attended a performance by artists from People's China in Addis Ababa last week. The Chinese concert, composed of classical and folk art, have had a most enthusiastic reception from the Ethiopian public.



CAPE TOWN.—Members of the Special Branch once again raided a Freedom Charter table in the Peninsula when they swooped down on the Congress of Democrats table in Sea Point last Saturday, confiscating papers and literature.

Congress members were busy handing out leaflets to the people of Sea Point explaining the Freedom Charter. The leaflet calls upon Europeans "to grasp the hand of friendship which is extended from the Congress movement to all who support the Freedom Charter, wholly or in part, and to co-operate with us in the daily struggle to defend the democratic rights of the people."

In a statement, C.O.D. declares: "The Government and their policies shall not crush our desires and our determination to see South Africa rid of them and their racial theories. They cannot stop us striving to Freedom. The Freedom Charter campaign goes on."

A number of people had signed the Charter before the police arrived.

Call For Cultural Boycott Of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG.

A resolution calling upon the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress to declare its attitude in favour of an international cultural boycott of South Africa will be discussed at the eleventh annual general meeting of the Congress here on June 17.

The executive committee of the T.I.Y.C. has welcomed with gratitude the initiative taken by several overseas artists and the British Musicians' Union not to perform in South Africa before apartheid audiences.

If more and more artists would follow this example it would impress on the racists in South Africa how isolated they are from the rest of the civilised world, says the executive.

Judgment Pending In Ntunja's Case

PORT ELIZABETH.

The judges in the Supreme Court last week reserved judgment in Samson Ntunja's case. Mr. Ntunja was sentenced to 6 months compulsory labour in the lower court when he was found guilty under the Suppression of Communism Act of attending a gathering before his ban of two years expired. Mr. Ntunja was arrested at a concert held under the auspices of the Congress of Mothers.



Mrs. Annie Silinga, women's leader from Langa, who was deported from Cape Town under section 10 of the Urban Areas Act nearly four months ago, returns to her husband and children recently, only to be arrested again. Her case will be heard on June 4, and she is now out on bail. Our picture shows Mr. and Mrs. Silinga with their two children, Amos and Laetitia, giving the Afrikaal salute at their home, over the week-end. "I am very happy to be with my family again," said Mrs. Silinga.

THE NATS STILL SHUDDER AT HUDDLESTON'S BOOK

JOHANNESBURG.—When Father Huddleston wrote his book, he could hardly have foreseen that it would bring together supporters of Congress and the Nationalists on the same platform to discuss it. That is just what happened at the Witwatersrand University last week, when a stimulating symposium was held on "Naught for Your Comfort." The panel consisted of Robert Resha (A.N.C.), Jan Burger (writer of "An Afrikaner's Diary" a daily column in the Star), Helen Joseph (COD, Federation of S.A. Women), Claude Franks (Liberal Party) and Father Jarret-Kerr (African Education Movement).

Mr. Burger's strenuous efforts to show that Father Huddleston's picture of an oppressed South Africa was untrue were somewhat undermined by the ominous presence of four Special Branch policemen in the audience.

"The first question," says the chairman, "Should a South African citizen write criticism of his own country's internal policy?" Mr. Burger clears his throat. He rises. He produces a prepared statement and reads it to the audience. "I am not one of those South Africans who practises the ostrich policy," he declares. Criticism he welcomes. But not when it is half true. It made him shudder to think of the effect of Huddleston's book overseas.

Mr. Burger's voice trembled slightly with pained indignation. Huddleston painted South Africa as a country "full of brutality" where "the Native was being trodden on by the White man. It was the height of unpatriotism. Apart from Sophiatown "there are many other Bantu townships which are fine examples of what is being done for the upliftment of the Bantu. Why doesn't Father Huddleston mention them?" With a put-that-in-your-pipe-and-smoke-it air, he sat down.

WHAT IS A BANTU?

Robert Resha is taken aback. A great revelation has been made. He lives in Sophiatown. And he has travelled around a bit. "I have seen many African locations and they are all like Sophiatown. Maybe Bantu townships are different. But Father Huddleston was a partisan; yes, a partisan for the truth.

Mr. Burger fidgets. All this is most trying. Miraculously he produces a further prepared statement and sprays the audience with a shower of facts to show "what a handful of Europeans has done for the upliftment of the Bantu." There is Meadowlands. And Vlakfontein. And Bantu Education. And What Not. A veritable Heaven on Earth

is being built for the lucky Bantu. In the same breath he solemnly admonishes the audience to beware of "generalisations." "I am not prepared to condemn a whole police force on the grounds of a few misguided members. They have to cope with human material, often far from civilised." Naught for Your Discomfort!

Somehow this reminds Father Jarret-Kerr of a story. Some critics of his colleague's book admitted the truth of the incidents quoted, but condemned him for making a fuss about them. "Their attitude," said Father Jarret-Kerr, "was like that of the lady who had an illegitimate baby and excused herself on the ground that it was, after all, only a very small one. As a Christian, Father Huddleston had the duty to criticise evil—even if only on a small scale. "So long as there is unequal pay, cultural facilities, and unequal treatment of human beings, such criticism is justified."

He neatly summed up his (and Father Huddleston's) attitude with: "If your neighbour's horse burns down you pray for him; but that doesn't mean that you don't call the fire brigade!"

CONGRESS ROLE

Asked for an opinion on Huddleston's appraisal of the political prospects before South Africa, Mrs. Joseph expressed disappointment at his failure to assess the role of the Congress and his pessimistic outlook on the future. Father Huddleston ignored the Defence Campaign and the great Congress of the People, and seemed to think that liberation would only come as a result of outside pressure.

Mr. Claude Franks said that the book had put the Nats and the United Party on the defensive and had knocked the props out from under apartheid. He had yet to see a single fact in the book contradicted.

The symposium which was organised by the Students' Liberal Association drew a capacity multi-racial audience of over 200 people.

Building Workers Elect New Executive

(Continued from page 1)

the chairman of the annual general meeting on April 5, when the police were called.

Following the April 5 meeting, five members of the union were expelled. All five were re-instated, however, after an action brought by them in the Supreme Court.

CRITICAL TIMES

A special leaflet issued by Messrs. Siamdini, Enos, Abader, Parker and Barth urging members to elect a new executive at the May 24 meeting declared that apart from internal domestic questions, the union, in common with other trade unions, was facing critical times.

"The new union-smashing Industrial Conciliation Act threatens our very existence and independence," said the leaflet. "The Government is attempting to break down the harmony and co-operation that has existed between White and Coloured building workers all these years—both in our union and on the job—by legislating for apartheid-segregated unions and by placing our status as artisans in danger through new drastic powers to reserve artisans' jobs exclusively for persons of one race only."

"Never before in the history of our union has there been a greater need and urgency for unity and closing our ranks in brotherly solidarity than today."

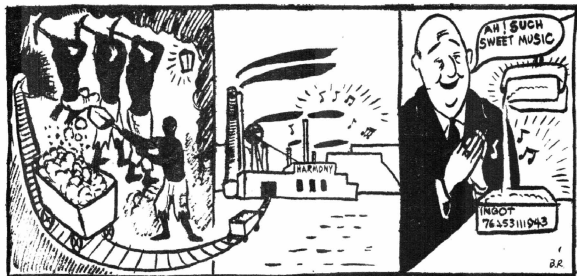
"The building industry itself is going through a difficult period with rising unemployment already striking at hundreds of our members. Already the employers are trying to cut their costs by reducing our wages or splitting up work, or putting us on short time."

"We want unity and a strong healthy union capable of protecting our rights, irrespective of race or colour."

All the people proposed in the leaflet were elected to the new executive.

C.B.

SOUTH AFRICA'S GOLDEN SYMPHONY



"Apartheid has failed; integration, except as a definable economic fact, is unacceptable. Both should be transcended by orchestration—the concept of every group playing its distinct and separate part while making its contribution to the harmony of the whole."—Cape Argus editorial, 26th May, 1956.

Everyone In The Townships Is Simply

CRAZY FOR MUSIC

New sounds in music have gripped all music fans in the Townships. Way back in '48 and '49 all you heard was the music of Glen Miller, Louis Jordan or the "Duke" (Duke Ellington)—but now it's different. They dance and live to the "home-made stuff." New crops of penny-whistle bands have arisen. Everyone is simply crazy for music. All over, in the streets, on the trains and buses, you just hear guys and dames tooting or whistling the latest recordings of the local African bands. The bands are just copying American Jazz music either. They play "new" music, original and characteristic of Africa.

Rise Of Traditional Music

The interest which has suddenly been aroused in African traditional and folk music, especially amongst the youth, is quite amazing. Right through the country, amongst both rural and urban youth and students, it's the same. Football teams no longer sing the old football songs but the traditional songs. The very same fellows in fact who not very long ago were ashamed to sing these songs.

No doubt this change is closely related to the efforts to bring about a new self-realisation and a new life. This change-over to traditional music has overtaken the townships by storm.

Jazz Orientation

The general trend that is being followed is to re-arrange the old traditional folk songs and give them modern jazz orientation. Or maybe to put it even more accurately, to give jazz music its true African character. You see, not only does rhythmic music, jazz, jiving, etc. appeal to Africans but it is in fact a product of African music (I'm quoting Louis Armstrong). But I'm telling you this African jazz the boys play, is really good. Maybe you don't understand just exactly what I mean if you listen to the "Alexandra All Star," or to "The Clouds of Joy" or to "King Force." But the vocalists isn't lagging behind either—all those nut-brown babies like the gal who sings "Ndihamba Ndodwa—ndihlupheka apha eGoli." (I'm all alone, I'm stranded here in Jo'burg.)

The Music &

The People's Ideas

In fact the new songs have plenty of meaning—the artists have sure got a sharp eye for what's happening all around them. The songs tell you how they feel

Says Johannesburg

Law Student

TENNYSON MAKI-WANE in this stimulating article, written exclusively for New Age.

—their loves and their hates, their sorrows, their joys. Yes, you listen to songs like "Ndenika kudala ekhaya" (It's a long time since I left home)—then the song goes on to tell just how difficult things are out here.

Some songs express frustration, like the song "Bophelo bo Mene" (I'm led up with life). Then there are those good songs directed against oppressive measures like "Bamba Lu Mfana—siphelwe syndika" (They arrested him—Now we are starving), and then that popular bit (and my favourite) "Mendowlands—Oms dik nie, on phola hier" (We won't move, we remain here).

Of course, friends, there are also those gay and jolly tunes—lots of them—which we enjoy

when relaxing on week-ends. After a heavy week's work we really get into "nice time" mood. The Alexandra All Star's hit "Theka Iwo" (Pour us two scales of home brew), will give you a picture of the situation. Then there's "Into vram ndzvayibuda, Nohiphuzi Urwala" (I love my man even though he is a drunkard).

Sometimes as we sit having a small drink, police might bolt in, so we've gotta drink fast. Ntomi observed this and decided to wise up the guys. In his latest number he tells 'em to be on the lookout. "Sip and Fly" is really good and hot.

Hints For Housewives

Do you know that . . .

- Butter will not melt on a hot summer day if you wrap the butter dish in a napkin dipped in salt water.
- Fat will splutter less in a hot frying pan if you sprinkle a little salt in it.
- You can prevent your baking from burning by sprinkling salt under the baking pan.
- Washing fish in salt water removes swampy smell.
- It is easier to clean fish if you dip your fingers in salt.
- The best way to remove insects from fresh vegetables is to put them in salty water.

AFRICAN LEADER DEPORTED FROM KLERKSDORP

JOHANNESBURG.

Last week the Klerksdorp municipality acted as though the Prohibition of Interdicts Bill was already law. Threatened for some time with deportation from the area, Mr. Robert Dumah, a veteran African leader in the town, was taken into custody as the first step towards sending him back to Umzimkulu in Natal where he was born. His lawyers indicated that Dumah would make an urgent application to the Supreme Court for the stay of his deportation order, but on the following morning by 6 a.m. Dumah had already been removed from Klerksdorp.

The court application to declare his deportation null and void will still go on and Mr. Dumah will sign his petition for submission to court from Umzimkulu.

Significantly, one of the reasons given in Parliament for the introduction of the Prohibition of Inter-

dicts Bill was the delaying tactics used by the African people of Klerksdorp who objected to the removal of the Old Location to Joubertton and held up this project for many years. Mr. Dumah was one of the petitioners against the Klerksdorp municipality to the Supreme Court for the staying of the removal of the Old Location.

In 1952 he also moved a resolution on the advisory board for the removal of the present manager of Non-European affairs in Klerksdorp.

Though Dumah was born on an Umzimkulu farm he left there in 1922 and has not been back since. He has lived in Klerksdorp since 1937 and served for over 12 years on the town's advisory board. For some years he has been refused permission to carry on his business in the town and he was also deprived of his permit and the right therefore to live in the location.

Law And The Layman

By Jurist

LANDLORD AND TENANT

The majority of people live in houses for which they pay rent. In discussing the legal rights of tenants against their landlords, we must first note that these rights are different in locations and in other areas. In this article, we will deal with tenants who do not live in locations and whose rights are governed by the common law and the Rents Act. The position of tenants in locations will be discussed next week.

The main obligation of the tenant is, of course, to pay rent. The rent may be payable weekly, monthly or at some longer interval—the period must be agreed upon when the tenancy begins. If there is no agreement as to the exact day on which the rent falls due, it may be paid until the end of the week or month, as the case may be.

EJECTION

If the tenant fails to pay his rent on due date, the landlord may always sue him for it. The more important question is, however, under what circumstances may the tenant be ejected for failure to pay rent. This again depends on the terms of the agreement, and it is again important to emphasise that tenants who enter into written leases should read the agreement carefully before signing it. If there is a written lease or if there is no clause in the lease dealing with the question of late payment, the landlord cannot claim ejection merely because one rent payment is overdue. The majority of written leases, however, contain a clause entitling the landlord to eject the tenant if rent is not paid by a date specified in the contract. If the tenant has signed an agreement containing such a clause, he has no protection against its effects. A delay of even one day is sufficient to bring the clause into operation, and the fact that the tenant is in financial difficulties and cannot pay is no excuse. If the agreement does not stipulate the place at which the rent is to be paid, the landlord must come to the tenant to receive payment, but if it is provided that the rent is to be paid at the landlord's home or office, the tenant must see that it gets there in time, and postal delays are no excuse.

It is important to note that the landlord forfeits his right to ejection if he accepts late payment of rent. If the lease stipulates that rent is to be paid on, say, the seventh of the month and the tenant offers to pay on the eighth, the landlord must immediately decide whether to refuse the late payment and claim ejection or accept the payment and continue the tenancy. He cannot accept the rent and then sue for ejection. It is always worthwhile, therefore, for the tenant to consider payment after default has failed to pay at the proper time.

BREACH OF CONDITIONS

A tenant may also be ejected for breach of the conditions of the lease, e.g. for carrying on a business on premises which were let for purely residential purposes, or for damaging the premises. Here again, the landlord forfeits his right to claim ejection if he continues to accept rent after he knows of the breach of contract.

A lease may be entered into for a definite period (e.g. five years). In this case, the landlord cannot give notice to the tenant before the period has expired. If the tenant does leave before the period expires, he will continue to be liable for the rent until such time as the landlord finds a new tenant.

If the lease is not for a fixed period, it may be terminated by notice. One month's notice is required where the rent is paid by the month and one month's notice is given on the 15th of May if it expires on the 30th of June, not on the 15th. This applies equally to notice given by the landlord or by the tenant.

It must be clearly understood that the termination of a lease by notice is quite separate from the question of ejection for non-payment of rent or breach of contract. Notice may be given whenever either of the parties chooses, even if there has been no breach of contract.

The right of the landlord to eject the tenant upon notice is, however, limited by the Rents Act. Under this Act, a tenant who has been given notice becomes what is known as a statutory tenant. This means that he may continue in occupation, provided that he pays his rent by the seventh of each month (irrespective of the date which may have been provided in the original contract). He may only be ejected on one of the following grounds—

- (a) Non-payment of rent;
- (b) that he is damaging the premises or creating nuisance there;
- (c) that the landlord requires the premises for his personal use or for rebuilding.

As a general rule, the landlord is obliged to keep the premises in reasonable repair and is liable to compensate the tenant for any damage caused to him by defects in the premises—e.g. damage caused to furniture by water leaking through the roof. Both these obligations may, however, be excluded by clauses in a written lease. The tenant is obliged to make good any damage which he causes to the premises by negligence, but, if damage is accidental, such as the loss of a dog, the loss falls on the landlord.

Mozart—The Very Youth of Music

JOHANNESBURG.

Mozart represented the very Youth of Music. His compositions, with their grace and simplicity, were understood by everybody, admired by experts and loved by both children and adults. Mr. J. J. Jelson at the illustrated lecture on Mozart organised by the Transvaal Peace Council as part of the worldwide celebrations of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Mozart.

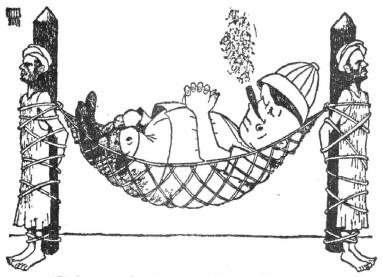
At the age of four, said the lecturer, Mozart could play complete tunes. He could write music even before he could write his alphabet. He learned faster than his teachers. He composed for a variety of instruments and introduced instruments unknown in his time. His music was a departure from the former classics of the 18th century as illustrated for instance in his "Turkish march."

Yet Mozart died poor. "No one followed his funeral. There is no monument or monument in the place of his burial. But his monument is in the manuscripts of his work."

Mr. M. Szur thanked Mr. Jelson for the audience, and the Peace Council.

T.M.

FRENCH OPPOSITION TO MOUNTS Mendes-France Resignation A Sign Of Popular Front Strength



"If they stop shooting, everything will be peaceful."

Mendes-France Resignation A Sign Of Popular Front Strength

PARIS.—The French Communist Party, which has been the only political party demanding peace and independence for Algeria, has won immense support in the past fortnight. All over the country, conscripted soldiers are refusing to board trains, and mass demonstrations are calling for an end to the "dirty war."

Socialist Party Prime Minister Mollet, who was elected on a platform which promised peace in Algeria, has shocked the country with his cold-blooded support for the imperialist war against the Algerian people.

The attitude of the right-wing Socialist leaders is rapidly accelerating the growth of a popular front of all progressives—but the popular front is developing from below. It is the rank and file members and supporters of the Socialist and Radical parties who are flocking into the popular front committees in spite of the opposition of their official leaders. The right-wing officials are rapidly seeing any chance of their influencing the policies of the united committees disappearing.

L'HUMANITE SEIZED

The "Socialist" led government last week seized all issues of the Communist Party paper, *L'Humanite*, for publishing a detailed exposure of the truth about French atrocities in Algeria. The paper called for strikes and demonstrations to end the war.

The hold-up of the paper did not prevent the message going out, and the next day there were stoppages throughout the country.

It is this mass display of opposition to the government's policies that is believed to have led to the resignation of Mendes-France last week.

It was Mendes-France, who, when France's defeat in Viet-nam was clear, negotiated the armistice and this action won him an undesired popularity. In Algeria, Mendes-France can clearly see the writing on the wall and he is deserting Mollet's sinking ship.

C.P. PARLIAMENTARY POLICY

In spite of the utmost provocation, the Communists have been drawn into voting the Mollet government out, for the only government which could replace it at the present time would be a right-wing semi-fascist government which no amount of popular pressure short of revolution could drive to peace. Communist policy has been to build up the opposition in such a way that the conditions are created for a left-wing alternative to the

present government—a possibility which exists if working-class pressure is so great that a large proportion of Socialist and Republican M.P.s are forced into the decision to break with their leaders and join in a parliamentary Popular Front.

U.S. Insults Indonesian Journalists

DIJAKARTA.

American treatment of Indonesian journalists who will cover President Sukarno's visit to the U.S. is regarded as a "serious affront" by pressmen here, according to the Indonesian press agency, Antara.

Before issuing visas the U.S. embassy is requiring the journalists to fill in their political questionnaire stating their detailed and personal histories, and to put their fingerprints on the document.

They must also pledge "not to contact Communist sympathizers nor to 'make investigations about the Negro people'."

Press circles in Djakarta denounce the taking of the newsmen's fingerprints as equivalent to treating them as criminals while the restrictions imposed on them practically debar them from doing their jobs properly.

BRAZIL TO LIFT BAN ON COMMUNIST PARTY?

RIO.—A mass upsurge against continued suppression of the Communist Party of Brazil has borne fruit in the form of a Bill in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Bill to legalise the Communist Party was introduced by Deputy Jorge Calvo of the Labour Party, with joint sponsorship by Socialist and Social Progressive deputies.

The Communists, who have been outlawed since 1948, backed the present president, Mr. Kubitschek, in the last elections, and are known to have been an important factor in ensuring his victory.

The legalisation move was the climax of months-long agitation against continued political persecution. Throughout the country, individuals and organisations completely dissociated from the Communists have joined in a demand for amnesty for political prisoners and fugitives, among whom the most well-known is Luis Carlos Prestes, Communist Party leader.

Labour leaders, directors of democratic organisations, and student leaders demonstrated their support for an amnesty resolution presented by Deputy Sergio Magalhães of the Brazilian Workers' Party.

Soviet Approaching U.S. Investment Rate

PARIS.

The Soviet Union is accumulating industrial capital at a far higher rate than Western Europe and is approaching the rate of the United States, the latest annual United Nations economic survey of Europe shows.

The survey finds that whereas the Soviet Union devotes 25 per cent of national income to investment, the rate for Norway and Finland is 20 per cent; for West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Denmark and Italy, 12 to 15 per cent; 8 per cent in France and only 6 per cent for Britain and Belgium.

A. A. FADEYEV, the famous Soviet novelist, died in Moscow last week. Among his best-known works was "The Young Guard."

ISRAEL TURNING TO NEUTRALISM

TEL AVIV.

Deep disillusionment is developing in Israel with a foreign policy which has left the nation to the no-to-stand mercies of John Foster Dulles. The Eisenhower administration's continued refusal of arms has naturally caused the most conservative circles in Israel to ask: "How did we get into this position in the first place?"

From right to left, newspapers in Israel are beginning to ask for a foreign policy which serves Israel's national interests. They propose neutralism as a foreign policy which will enable this small country to get all the benefits it now receives from abroad plus the peace it needs for its independence.

NEW LANGUAGE

An article in Davar, newspaper of Premier Ben Gurion's Mapai (Right-wing Labour) Party declared:

"Neutralism is the new political language of the peoples of this great area. It would be fitting to the position and the special needs of our state that we should alien ourselves with one or other of the multifarious forms of neutralism, all of which have one characteristic in common: friendly relations with the powers of both blocs, in accordance with the needs of each particular country. . . . (Neutralism) does not involve existing connections and sources of aid but on the contrary opens up perspectives for extending them."

HUMILIATION

An editorial in the Mapan newspaper, Al Hamishmar makes this even clearer:

"It is time to put an end to the way in which the Israeli ambassador in Washington is making an effort to get defence arms for us. It is not

only that this way humiliates the honour of Israel in the eyes of the world, and even in the eyes of the American Jews, but also that it fails to strike its target and makes for the failure of our policy. . . .

"Our government must now take a step in the direction of a consistent neutralist policy by clearly renouncing any desire to conclude a "security agreement" with the United States and by refusing to recognise any monopolistic right on the part of the Western powers to deal with the problems of the Middle East.

"If Israel will accept a neutral line in its foreign policy it would facilitate for the Soviet Union the realisation of Khrushchov's statement that Soviet policy is neither pro-Arab nor anti-Arab, but sympathetic to all peoples."

Asia-African Students' Conference

SINGAPORE.

Rumours and misrepresentations designed to sabotage the coming Asia-African Students' Conference to be held under the sponsorship of the Indonesian government and with the backing of the International Union of Students, were condemned by the Indonesian Consul-General here recently.

It is frighten certain students away from the conference by saying that it would be "under communist control."

This, he said, was quite untrue. The members of the preparatory committee were representatives of the national student bodies of Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Lebanon and the Philippines.

BRITAIN JOINS SOVIET IN CALL FOR RE-NAMING ELECTIONS

Set-back For United States

LONDON.—The U.S. Government, which is doing everything in its power to prevent the holding of free elections in Viet-nam and the reunification of the country in terms of the Geneva agreement, suffered a serious setback last week when Britain and the Soviet Union issued a joint statement calling for the implementation of the agreement.

Following urgent protests by the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam (led by Ho Chi-minh) that the U.S. puppet government in the South has refused to discuss the arrangements necessary for the nation-wide elections which were due to take place this July, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lord Reading, and the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, met in London recently.

In a joint statement circulated to both Viet-nam governments and to the French government, they "strongly urge the authorities of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam and the Republic of Viet-nam to make every effort to implement the Geneva agreement."

Britain and the Soviet Union will continue to consult together about the Viet-nam situation and "if necessary in the light of that situation they will also discuss measures which should be taken to ensure the fulfilment of the Geneva agreement," says the statement.

Meanwhile, the statement urges, notwithstanding the failure of the parties to reach agreement, they should continue to maintain their cease-fire and should not permit any resumption of war.

In another letter to the International Commission which is enforcing the armistice in Viet-nam, Britain and the Soviet Union urge it to continue its work for the maintenance of peace so that reunification can be achieved by free nation-wide elections.

The Ho Chi-minh government, and China have endorsed the British-Soviet statement.

U.S. MISSION

Meanwhile, with contemptuous disregard for the agreement that no foreign military personnel would be permitted, the South Vietnamese Government has announced that another U.S. military mission consisting of 350 members are coming. The present U.S. military mission under Samuel T. Williams has more than a thousand members.

It has also been announced that U.S. Deputy Defence Secretary Buck Robertson will shortly visit Saigon, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Burke, and Assistant Secretary of Army Higgins have just left. There is every sign that there are strong forces in the U.S. who would be prepared to back Ngo Dinh Diem in resuming the war. But fortunately even Dulles must be aware that any such step would mean the end of imperialism in Asia.

Appeal For Trade Union Unity

The World Federation of Trade Unions, opening its new headquarters in Prague, has issued a new appeal for international trade union unity.

"The idea of unity among working people and the international trade union movement has never been so topical as now," says WFTU.

SPOTLIGHT ON SPORT

by
Robert Resha

BAREFOOTED AFRICAN BREAKS S.A. RECORD

The achievement of the fleet-footed, young and shy African miner, Steward Monageng, when he represented the Welkom mines at the South African Bantu Athletic meeting at Welkom on May 12, has set the tongues of sportsmen and fans wagging.

Running bare-footed on a properly surveyed track and before three official European time-keepers, Monageng beat the South African running record for the three miles by 21.1 seconds. The existing South African record set up by J. Roberts in 1955, is 14 mins. 15.8 secs. Monageng did the distance in 13 mins. 54.7 secs.

Wherever you met fans, be it in the streets, in buses and in trains, in the beer halls, the question on their lips is, will Steward Monageng be allowed to go to the Olympic Games in Melbourne next year? Of course there is always an answer to this question by someone: "No, the Europeans in South Africa are too jealous to allow that." No one, however, appears satisfied with this answer. Rightly so, for only the South African Athletic Association is in a position to reply to that searching question.

Already the Association is said to have offered to have a thorough check made with Monageng. A very good thing if it will be done. But one thing is certain, with more and better training, with good diet, in Monageng South Africa has a talented runner who might bring fame and honour to this country.

I will not attempt to answer the question about the Olympic games save to say that it is inconceivable that South Africa could be so blind, indeed so un-forgiving, as to leave the best runner behind and take second rangers to the Olympic games. Or am I naive? If I am, I would like to be told what is your pleasure sportsman?

Moroka Meeting

JOHANNESBURG.

The residents of the site and service at Moroka North will hold an open-air public meeting at Nimrod One Square on Sunday, June 3 to protest against passes for women and lack of transport. The people of this site and service scheme have to walk long distances to catch trains and are demanding a bus service.

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CRICKET TOUR

A LITTLE while ago, the South African Inter-race Cricket Board wrote to the British Cricket Board asking that the team to tour South Africa next season play a match against a Non-European side.

They received a reply to the effect that the English players do not mind playing against any side but that this is a matter to be directed to the South African Cricket Association who are the host for the English side and therefore the people responsible for the itinerary. A letter was immediately addressed to the South African Association (European).

Three weeks ago, the Association met. The report of the Association meeting sent to the Press said nothing about this matter.

I telephoned the Association's secretary, Mr. Frames, and asked him what the decision of his Association was on this matter.

He replied that the matter had been discussed. The English players have a full programme and it is not possible to arrange this match, as they have to go back in February.

I then asked Mr. Frames if that was the only reason. Mr. Frames replied sharply: "I have nothing to do with politics."

Well, I assured the ex-Administrator that I was still discussing cricket. After saying my question was bordering on politics he said that that was the only reason.

I have since discussed the matter with some Non-European cricket administrators. None of them are surprised at the decision of the all-white South African Cricket Association. I do not think I agree very much with them. For one thing the application was rather late.

The only test is for the Non-European Cricket Board to make an application early for the Australian tour of South Africa.

May Day Casualties

PORT ELIZABETH.

Messrs. Du Plessis and Erasmus, two Coloured workers at General Motors, were detained for distributing the May Day leaflets which SACTU had printed for the occasion here. After they had been questioned about the source of the leaflets and the names of the people who had given them they were allowed to go. But they were immediately fined.

A Victory For The Engineering Workers

PORT ELIZABETH.

After a prolonged struggle the Engineering Workers' Union has arrived at an agreement with the bosses for a three weeks holiday for all the workers simultaneously on full pay. Before this arrangement the workers were entitled to two weeks holiday and had to take it in turns.

VERWOERD'S SLAVE LABOUR PLAN

While the futile argument over the Tomlinson report and "theoretical" apartheid continues in Parliament, the Nationalists are wasting any time in applying practical apartheid. Reviewing his department's achievements in the field of practical apartheid, Dr. Verwoerd told the Senate last week that "in the past five years there has been a systematic advance on the path of separate development."

It is important to recognise the purpose which the debates on the Tomlinson report are serving: they are distracting attention from the real nature of apartheid. It was necessary, of course, for the Opposition in Parliament to examine the report in detail, and to tell the public what it meant (not that it did this very successfully). But no further time should be wasted on futuring around inside the report.

Dr. Verwoerd's review in the Senate was much more important. He described what had ALREADY been done to OPPRESS the Africans, not what MIGHT be done to UPLIFT them. It was a grim tale of spreading fascism, of mass expulsion by United Party-controlled municipalities, of betrayals by "good boys" among the Africans, and of the increasing application of this. Bantu Education Act and the Bantu Authorities Act, described by Dr. Verwoerd as the "necessary foundation" for apartheid.

RESISTANCE

Dr. Verwoerd neglected to acknowledge the increasing resistance his laws are meeting; the growing solidarity of the African people on issues like Bantu Education; their opposition to the petty-tyrant system, labelled by

One of the most significant remarks made by Dr. Verwoerd in the Senate was that more and more "isotists" are being arrested. He said that recently there were 20,000 "isotists" on the Rand alone. The labour bureaux, he stated, helped to "ensure an even distribution of labour." Dr. Africans were being "forced to do useful work." Provision was also made for "the employment of juveniles." And "a start has been made with the erection of youth camps where African juveniles can learn useful labour."

When one compares Dr. Verwoerd's statements with remarks made recently by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, on so-called "prison reforms," it is obvious what the Cabinet are aiming at. They are not satisfied to create an army of African "criminals" (the result of scores of oppressive laws) and to lodge them in gaol and extort fines from them and impose periods of hard labour imprisonment. That is not enough.

They must go further, and steadily they have been creating the machinery which will enable them to force every African "criminal" to do "useful work." By "useful work" they are not thinking of hard labour on farms, but the hiring out of African "criminals" to White employers on a vast scale.

Bethal—that is the pattern for South Africa. Imprisonment as we know it is old-fashioned. The new method is to make the prisoner WORK. It is going on all over the country already, and Verwoerd and Swart intend amplifying it on a huge scale. The main function of the police, the courts and the cells will be to handle labour for White employers, mostly farmers.

WHO ARE THE CRIMINALS? Who are the African "criminals"? Among the "isotists" the Government includes the thousands of young Africans "criminals" to do "useful work" that they cannot get a job, because they have not got the right kind of pass, or something like that. Then there are the thousands of African "pass offenders" and "tax defaulters." And all the Africans who have been turned into "illegal visitors" as a result of new laws. Finally, there is the ever-growing number of "political offenders." Under the new Urban Areas Amendment Bill, the loca-

tion superintendent will rule like a dictator, and the African who incurs his disfavour will be banished from the municipal area. If the African moves into another municipal area, it will simply mean another banishment, or an arrest. How long before he is working on a farm at Bethal? Two weeks? One week?

Farms and labour camps. This, according to Verwoerd, is the destiny of the African people who form the "surplus" population in the towns, or who oppose apartheid. Barely 100 years after the abolition of slavery in South Africa, the Nationalist Government is trying to reintroduce the system. Has it forgotten the lesson of history that freedoms, once won, are not surrendered lightly?

Wage Increases Promised To Zip Workers

CAPE TOWN.

Shortly after seventy-four workers in a zinc factory staged a protest strike at a factory in Paarden Eiland one day last week, Labour Department officials informed them that a Conciliation Board had been granted to discuss wages and conditions in the factory.

After a lunch-hour meeting on Thursday, all the workers in the factory decided they would not go back to work for half an hour, because of the long delay in the granting of the Conciliation Board.

The half hour had almost expired when the police arrived. This, once more, delayed the workers' return to the factory, as they declared they did not want to go back "because the police will think we are frightened of them."

The police took the names and addresses of all the workers, and only after Mr. A. Sibeko, Congress of Trade Unions secretary, had addressed them, did they agree to go back to work.

Mr. Sibeko and Mr. B. Turok, another SACTU official, were subsequently taken to the police station and detained for questioning.

The factory employers have since told union officials that wage increases will definitely be granted.

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Parliamentary Survey by Peter Meyer

Verwoerd the "Bantu Authorities" system and their determination to throw out apartheid and bring in the Freedom Charter. No mention of this. Bantu Education it would be foolish to ignore the "systematic advance of apartheid" of which Dr. Verwoerd is so proud.

Practical apartheid means a cheap, obedient labour force of Africans, stripped of their rights, living in hovels which can be torn down at a moment's notice, terrorised by the police and municipal officials, and constantly being sent to the next. It also means a squeeze on the cities and the wholesale deportation of Africans to the farms. Dr. Verwoerd referred to the work of influx control, which "guides" the labour of Africans into the right channels, the activities of the labour bureaux—last year these bureaux on the Rand alone "found work" for 23,000 Africans; the blitz on "illegal African squatters"; and the fact that 24 municipalities have already applied for authorisation to act against "locomotion in the sky" in their areas—applied, in other words, to be allowed to do Verwoerd's dirty work.

According to Verwoerd, since the beginning of 1955 the Government has issued 2,200,000 reference books to Africans. This has given the Government not only the check it wants on the movements of Africans, but it has also enabled the police to round up more taxpayers. In 1952, before the new reference books were issued, tax yielded £1,745,000. In 1953 it was £2,226,000, and last year Africans paid £2,425,000.