

PEOPLE RIDE BUSES AGAIN

A 4c.

Compromise Plan A Smashing Defeat For Schoeman

From Michael Harmel

JOHANNESBURG.

THE boycotters have won a major victory in their three-month-old bus struggle, despite all the threats of Mr. Schoeman and last-minute disunity amongst the people of Alexandra — the storm centre of the dispute with PUTCO.

Terms proposed by the Witwatersrand and Pretoria Joint Transport Co-ordinating Council and endorsed by the Alexandra Transport Action Committee were accepted over the weekend by the Chamber of Commerce and PUTCO. The essence of the proposal is that the Chamber of Commerce sells 4d. vouchers to the public exchangeable for a 5d. ticket. The scheme is to operate for a three-month period, during which a long-term solution is to be negotiated.

BUT WHEN THE BOYCOTT LEADERS SUBMITTED THESE PROPOSALS TO A MASS MEETING AT ALEXANDRA ON SUNDAY, THE MAJORITY REJECTED THEM.

Nevertheless the scheme began operating on Monday morning, using the buses, others walk-

ing from Alexandra to the city. There is serious danger that the magnificent spirit of unity thus far the outstanding feature of the boycott may be lost and bitter, even violent dissension follow.

REASONS

The reasons advanced for the rejection of the plan at Sunday's meeting are: 1. The temporary nature of the scheme. The people fear that after three months the voucher system will fall away and it will be difficult then to resume the boycott.

2. Tickets printed with 5d. on them are issued in return for 4d. vouchers.

But behind these reasons were other important factors prejudicing the people against the plan.

There was bitterness and hatred towards PUTCO aroused by three months of limitless terror and intimidation by the Nationalist Government attempting to implement Schoeman's threat to break the boycott. The people are intensely suspicious of trickery and bad faith.

There was dissension and disunity among Alexandra leaders—the Alexandra Transport Action Committee represents seven organisations and the committee spent precious days arguing with "difficult" Africanist and Trotskyite elements while confusion spread among

Our Warning Comes True

WHAT we warned against last week has happened. The wonderful tempo of donations to New Age which tided us over last month's crisis has not been maintained.

The level of donations this week is less than half of what it was for the previous two weeks. Unless readers manage to push the figure up in the coming week, we will again be face to face with another financial crisis.

It needs an all-out effort by the whole progressive movement seven days a week to keep New Age going. That means that every reader must make himself or herself a commitment in some way for collecting funds for the paper.

Readers in South Africa will be encouraged by the response of the London committee of New Age, who wrote to us this week:

"We have only just received our copy of the paper with news about the fire. We were all very shocked and upset and felt the best way to show our sympathy was to get some money off to you straight away. So we sent you £50 yesterday. That includes £30 in hand from our regular donors, plus two £10 donations given after we heard about the fire. We know it isn't much, but we hope it helps."

That's the spirit. Thank you London!

Now let every South African reader who has read of our troubles recently ask himself what he has done to help us out. And let everyone who has not yet done anything ask himself, why?

And let us have some money quickly please—every penny you can spare, and every pound you can't—so that we don't have to go back to four pages again.

LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS:

Johannesburg:
H. £25; G. £25; T. £12.10; P. £3; Vrededorp Readers £217.9; March £10; Occulist £5; Colls. £5; Good Friends £12.5; Rit. 10s.

Cape Town:

Mrs. D. April 2s.; Mr. I. M. Williams 2s.; Mrs. S. Putsaane 2s.; Mr. P. Muloane 6d.; Sundries 7s. 6d.

Total—£259 16s. 9d.

WORCESTER BOYCOTT HAS PEOPLE'S BACKING

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the leaderless people.

The Vigilance Association, which broke away to conduct a separate, premature campaign advocating a settlement, issued leaflets on Saturday, which merely prejudiced the people against a settlement, especially as it is reported the leaflets were distributed with the assistance of PUTCO.

NO LEADERSHIP

There was a marked failure of the people's organisations, especially Congress to give positive leadership to the people of Alexandra. Although Congress members were active as members of the boy-

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NOW THAT MAKARIOS IS FREED WILL PEACE COME TO CYPRUS?



In Akaki, near Nicosia, a British soldier, tommy-gun in hand, guards a group of children and old men, hands on head. The military authorities said a shot had been fired at an armed convoy. The convoy halted and all in the village were searched, including the children.

ANC BRANCHES BACK £1 A DAY CAMPAIGN

JOHANNESBURG.

THE executive committees of 30 African National Congress branches on the Witwatersrand were present on Saturday afternoon at a special meeting to launch the campaign to win 20,000 new members for trade unions, behind the demand for a minimum wage of £1 a day and an immediate all-round increase in wages.

A message read to the meeting from Mr. E. P. Moresele urged full Congress backing for the meeting: "I as your President implore you to give this campaign all the support you have. The struggle of SACTU is that of Congress. Their demands are those of Congress. The campaign for £1 a day is ours."

Trade union leaders Mr. V. Lujabe, who presided, and Mr. J. Gaetswe outlined the nature and purpose of the campaign to the ANC representatives.

100,000 leaflets, each containing a form of application for trade union membership, had been printed in English, Xhosa, Sesotho and Zulu. These were for free dis-

tribution throughout the country. In addition, lapel badges and stickers bearing the slogans of the campaign: "Asinamali! SiFun' imali! We Want £1 a Day! Trade Unions Make Us Strong!" were handed to the Congress representatives for distribution by their branches.

SPEAKERS' NOTES

Mr. J. Gaetswe, on behalf of SACTU, went carefully through the Speakers' Notes which have been issued in connection with the campaign. "It is no good just standing on a platform and shouting that we want £1 a day. It is no good waiting until the good, kind employers pay us all £1 a day. We shall still be waiting when our children have become grandfathers. The answer is that we must get down to the job now and organise."

The notes explain the economic position of the workers, the lessons of the bus boycotts, and the basic ideas of trade unionism, with strong emphasis on the need for factory committees in each place of employment as the primary unit of the new type unions which SACTU be-

lieves essential in the present conditions.

In the discussion which followed, the ANC representatives expressed enthusiastic support for the campaign and pledged that they would mobilise their branches behind it.

"Our first duty is to see that every Congressman who is eligible joins a trade union," said one delegate. Another stressed the need to overcome Wage Determination 105 of 1942, of which thousands of employers were taking advantage to pay unskilled workers a basic wage of £1.5s. a week.

SUPPORT FOR NEW AGE

A message of support and greetings from New Age was well received by the meeting. Congressmen and trade unionists present expressing their appreciation of the difficulties of the paper, and their determination to make full use of the paper in the course of the campaign.

"I appeal to all to see that their branches sell and popularise New Age," said the chairman, Mr. Lujabe.



NEW AGE

LET THE BOYCOTT

THE ECONOMIC BOYCOTT WILL HURT THE NATS

If well and efficiently organised, the boycott campaign of the Nationalist-produced commodities and Nationalist finance houses initiated by the Cape ANC, will achieve a great success on the part of the oppressed class who are victims of the pass laws and apartheid ideology.

Never before has the oppressed distinctly directed the boycott weapon against the ruling class body and its supporters as is the case in the present Nationalist products boycott campaign.

The strengthening and extension of pass laws to African women and school-going children, extension of poll-taxes to African women, increase of taxation to African men, the broadening of apartheid into educational institutions and mass arrests of people by police, is a mass persecution which is day by day becoming intolerable to the African people.

The political situation in the country demands an end to ideas of personal neutrality. Today a South African, black or white is either to be in the camp of the oppressing class or that of the oppressed class.

Should A Teacher Do Pick And Shovel Work?

Recently the Grahamstown location Labour Bureau issued a statement to the press that there were 250 unemployed Africans in the location. The statement said most of them were Africans who were picking and choosing the jobs offered to them. The Labour Bureau said it had decided to combat this policy of choosing jobs by forcing all the unemployed Africans to accept any kind of work offered to them, and if they refused they would be sent to the work colonies.

Can the Labour Bureau tell us what we must do if we have passed junior certificate, matric or the teachers' course? Most of the unemployed are teachers or students who are not trained for pick and shovel work. Why should such people be forced to do pick and shovel work, like convicts?

South Africa is becoming a police state and a slave country.

F. MAKANA Grahamstown.
Act Now To Save New Age

Europeans, Africans, Coloureds and Indians, you are requested to give a helping hand financially to save the deplorable financial position of New Age, the newspaper which always fights for the rights of the bottom dogs Ministers of religion, lawyers, medical doctors and rank and file, where are you? As readers of this important paper, you are earnestly requested to play your part in this matter.

Let us show the world that we are capable of acting to save something which is of great value to us. There is truth in the saying that many hands make light work, and I am quite sure that the small amounts of money given collectively would help to rescue the paper.

We are living in an age which demands quick action in any matter which has been put before us. Let us act like the men of this age.

NOKRAUZANA
Willowvale, Transkei.

Whereas the present economic boycott campaign is distinctly directed to hit hard against the Nationalists and their supporters, there is a possibility that it will also affect those who may claim to be non-Nationalists nor apartheid supporters, yet who are not prepared to come out in daylight and pronounce their stand and attitude towards Nationalist policies. For it is impossible to distinguish a capitalist from a Nationalist whose aims are to monopolise the wealth of the country, encourage and maintain African cheap labour in order to keep them as underdogs to prolong white domination.

The demand of the people, by launching his campaign against the Nats is for: Abolition of pass laws, apartheid and all discriminatory law depriving Africans of their rights as citizens.

African involvement in South Africa is picking its zenith and the liberation forces are advancing towards victory for people's freedom. In this phase of the struggle, every South African is expected to come out in his true colours. The boycott campaign will leave no stone unturned.

TAISANQA TSHUME
Drill Hall, lo'burg.

POOR OLD WHITE MAN

Poor old white man, he's feeling rather ill.
To pep up his constitution he takes an apartheid pill.
His shirt buttons fly, and his head starts to swell,
"By jove, there's no one like me in heaven or in hell."

Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves.
Britons never never shall be slaves.
In the old Boer Republic of 1858,
There was no equality in the church nor in the state.
The stars and stripes are flying,
their limit is the sky
You should worry doughboy,
there's an air base quite close by.

Poor old white man, he's very, very ill.
The medicine he took was in fact a deadly daggal pill.
It gave him 'dutch courage' and made him ramping mad.
To think that someone else would get something he had had.

Poor old white man, he's dangerously ill.
Comrades let's save his life. Give him a freedom pill.
The prescription on the bottle is as clear as a bell.
There is no apartheid in heaven,
there must be none on earth as well.
Whoever judges a man by the colour of his skin,
Commits a very serious crime in fact a mortal sin.
Judge only on ability and what a man can do.
'Cos brother we are equals, all human just like you.

TANDBANTU
Cape Town.

Anti-Pass Campaigner Persecuted In Winburg

I was among those arrested for the burning of passes for women at Winburg. I alone faced 5 charges, 3 of theft, one of robbery and one of impersonating the police. On my arrest at my place of employment, which is about 25 yards from the charge office, I was handcuffed and escorted by two plain-clothed detective sergeants and one uniformed sergeant. At the charge office a plain clothed constable fired a question at me: "Are you a Communist?" I answered "no," whereupon he rushed at me and said in Afrikaans: "You ——— kaffir, you will die one, hoor jy ———?" I replied: "What do you mean?"

He fired back, "Shut your dirty mouth. You don't even say baas to me. It is because your mother is a bull-dog and your father a flying dutchman."

I drew his attention to the fact that he was insulting me, whereupon he left me, saying a few things I could not hear.

After having spent about 3 hours in a cell I was taken to court. The charge was read and I refused to plead in the absence of my attorney. I was asked who my attorney was and I replied "Mandela and Tambo of Johannesburg."

On our way back to the local gaol (I was with two women who were sentenced to four months, no fine) we were insulted. The older woman well over 70 years was frequently told to walk faster. I protested at this and was sworn at and told not to think my kaffir "prokureur" will do me any good.

Two days after my arrest Mr. Lukele of Mandela and Tambo's office arrived at the gaol. Before

his arrival I was pushed around, insulted, refused visitors and not allowed to smoke when other awaiting trial prisoners were smoking. I only smoked three days after my arrest, my attorney having protested the previous day.

After Mr. Lukele's departure I was well treated; so were all the other awaiting-trial prisoners. Our only worry was the lice-infested blankets and bedbug infested floors.

The charges against me were eventually withdrawn but that did not make me a free man, as the police follow me around whenever I leave Winburg.

Surely this thing can be brought to an end? What have my visits to other towns got to do with the police? Come on Mr. Swart, tell your strong police force to fight crime and leave us alone, we the law-abiding citizens of the May New Age live long.

DONALD TLALE
Winburg, O.F.S.

African Youth Must Unite

The Africans should be united in this country. South Africa is at the crossroads and there will never be a change until the African youth are united and follow the national struggle for freedom.

In spite of all the difficulties that face us, I am convinced that slowly but surely the darkness is passing and we are approaching the brighter dawn of worker co-operation and peace which lies ahead.

T. K. KOBİ
Dube Village.

Editorial

WHO ARE YOU FOOLING, MR. DE KLERK?

THE Minister of Labour, Mr. de Klerk, is very worried about the class struggle.

Speaking to Stellenbosch university students last week on "The Christian Approach to the Labour Problem," he said that "as soon as a class struggle developed in a capitalist state and a proletariat was formed, the national interest was sacrificed for self-interest . . .

"If it should happen that the enemies of the people should succeed in dividing our population into classes, then the death-knell would have sounded for us as a European race."

Those who are interested in sounding the death-knell of white supremacy might well pay attention to Mr. de Klerk, for he knows what he is talking about. Only he did not tell the Stellenbosch university students the whole truth.

We agree with Mr. de Klerk that South Africa is a capitalistic state. Now, Mr. de Klerk goes on, in a capitalistic state, as soon as a class struggle develops and a proletariat is formed, the national interest is sacrificed for self-interest. Correct. But Mr. de Klerk tries to make out that it is possible to prevent a class struggle from developing in a capitalistic state.

Who Benefits?

It is not possible. What is a capitalistic state? It is a state in which the means of production, the farms and mines and factories, belong to a handful of people, while the majority of the population own nothing but their labour power, which they sell to those who own the farms and mines and factories in return for a wage.

The guiding motive in the capitalistic state is PROFIT. Those who own the farms and mines and factories are interested in one thing only—maximum profits. And the way to make maximum profits is to pay your workers as little as possible, as any boss will tell you if he is honest.

So, Mr. de Klerk, that is just what is already happening in South Africa today. Only it is not your workers who are sacrificing the national interest for self-interest, but your farmers, your mine-owners and your industrialists—the men who put you and your fellow-Nationalists as well as the United Party members into Parliament.

The class struggle exists already, and you and your colleagues are the people who get the benefit from it. For you are the ruling class.

That is why you try to hide the class struggle, why you talk about "the national interest," because you are ashamed to admit before the world the exploitation of man by man for which you are responsible in South Africa.

The Workers Know

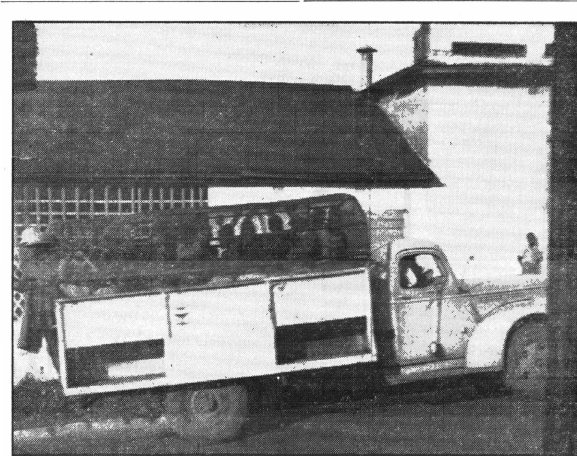
But who are you fooling, Mr. de Klerk? The bus boycotters in Johannesburg and Pretoria? The dock workers in Port Elizabeth? You may fool the students of Stellenbosch, because they are training to become good and loyal members of the ruling class. BUT YOU CAN'T FOOL THE WORKERS.

They know what is happening in South Africa today. They have seen you and your Cabinet colleagues hand out salary increases to members of Parliament, while you refuse them for the workers. They have seen your budget granting relief to the rich but increasing taxation for the poor. Everybody knows it is not the African mineworkers but the mineowners and their Parliamentary representatives who drive around the streets in big shiny Cadillacs because they have so successfully sacrificed the national interest to self-interest.

The time is coming to change all that, Mr. de Klerk. The workers are on the march today. They are joining the trade unions in their thousands and demanding their £1 a day, despite all you can do to stop them. It won't be long now before you and your colleagues will be swept into the dustbin of history, fascist double-talk and all.

Then we will really have government in the national interest, by the people for the people, like it says in the Freedom Charter. You can't fool all the people all the time, Mr. de Klerk.

WORCESTER BOYCOTT HAS PEOPLE'S BRICKING



Africans rounded up in the recent Newclare raid being carried off to the police station in a wire-covered truck.

By a Special Correspondent

WORCESTER.

THE boycott of the buses continues here with practically 100 per cent support from the people. Not more than a handful of people board the buses to and from Kwezi location.

Last Monday, when the boycott began, it was said about 800 people were walking and about 300 rode in the buses.

But that 300 was the total number of people carried on all the buses run by the company in the whole of Worcester. The normal number of tickets issued in a day totals 2,400, so that it can be seen the boycott has kept the overwhelming majority of the passengers out of the company's buses.

The Fortain brothers, owners of the company, said they were willing to negotiate with the Africans and were waiting for the boycott committee to submit their demands in writing. Mr. F. Fortain told me: "We might consider dropping the fares to somewhere between 3d. and 6d. But to go right down to 3d. would ruin us."

Meanwhile, the African people of the location are determined to see the boycott through to final victory. Here is my diary of events last Friday, when I watched the boycott from first thing in the morning:

COLD AND DARK

5.15 a.m. It is a dark and miserably cold morning. The sky is overcast and a sharp, fresh breeze is blowing across the veld as we stand huddled together at the entrance to the location. Everything is still.

And then suddenly out of the darkness and across the rooftops of the township comes a vibrant, excited cry of "AZIKWELA" from the throats of some women in the distance. Soon the battle-cry is taken up by many more voices. Their echo comes flying thick and fast from all directions—"AZIKWELWA," "ASINIMALI-AZIKWELWA." Suddenly everything seems to have sprung to life.

A batch of six white-aproned, stout women pass by as they step briskly on to the road leading to Worcester from Kweziemba Location. They are the first to start on the two and a half mile walk to their factories. Following behind them is another batch of three women also taking the precaution of stepping out early because for them it is a long walk and they are unable to cover the distance as quickly as the young men and women. They talk animatedly to one another.

"They are lying when they say that more people are getting on the buses. You can see how all the people are following behind us."

As they pass by and see us uttering against the fence, they muttered, "These people are scared. They are standing there waiting their chance to board the buses when nobody is looking." They grunt in disgust and are swallowed up by the darkness. Men in overalls on bicycles; a husband and wife walking hand in hand; batches of young men full of vigour; taxis, private cars and lorries; women carrying babies on their backs all add to the stream of life that now begins to pour out on to the street leading to town.

"GOOD FOR US"

Here are four nurses. They work at Brewster's Sanatorium which is on the other side of the national road about five miles away. Nurse Enid Tobia together with her friends, Miss Francis and Miss Piepho meet at the entrance every morning. "We have been walking from the beginning and are prepared to walk until the prices come down. The early morning walk is good for us."

Just then Mr. Sam Veleke comes staggering along carrying a heavy suitcase on his shoulder. He

is a visitor and is catching the early morning train back to Cape Town but intends walking all the way to the station in spite of the fact that the load is so heavy. A barefooted woman passing by supports him by saying: "Yes I've got a long way to go as well, but I won't board the buses—never."

5.40 a.m. The first bus enters the location. Trailing just behind it comes the police staff car bringing Capt. Craus and his officers to the scene. He warns us to stand clear of the entrance and not to interfere with anybody attempting to board the buses.

It is quite light now and we recognise Mr. Thomas Mablilante, chairman of the local Food and Canning Union, walking past in his brown overalls. "We will walk until the fares come down," he said. "At the factories all the workers are in high spirits and say that even so they will keep on walking because their wages are low and their rents high. We can't pay so much bus fare."

CHILD LABOUR

6 a.m. A Black Maria arrives. As it enters the location it passes a woman with her two daughters aged 13 and 14 respectively. They all work at the same factory, Elizabeth Makabene dressed in gum boots, white apron and "doekie" is the older child. Asked why she was walking, she looked at me in amazement and said: "You said that we are boycotting the buses? I carry fruit buckets to the workers at the machines in my factory. I'm always in time and like the walk. We must boycott because my mother has not got enough money to pay for our food. She was soon lost amongst a group of railway workers as she made off to catch up with the rest of her family."

Two domestic workers, carrying babies on their backs and napkins in paper carriers in their hands, make way for the second and third buses to enter the location. Men are now hurrying along. Some are even running. A man carrying a thermos flask in his jacket pocket, pulls his pipe out of his mouth as the buses drive past him, spits disgustedly and roars "AZIKWELA" before trotting along.

Soon there is a buzz of excitement and expectancy from those standing at the entrance. The three buses are coming out. They approach the road slowly and will have to stop. We count. Twenty-one. Mostly women factory workers. Then the second bus. Seventeen in the third. A total of 51 altogether. As they leave three others enter Kweziemba and draw up at the square.

The police car is drawn up alongside the buses. Out of the black maria step six policemen who begin to patrol the line. A group of about six women, about fifty yards away, face the buses and policemen and cry out lustily "AZIKWELA"—they are not observers. They take note of how many people board the buses because the daily press has been

distorting the figures. "We are not talking or mixing with those who board the buses. At the factories their fellow workers are not observing them either. Already this has had an effect as several of these people have joined the boycott."

Far away in the distance the people could be seen taking a short cut, threading their way through the bushes towards the smoking chimneys. The looting of the others would be almost empty of workers.

NON-EUROPEANS THREATENED BY JOB RESERVATION

Industrial Tribunal Sits In Cape Town

CAPE TOWN.

IF Non-European workers tried to break away on their own, the trade unions would be compelled to ask the Minister of Labour to apply section 77 of the Industrial Conciliation Act to reserve jobs on a racial basis, threatened Mr. J. Schaeffer when he led evidence for the Tramway and Omnibus Workers' Union at the hearing of

The Tribunal was hearing the first dispute on racial encroachment in industry in terms of a directive by the Minister of Labour, Senator de Klerk, to consider the desirability of reserving jobs on a racial basis. The City Tramway Co. submitted that there existed an acute shortage of European labour, which was affecting the standard of service to the public. Europeans were not really interested in this type of work and most of them regarded it as a stopgap till something better turned up.

Figures submitted showed that 553 employees left the company's service last year and caused more than a thousand missed trips. It was estimated that the company lost more than a £100,000 each year in fares which were not taken.

The employment of European women would not solve the problem because they were not suited for the job and also the Factory Act does not permit women to work between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

The company felt that it was unreasonable for the public to suffer when there was such a vast source of Non-European labour available. Non-Europeans had proved reliable and efficient in the past and the public had signified their approval of their service.

The Trade Union, which opposed the taking on of Non-European men, feared that the economic standard of the European worker would be lowered if the industry were flooded with Non-Europeans. They felt that Coloured men would be prepared to work for a lower wage.

The Trade Union said: "Many Europeans do not have the opportunity for higher education and apprenticeship, and so this channel should not be closed to them." They emphasised that this section of the Act was designed to discourage Non-Europeans from forming their own unions and threatened that if there was any sign of such a move then they would apply to the Minister to enforce this section which will reserve jobs on a racial basis.

When the Tribunal met representatives of the Garmet Industry they found both the employers and the trade union opposed to job reservation in that industry. Evidence given showed that of the 17,000 workers employed in the industry only about 300 were Europeans. There was a general shortage of European labour and job reservation would interfere with the free play of economic laws and stifle free enterprise in industry.

Strangely enough Mr. Schaeffer also appeared for the Garmet Workers' Union and on this occasion admitted the shortage of European labour. He submitted that if more Europeans were wanted then the way to do it was to encourage White immigration.

SHOTS, BATON CHARGES IN POLICE CLASH WITH CHILDREN

JOHANNESBURG.

POLICE fired shots and baton charged cultural club children at Brakpan last week.

The police in flying squad cars and a troop carrier had come to raid the cultural club premises and several private houses on the grounds that they were investigating illegal schools.

This was the latest of frequent raids carried out on the clubs by the Brakpan police.

Thoroughly infuriated by the arrest of their chief club leader Mr.

Maboe, the club children retaliated by stoning the police.

Shots were then fired by the police and the children were attacked with batons. The children, however, regrouped and organised a march on the police station, but they were later dispersed.

Two children are in hospital, two European policemen were injured and five flying squad cars damaged.

BLACK AND WHITE IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY

VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, Richard Nixon, is earning for himself the reputation of a confirmed globe-trotter. Last year he paid a visit to South East Asia. Later he paid a flying baby-kissing visit to the Hungarian refugee camps in Austria. Now he has just paid a visit to various territories in Africa, leaving behind him a string of new American consulates, like so many Coca Cola visits, to 'sell' the U.S. to Africa.

American Negroes are demanding that he pay a visit to the backyard of his home country, the Southern States of the U.S.A.

Ever since the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that school and bus segregation were unconstitutional, threats and violence against Negroes and White Democrats in the South have been stepped up.

● A Negro boy in Clinton, Tennessee, has an argument with a White boy at one of the recently integrated schools in the town. He is suspended from the school, and a few days later a dynamite bomb is detonated in front of his house. His home is shattered, and two women and a baby are injured. No one is arrested.

● Louis Armstrong, the great Negro jazz musician is performing before 3,000 segregated Negro and

White listeners in Knoxville, Tennessee. A bomb explodes in the auditorium. No one is arrested.

● A Negro pastor is reproving with his parishioners in Montgomery over the success of their bus boycott. His church is blown up.

● A noted White educationalist has lunch with a Negro friend—she is given the sack and told to 'git'.

Such stories are legion. The 'anti-Nigger' rulers of the Southern States, just like the 'anti-Kaffir' rulers of our country, are determined to fight it out with the Negroes who are challenging White supremacy.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE
The reply of the Negroes is to conduct massive boycott and passive resistance campaigns throughout the country. The action which achieved world-wide attention was the bus boycott in Montgomery. But there were dozens more, in Atlanta, Birmingham, Mobile, New Orleans and other places.



● Apartheid businesses have been boycotted. All businesses operated or owned by the families of Roy Bryant and J. W. Milam, self-confessed kidnappers of the lynched Negro boy, Louis Emmett Till, have been boycotted out of existence by their predominantly Negro customers.

The tide of history has undoubtedly turned in favour of the Negroes in their struggle, and their non-violent campaign will succeed today as it would have failed in earlier years. For today they have the law on their side. They have the ever-growing sympathy and active co-operation of White Americans, South as well as North. They have the power of the mighty organisations of the Negro and White masses. And with them in spirit and purpose are the overwhelming majority of mankind, marching towards similar goals in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America.

PROGRESS IS SLOW
Yet progress is slow for the freedom-hungry Negroes, and it is for this reason they have put forward the demand that Eisenhower make a speech in a major Southern city urging all White persons to accept and abide by the Supreme Court's anti-apartheid decisions, and the further demand that Nixon pay a visit to the South.

Eisenhower's reaction was to go to the Southern State of Georgia—to play golf and hunt quail for a week. Luring his week of fun, the Georgia Legislature resolved that the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution (outlawing discrimination) be declared void; demanded that Judges of the U.S. Supreme Court be impeached "for high crimes and misdemeanours"; and moved to outlaw inter-racial athletics.

The President on the seventh day spoke out. He said he was enjoying his quail-shooting and golfing so much that he would stay a few days longer.

Eisenhower, usually so ready to 'dedicate' himself, is turning a deaf ear to the clamour of the Negroes that he dedicate himself to freedom in his own country. The Negroes and democratic Whites are angry.

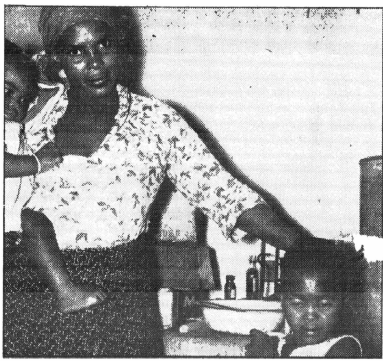
Said the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, one of the leaders of the Montgomery boycott: "If the Presi-

dent is too busy to come to us we have no other recourse than to lead a mass pilgrimage of prayer of hundreds of Negro and White Americans to Washington."

So a mass "cavalcade for justice" is being organised in the "land of the free" at the very moment when the U.S. Government is accelerating its drive to win friends and influence people among the non-White nations of the world.

McCARTHYISM REVIVED
Failure to assist in the emancipation of the Negroes is not the only thing that the U.S. Government will have to answer for on the score of civil rights. Though McCarthy as a personality is dead, McCarthyism has been given a new lease of life by the recent increase of international tension.

A new spy scare is being developed around the figures of three persons who are being charged with a conspiracy to transmit U.S. defence secrets to the Soviet Union. They are Jack and Myra Sobel and Jacob Alzam, who all came to the U.S. as refugees from the Nazis. According to the Government story, the three had been shadowed for years, the Sobels for more than a decade. They are at present being held in prison for lack of the 100,000 dollars bail each.



Mrs. Bertie Golawa and her two children standing next to the kitchen table.

Naude's Budget Has Done Nothing To Help

THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE ON £2 10s. A WEEK

MRS. Bertie Golawa lives in Fourteenth Avenue, Alexandra Township. Her husband is a worker in a gummed type factory. He earns £2 10s. a week. They have two children. Mrs. Golawa does not earn any money.

Here is her last week's detailed receipt from the shop around the corner:

Mealie-meal	£ s. d.
Soap	— 1 0
2 packets Rinso	— 1 8
Sugar	— 2 0
Tea	— 2 3
Berley	— 11 8
Mealie-rice	— 1 0
Condensed milk	— 1 3
Floor polish	— 1 0
Cooking fat	— 1 0
Salt	— 7 0
Candles	— 1 6
Potatoes	— 2 6
Biscuits for baby	— 2 6
Eggs	— 1 6
Fish	— 3 0
Bread	— 9 1
Total (for one week)	£1 5 5 1/2

And of course there's rent—£2 15s. a month.

TRANSPORT COSTS
At the old bus fare Mr. Golawa paid 8d. a day 6 days a week. The 5d. fare would make it 5s. a week. Look at the budget. Work it out for yourself. Do you still wonder why he has been boycotting the buses?

"As you can see there is hard-ly a benefit to sit on," said Mrs. Golawa. "We have no dishes and no cups."

At a house in 15th Avenue live Mr. and Mrs. Kuluku. He is 89; she is 76. He does gardening and odd jobs; she does some washing. Their eldest daughter Jacqueline is the main source of their support. She works for a doctor, for £6 10s. a month. "I just see that I manage—I don't know how," she says. She supports her parents and four children.

The rent is £3 a month, and Jacqueline says that after the rent is paid there is nothing left for food.

Young Mr. and Mrs. Ngenywa of 15th Avenue are recently married. Their barely-furnished room costs £3 a month. His wages are £3 a week. "I am sorry I can't give you tea," she apologised. "No milk."

Africanists Routed At Durban Conference

DURBAN.
The Africanists were routed at a conference of the ANC Youth League, Natal, held here over the week-end.

The guest speaker Mr. Cindi addressed the conference on the Freedom Charter, which was enthusiastically supported by the overwhelming majority.

Dr. Conco was elected President and Mr. A. Mngoma secretary of the new executive.

The young Ngenywa couple.

"TREASON" ENQUIRY

MAGISTRATE REFUSES TO HEAR DEFENCE ADVOCATES

Gives Ruling Before Argument Is Completed

From Lionel Forman

DRILL HALL, Johannesburg.

"I AM not prepared to listen to your argument," said the magistrate, Mr. F. C. Wessel, interrupting defence advocate Mr. Joe Slovo when he was addressing the court at the "treason" enquiry last week.

Mr. Slovo was objecting to the leading of evidence by the prosecution of speeches made by people who were not among the accused and who, he said, had been shown by crown witnesses to have been suspended from the ANC before the time of the speeches because of their anti-congress activity.

After Mr. Slovo had been told not to continue his argument, and the magistrate had overruled the objection, the other defence advocate present, Mr. J. Coaker, rose to put forward additional arguments but he was not permitted to do so.

Mr. Coaker asked that the refusal to hear his argument be recorded, and Mr. Slovo then asked that it also be recorded that a ruling had been given before he had been allowed to finish his address.

"IMPORTANT ENOUGH"
"Everything that is said goes into the record," said the magistrate. "There is no need to import that point."

"With respect, the point is important enough to labour," replied Mr. Slovo.

This was the latest of a number of unsuccessful objections which have been made by the defence since the leading of the evidence of speeches began.

First there was the objection by Mr. Rosenberg Q.C. at the very beginning that it was dangerous for the crown to lead evidence of speeches made by individuals as evidence against all the accused before the crown had done anything to show that there was a common purpose between the speakers and the accused. Although the crown might be within its legal rights, it should avoid prejudice to the accused and should lead the evidence of common purpose at the outset.

The prosecutor replied, however, that he was not willing to do this, and evidence of speeches was continued.

SECOND OBJECTION
Later there was a new objection.

ALLEGED TEXT OF HEPPLÉ'S SPEECH

And this is the full text of Hattingh's notes of what Mr. Alex Hepple, M.P. leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party is alleged to have said: ("I put down the exact words used by the speaker," Sgt. Hattingh told the court):

"C. R. Swart banned all meetings asked for adjournment to discuss this step—Swart wanting to discuss of Parliament (Ultimeop van 'send him away'). I hardly believe Parliament is men of responsibility—Minister get books of Dick Trace—What Blackie said—reports came from Special Branch—Swart's holding S.B. up to ridicule—Swart said I have report head of Security Natives in Sophiatown, machine guns, revolvers, grenades—why do police don't do something about it—Police prevent shootings—old cars with explosives to crash into lorries—if we are democrats as

had been suspended from the ANC before the alleged speeches were made.

Objecting, Mr. Slovo cited the evidence of Detective Solomon Dunga earlier in the trial. Dunga had told the court that in July 1955 Madzunya was suspended from the ANC, and although he continued to call himself a congressman, his faction was not recognised by the ANC.

ATTACKED ANC LEADERS
"Madzunya used to attack the leadership of the ANC at meetings," said Dunga. He put forward a narrow nationalism with which the ANC did not agree. The ANC policy envisaged the type of government where there should be no racial distinction, but racial harmony, said Dunga. But Madzunya's group had a different line.

As an example of the difference, Dunga said, "Madzunya wanted the Freedom Charter amended so that instead of the clause 'The land shall belong to all who work on it' it should state 'The land shall belong to the Africans.'"

MAGISTRATE'S COMMENT
Explaining the difference to the court Mr. Berrange said that he had a note from the accused Mr. Joe Matthews summarising it this way: "The ANC stands for aggressive nationalism; Madzunya stands for a narrow, reactionary nationalism."

"A progressive nationalism counterposed to a narrow nationalism or chauvinism," commented the magistrate.

In view of this evidence, said Mr. Slovo, making his unsuccessful objection, before the crown continued to produce speeches by Madzunya as evidence against the accused, the prosecutor should give some indication of how his in-

terference was to be established peace—I must deny people are wrong if against government—it is the duty of everyone—press failures to report truth in this country—government preventing us to get our houses and political looks—I am pleased to be at meeting—prepared to fight against terrorism—to show they attend—and is interested to fight."

Sgt. Hattingh was giving evidence of the speeches made at a meeting at the Trades Hall, called by the Congresses together with the Liberal and Labour Parties to protest against police raids. All the above-named people addressed the meeting.

"IS ALEX HEPPLÉ AMONG THE ACCUSED?"

"Is Alex Hepple among the accused?" asked the prosecutor. "No your worship," replied Sgt. Hattingh.

"Jessie McPherson?"—"No, your worship."

"Leslie Cooper?"—"No, your worship."

"Father Huddleston?"—"No, your worship."

"Piet Beylerveld?"—"Yes, your worship."

tended to establish a common purpose between Madzunya and the accused.

HIS MOUTH IS BIG ENOUGH

THERE was a burst of laughter in the court when Detective Alfred Satekge, whose language is Venda, told the court how he managed to get speeches down.

"I tel the chairman, and he provides a Venda interpreter," he said.

"Do you seriously want to tell the court that the ANC provides an interpreter specially for you?" asked Mr. Coaker.

"Yes they want us to give an accurate account of their speeches to the Government."

Asked why a portion of his notes was in pencil, and a portion in ink, Satekge said that he used a pencil until his fingers perspired, then he changed to ink.

Coaker: Do you hold your notebook in one hand?—Satekge: Yes. Do you hold your pencil in the other hand?—Yes.

Where do you keep your pen?—In my mouth.

Now (continuing cross-examination): here are two different colour inks in your notes?—Satekge: Yes. I can manage two pens in my mouth.

"Do you always carry your pens in your mouth?" asked Mr. Slovo. "Well," said the magistrate. "His mouth is big enough."

Women's Campaign fathers Speed

JOHANNESBURG.
The Vest Rand regional conference of the Federation of Women marked another important step forward in the campaign against passes for African women and the Group Areas Act. About a hundred delegates, representing African, Coloured, European and Indian women, were present at Krugersdorp last Sunday from various areas of the West Rand.

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ALTERNATES: Dr. V. F. NKOMO Dr. N. S. MOLEMA Mr. J. W. MACQUARRIE Mr. A. J. LUTHULI

Minister get books of Dick Trace—What Blackie said—reports came from Special Branch—Swart's holding S.B. up to ridicule—Swart said I have report head of Security Natives in Sophiatown, machine guns, revolvers, grenades—why do police don't do something about it—Police prevent shootings—old cars with explosives to crash into lorries—if we are democrats as

70 Strand Street, Cape Town P.O. Box 3584 Phone 2-9309

"The Minister's Dream" A MAGAZINE MR. SCHOEMAN DOESN'T LIKE

A Fairy Story

(Note: This is a fairy tale about a dream. Any resemblance between the chief character and the present Minister of Native Affairs is an absolutely astounding coincidence.)

A CADILLAC (black) driven by a chauffeur (white) pulled up at the entrance to Fort Hare and the Minister of Native Affairs hobbled out.

He had outsmarted the Black Sash women at the station by climbing over a gate, but some idiot had left the gate unbarred and it had swung open just when he was perched on the top bar. His nose was red and swollen—and very sore—where he had landed on it. He was an hour late. And he was in a filthy mood.

His mood grew worse when he saw that the entrance to the university college was deserted.

Under the watchful eye of the Special Branch, the students and staff had stood in the hot sun for most of the hour waiting to cheer the Minister on his arrival. But from somewhere—the source of the rumour was never discovered—a whispered message flashed to the Special Branch—"Professor Matthews is running an illegal university in the guise of a cultural club at the location." As the detectives disappeared into the distance, puffing away on their bicycles, the crowd melted and disappeared.

The Minister scowled at the engines. He had drafted his communique for the State Information Bulletin reporting the cheering crowds of staff and students who lined the entrance to greet him. Pity to waste it. But why waste it? His brow cleared. He'd send it anyway.

The Minister straddled into the principal's office. The principal looked at the Minister's nose and a delighted smile lit his face for a fleeting moment. It was quickly replaced by an expression of the deepest concern.

"Did you have an accident?" he asked.

The Minister ignored the question. "Train was late," he said gruffly.

"Ah, yes," said the principal sympathetically. "The train service is so unreliable."

The Minister frowned. "Adverse comment upon the administration of any department of the Government or of any province or of the territory of South-West Africa, amounts to misconduct," he snapped. "Section 33 (n) of the Separate University Education Act." He pulled out the pocket copy which he carries with him everywhere and thumbed through to the penalties section.

"I count it as a major misconduct. I can fine you one hundred pounds."

The principal went grey. "But I'll treat it as a minor misconduct," said the Minister meekly. "Five pounds."

The principal hesitated. "Hand over," said the Minister. "Section 28. If you don't pay I can sack you and dock it off your pay—Section 34."

Sadly the principal pulled out his purse. Scrupulously the Minister made out a receipt.

Call together the university college senate," the Minister ordered. "I wish to hold an in-daba."

The principal ran off and called in the professors. Soon they were squatting in a silent and respectful circle around the Minister.

"Greetings," he Minister began. "Employees of the great Native Affairs Department, I come to you with a momentous announcement. The great lion is happy to send a message to the smaller lions . . ."

And the Minister went on in the sonorous language and vivid metaphors which he drew his listeners—simple souls at heart though they took a child-like pride in their university jargon—loved so much.

The professor dozed off. "To sum up," said the Minister finally. "Section 20 (3) gives me the power to change the name of the University College of Fort Hare. Obviously it was intended

for . . ."

Where do you think he should be? LIONEL FORMAN.



Guardian of culture in Verwoerd's South Africa.

that I should use that power. Does the college want to continue to be called after some obscure Englishman?"

Everyone was asleep.

"Does it?" the Minister roared. The principal snapped to attention. He hadn't heard of it. "Exactly what we want," he said.

"Now that we have a new principal," said the Minister some even minutes later, "we may be able to discuss this matter more sensibly. I intend changing the name of the college. What do you think?"

"Exactly what we want," said the professors.

"We could just call it the Fort," suggested the Dean of the Faculty of Sweeping, Dusting and Polishing. Sighing philosophically he resigned.

"We should really call the place after one of our honored Cabinet Ministers," suggested the Professor of Ploughing, Milking and Fording.

The Minister beamed. "Fort Strydom," suggested the new principal hopefully.

The Minister frowned.

"Fort Eric Louw," suggested the professor of Simple Cooking malignantly.

The Minister smirked. "Fort Ebenzer Donges . . ."

"What," asked the Minister lily, "do you think of the Henrik Verwoerd M.A. (F.G.B.P.) 'University College'?"

"An excellent idea!" said the professors, applauding enthusiastically.

"And what does M.A. (F.G.B.P.) stand for," asked one of them.

"That," said the Minister with imple dignity, "is the honorary league the college is going to confer upon me.

"Henrik Verwoerd, Mother and Father of the Grateful Bantu People."

The professors all began to laugh and laugh and laugh. The Minister fired the lot. "Section 2. I disestablish the university college," he shouted, and the shout woke him up.

He had been sleeping fitfully in . . . Now where was he? Well, the date was some time in our lifetime. And the country was being led by a government composed of people of all races, busy implementing the principles of the Freedom Charter.

Where was the Minister? Well that's the only enjoyable thing about this fairy tale. You are the one who finishes it. The Minister was in . . .

Where do you think he should be? LIONEL FORMAN.

S.A.C.T.U. Conference In April

JOHANNESBURG. The South African Congress of Trade Unions will hold its third annual conference at the Trades Hall in April, culminating in a public session on Sunday, April 14.

Delegates from all over the Union are expected to attend, and the principal theme of the Conference will be the mass campaign to organise unorganised workers around the demand for a minimum wage of £1 a day and an immediate all-round increase in wages.

ES OAN GROUP SPIT DUE TO APARTHEID THREAT?

A GREAT deal of speculation has been caused by the recent resignation from the Eoan Group of some of its most prominent leaders, including Mrs. H. Southern-Holt, the Group's founder and honorary director, and Miss Gwen Michaels, the dance director.

Others who have resigned from the Group recently include Miss Avril Calvert, Miss Helen Ah Chong, Miss Winnie Goodheart and Miss Faurie Borchards, the Port Elizabeth organiser.

The Eoan Group is an organisation for the training and development of cultural talent among the Coloured community, which has contributed a great deal to the cultural life of Cape Town since it was founded 25 years ago.

Last year, for example, the Group presented a performance of Verdi's opera La Traviata, which was acclaimed by the critics as the finest ever heard in Cape Town—not excluding overseas companies. Notable performances of ballet and drama also stand to the credit of the Group.

Though the membership of the Group is almost exclusively Coloured, those who train and direct it include many Europeans. Individual members and, on occasion, whole units of the Group have assisted in productions by other groups in Cape Town. The Eoan Group choir, for instance, took part in the recent performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony at the City Hall, under the baton of Hugo Rigbold.

The third issue of "Africa South," issued this month for the quarter April to June, goes a long way towards explaining why this magazine has been banned on railway bookstalls, and has been described by Minister Schoeman as possessing a "bad smell."

This issue is full of fight against Nationalist apartheid tyranny, and full of signs that more and more liberal-minded South Africans are beginning to realise that it is necessary to fight if Nationalist apartheid tyranny is to be brought to an end. This theme is perhaps best crystallised in the article "The White Liberals and the Treason Arrests" by Violaine Junod, but is implicit in many of the other contributions.

There is almost too much to read in this issue—articles on the South African scene by Senator Leslie Rubin, Maurice Webb, Flora Smit, Margaret Ballinger, Gordon Sanderson, Phyllis Ntantala, L. B. Lee-Warden and others; articles on other territories in Africa by Basil Davidson and Claude de Mestral; an article on desegregation in the U.S. moved by Willard Townsend.

But perhaps the most interesting and stimulating portion of the magazine is that devoted to creative literature—poems by Langston Hughes and Alan Paton, drawings by John Dronfield, a short story by John Tam, a prose satire by Tony O'Dowd and a long verse South African, very good in parts, on the state, very African Parliament and its most prominent personalities by Anthony Deltus.

For good measure there is a full reproduction of the text of the Freedom Charter and extracts from the opening and closing of the conference in the Johannesburg treason trial.

It is to be hoped that the quality of this issue can find adequate re-

ognition from the public, for a journal like Africa South can fulfil an invaluable function in promoting greater unity and understanding among anti-Nationalist South Africans.

B.P.B.

Bus Boycott Victory Threatened By Disunity

(Continued from page 1) cott committee, the local Congress branch did not play a positive part either before or at the crucial meeting on Sunday.

In my opinion, as a reporter for a newspaper which has consistently supported the just, heroic struggle of the boycotters, it is tragic that confusion and disunity should endanger the entire struggle at the very moment when the boycotters have within their grasp a brilliant victory offering on their own terms a precious breathing space to the exhausted walkers, and an excellent prospect of further advances for the workers.

The major blame for the situation rests squarely on the shoulders of the Government and PUTCO, who have throughout adopted an arrogant attitude towards the people. As late as Saturday PUTCO Chairman Osborn, addressing the American Men's Luncheon Club, was beating the stupid line that the "bus boycott is entirely political."

He told the Americans: "The Native lacks qualities of leadership and the power to select leaders." But undoubtedly a serious responsibility now rests on the shoulders of the leaders to restore the unity of the people.

ES OAN GROUP SPIT DUE TO APARTHEID THREAT?

CAPE TOWN.

A GREAT deal of speculation has been caused by the recent resignation from the Eoan Group of some of its most prominent leaders, including Mrs. H. Southern-Holt, the Group's founder and honorary director, and Miss Gwen Michaels, the dance director.

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As though to illustrate this theme, Dr. du Plessis last year arranged a special performance of Traviata for Europeans only, including the Governor-General and leading members of Parliament, the Senate and the Provincial Administration. This led to adverse comment in the press at the time, as the Group had not before played to a segregated audience.

It is known, however, that the Government has been pressing the Group to move further and further to the right, and in a speech on the Coloured people last week (see Looking at Parliament on page 8 of this issue), Dr. Dinges referred to the need to establish a Coloured theatre in Cape Town where Coloureds could give performances to their own people.

The implication is clear that the Government wants to break the ties binding the Coloured people culturally to the Whites. No doubt it hopes the Eoan Group will be one means of achieving this objective.

BACKGROUND

Whether this is the reason for last week's resignations is not clear, as none of the people concerned is willing to make any statement to the press at this stage. But this is the Eoan Group and against which the resignations must be seen.

Equally clearly it is high time the Coloured people rose in defence of their cultural heritage from the attacks of the Nationalist barbarians before they find themselves driven too far into the apartheid wilderness.

COMMUNISTS' ELECTION VICTORY IN INDIA

Will Form Government In Kerala State

THE Indian Communist Party, which has emerged as the largest party in the Kerala State Legislature, will be called on by the Governor to form the first Communist or Communist-led Government in an Indian State.

This was reported from Madras, where it was announced that the Communists had already won 56 seats in the 126-seat Kerala legislature—16 more than the Congress Party.

Seven more results are still to come, of which four may go to the Communists, who are also expected to receive the support of five of the six independents elected so far.

Wages Too Low, Says Canning Union

CAPE TOWN.

In a two-day sitting in Cape Town last week, the Wage Board heard evidence from the employers and employees on wages in the fruit and vegetable canning section of the industry.

Rejecting the demands for increases in wages submitted by the Union the employers complained that the rates of wages in the industry are too high for them to compete successfully in world export markets.

Trade Union spokesmen contended that the industry was on a sound basis, that production has increased and that there had been general expansion with new factories and better equipment and machinery to raise production still higher in future.

Workers had no share in this prosperity mainly because unlike in other industries, they only worked part of the year. These workers were not covered by unemployment insurance and therefore had to suffer great hardship.

The Union pointed out that because workers lived far from the industrial areas they had to pay out most of their income in fares.

The poverty of the workers led to ill health and disease.

The Board's awards will be given later in the year.

and parts that were formerly in Madras. It has a population of over 13 million.

M. A. K. Gopalan, leader of the Communist group in the Lok Sabha (Lower House of the All-India Parliament), who has already been returned by a Kerala constituency, has outlined the policy to be followed in Kerala.

He pledged that a Communist Government in the State would implement India's second Five-Year Plan "sincerely and honestly." He asked for the co-operation of both the Congress and the Nationalist Parties in the State in this task.

A Communist Government would consist all other parties before introducing any legislation, he said, and would also secure the broadest support from public opinion.

SEVERELY SHAKEN

Commenting on the position created by the Communist victory in Kerala, Victor Amant, reporter for the British Labour weekly, Reynolds News, says that "Communism has arrived" in India.

"The Congress high command is reported to be severely shaken by this Communist victory," he writes from New Delhi. "I was in Kerala a fortnight ago and saw for myself the frenzied fist-shaking defiance with which peasants and workers campaigned against the Congress.

"Kerala is the most literate State in India. Even rickshaw-pullers there read two newspapers a day. It is also the State with the highest density of population.

"The State has already had four unstable governments, including one Congress-backed Socialist Ministry, which led to the present rule from the centre," he adds.

LAND REFORM

The Indian constitution allows very little freedom to a State to frame its own laws, he reports. "But when the Communist politburo meets in Kerala it will discuss ways

and means of initiating and executing land reforms and planning with an eye to making Kerala a model State—a State which by example can make the rest of India go slowly Communist," he concludes.

With over half the election results in, it is clear that the Congress Party will be returned to power with the expected large majorities in the other States and the All-India legislature.

In the Lok Sabha Congress has so far won 197 seats, compared with 16 for the Communists and 13 for the Socialists. Of the 2,351 seats in the State Legislatures already announced, Congress has won 1,545, the Praja Socialists 157, the Communists 117, Jan Sangh 41, the Socialists 33, other parties 226 and Independents 232.

3 GERMAN INTELLECTUALS SENTENCED FOR TREASON

LONDON.

THREE East German social scientists were sentenced to terms of hard labour on March 9, after the Supreme Court of the German Democratic Republic had found them guilty of "forming a conspirative group with the aim of bringing conditions in the German Democratic Republic by threats or force."

The three accused were Wolfgang Harich, Professor of Social Sciences at East Berlin University and later editor of a magazine of philosophy; Bernhard Steinberger, member of the staff of the Institute of Economic Sciences, who was recently re-habilitated after six years in Soviet detention on "espionage" charges; and Manfred Hertwig, member of the staff of the philosophy magazine. All accused were members of the Socialist Unity Party.

Harich was sentenced to 10 years hard labour, Steinberger to four years and Hertwig to two years. The accused were represented in court by lawyers of their own choice, but the trial was held in secret. Neither the press nor relatives of the accused were allowed to attend.

The indictment stated in part: "The accused jointly took planned steps to undermine and overthrow the constitutional state and social order of the German Democratic Republic, in that they used conspirative methods to form a group inimical to the state, and the accused Harich co-operated with the 'East German Party' (West German Social Democratic Party)..."

"Pursuing their counter-revolutionary goals, they aimed at weakening and liquidating the state power of the GDR, abolishing its important socialist achievements in the political, economic and cultural fields, and organising the revival of reactionary forces so as to destroy the people's democratic basis of workers' and peasants' power."

HIS OWN WORDS

The main allegations in the indictment are borne out by a memo-

STATE OF SIEGE IN INDONESIA

Reactionary Attempts to Overthrow Sukarno Government

LONDON.

THE state of war and siege proclaimed throughout Indonesia following the recent resignation of the coalition Government has been able to find sufficient support to form a new Government.

The crisis began last December when reactionary Army officers revolted in the regions of Sumatra, where American and British companies have oilfields. Since then groups of rebels in other islands have also seized power, including Indonesian Borneo, the Celebes, the Moluccas and the Lesser Sunda islands.

They were backed by the reactionary Masjumi Party, the second largest in the country, which resigned from the coalition Government last December.

The officer-led revolts were linked with foreign intrigues aimed to secure a Government led by the reactionary politician Mohammad Hatta, a former vice-president, and to keep the Communist Party—fourth largest in the country—out of the Government.

CONTROL IN JAVA

At the time of its resignation the

coalition Government under Dr. Sastroamidjojo still had control over Java, which contains 50 million of the country's 80 million population.

Dr. Sastroamidjojo's Government was formed last April, six months after the country's first general election. His own party, the pro-reactionary Nationalist Party, the largest in the country, was joined by the Masjumi Party and the Nahdlatul Ulama, a Moslem middle-of-the-road group.

Both the latter insisted on excluding the Communist Party—with over 6 million votes—although President Sukarno urged a place for it.

Last month President Sukarno, whose prestige is also suggested by his plan for solving the national crisis. He proposed the formation of a Cabinet representing all parties, and also suggested setting up of a National Council representing workers, farmers, intellectuals, national enterprises, all religions, the provincial governments, forces and police, and the Cabinet.

Discussions on this plan were still going on, but the Masjumi and Hatta continued their efforts to force the Communist Party being brought into the Government, and further officer-led coups took place on the islands.

ATTEMPT FAILS

The latest news is that President Sukarno has asked Mr. Suwirjo of the Nationalist Party to try to form a Cabinet. After one week of talks with leaders of the many parties, he has not yet succeeded in doing so.

The Masjumi maintain their bitterly anti-Communist stand, while the Communists say that they will withdraw their claim to be in the Cabinet, but not if the Masjumi are invited into the Cabinet. The All-Indonesia Central Organisation of Trade Unions has also declared that it is against the Masjumi being in the Cabinet while the Communists are kept out, and has threatened to call a general strike if such a Cabinet is formed.

Meanwhile the rebel army officers have come to the capital, Djakarta, for meetings with the central command of the Indonesian Army, which is fairly solidly behind Sukarno.

Burmese Communists Urge End To Civil War

RANGOON.

Thakin Than Tun, leader of the Burma Communist Party, in a letter addressed to the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, the Government party, urged an end to the civil war through peaceful negotiation, according to the English paper, "The Nation."

The letters delivered through Thakin Kodaw Hmaing said: "In conducting negotiations, let us have referees, fair and impartial men of high standing and reputation." It was reported that the two letters were discussed at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, Deputy Prime Ministers Thakin Tin and U Mya and Minister Thakin San Myint were entrusted by the Executive Committee to deliver its reply to Thakin Kodaw Hmaing for transmission,

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ALL-PROFESSIONAL CAST

at the

Zonnebloem College Hall, Woodstock

Saturday, April 13th, 1957

at 2.15 p.m. sharp

These plays will appeal to all theatregoers who love comedy, compassion and political inspiration. New Age readers will be specially interested.

PAY AT DOOR

COME EARLY

African Businessmen Face Ruin Govt. Move To Force Them Into The Locations

THE GOVT. HAS IN STORE THE COLOURED PEOPLE

Govt. Move To Force Them Into The Locations

INDEPENDENT African business and professional men in Cape Town are threatened with the loss of their livelihood by the Government's insistence that they should move to one of the African townships.

The Government is compelling local authorities to implement section 6 of the Urban Areas Act, which says that no African may rent or buy land or premises from a non-African outside an African area or township.

Last year businessmen in Johannesburg, including trade unions, political bodies, professional men and others, were given a year's notice to find alternative accommodation in the townships.

Last year, also, attorney Victor Mboob of East London was convicted under the Act of occupying premises which belonged to a non-African, and he was forced to transfer his practice to the location.

GIVEN NOTICE

Now this month in Cape Town a number of African businessmen have been served with notices to the effect that they must find alternative accommodation in Langa or Nyanga. In some cases the businessmen have been given only a few months to get out of their present offices.

The number of those who will be affected in Cape Town is probably less than 100. They include three professional men—an attorney, Mr.

Kobus; an advocate, Mr. Ndlovu, and a medical practitioner, Dr. Mzimba of Athlone. So far none of the three has been sent an official notice to quit, because the authorities admit they do not have suitable alternative accommodation for them at Langa or elsewhere.

But, New Age was informed last week, plans have already been drawn up for the construction of premises at Langa, including office accommodation for attorneys and doctors; and it is soon as these premises have been constructed, the professional men will have to go.

Those who have already been told to go include bootmakers, furniture and curio makers, etc. The official attitude is that these men, at present operating in places like Kensington, District Six and Athlone, are not performing services "really essential to the welfare of their own people." The authorities are opposed to Africans having business establishments with people of other races than their own.

NO OPENINGS

What this rally means, of course, is that the authorities are opposed to the Africans functioning as professional or businessmen at all. The number of business openings which exist in the townships is very small, limited for the most part to shop-keeping.

What sort of living, for example, could an African curio maker expect to make among his own people? Or a maker of rickety stools? Cut such men off from the European and Coloured market in Cape Town and you deprive them of any chance of making an independent living.

The same applies to the lawyers. Mr. C. M. Kobus, who at present conducts his practice in Caledon Street, told New Age that his business would be ruined if he were forced to move to Langa.

"I don't want to go, and would only go if he were to move under compulsion," he told New Age.

"Most of the courts are in the central town area and it is ridiculous to think I could limit my practice to the Langa court, which deals only with pass offences. The least number of my clients come from Langa. Most of my clients come from the suburbs, and I have a growing Coloured practice which would certainly be affected."

"What client is going to travel 7 miles to Langa township to consult me when he can get another lawyer in the centre of town?"

VICE-VERSA?

"One would like to know what the European lawyers would say if they were told they could only have European clients and were told they could not have dealings with people of other races. I can think of quite a few European lawyers who would be surprised to hear among the Non-Europeans who would be ruined if this policy were applied to them.

"As far as I am concerned, I am totally opposed to any form of discrimination of this sort. I think we should be free to practise where and amongst whom we please, and should have the same facilities as are available to any other section of the community."

OVER the past nine years of Nationalist rule the African people have learnt to know exactly what apartheid means for them: mass enslavement, self-education for their children, wholesale uprootings.

The Indian people, too, are fully informed about their fate: extinction as a trading class, impoverishment to reduce them to the level of beasts of burden, or to force them to accept repatriation.

But the Government's plans for the Coloured people have been only partially disclosed. As the General Election year approaches, however, these plans are unfolding more rapidly.

Not only White South Africa will go to the polls next year; the Coloured people, too, will elect four Whites to represent them in the House of Assembly—said Dr. Dinges, Minister of the Interior, will nominate a Senator to "represent" them in the Upper House.

GOVERNMENT'S PLANS

Speaking in the Senate last week, the silvery-tongued Dr. Dinges gave a broad outline of what the Government has in store for the Coloured people.

Dr. Dinges seems to have discarded the idea of big national reserves for the Coloured people. You will remember that last year he hinted at the establishment of a "Coloured national home" in the heart of the mountains.

The Minister was prepared to set aside a special "reserve" for the Coloured people, in the same way that a special reserve was set aside for the animals of the Kruger Park.

However, he told the 89 Senators last week that he did not envisage "large reserves" for the Coloured people. For that, no doubt, the Coloured people will thank the beneficent Dr. Dinges.

TOLD TO GET OUT

On the one hand, Coloured business men, professional men, hawkers, etc.—any Coloured who has his own enterprise—will ultimately be told to withdraw from the "White group areas." The Coloured community, therefore, faces national impoverishment, like the Indian community.

Inside the "Coloured group areas" licences will be granted only to Coloureds for shops, professional services, etc., provided the Coloured people can fulfil the needs of their community in this direction. Dr. Dinges will decide whether the Coloured people are in a position to meet the needs of their own community. In other words, Dr. Dinges retains the power to grant licences to White shopkeepers, doctors, etc., to operate in the "Coloured group areas."

Indeed, all this should be ob-

vious. The basic purpose of the "group areas" system is to reduce the Non-White population to the level of servants of the White ruling class. Do you believe for one

Looking At Parliament

moment that the White ruling class is prepared to sacrifice the substantial purchasing power of the Non-White population?

STOOGES COUNCIL

Dealing with the political future of the Coloured people, Dr. Dinges said that there would be a full-scale Department of Coloured Affairs (the present Department will extend its activities to a "National Council" which would serve as "the mouthpiece of the Coloured people," a nominated Senator, and four elected Members of Parliament (the Senator and the M.P.s will be Whites).

The purpose of this elaborate machinery is to block the emergence of truly representative Coloured opinion on every possible front. Dr. Dinges is determined that his stooges will speak in the name of the Coloured people; that he will be able to commit the most terrible injustices against the Coloured people and be publicly blessed for it by the Coloured stooges on his "National Council" and by his stooge Senator.

The one weak link in Dr. Dinges's chain is the provision for four Elected M.P.s. If the Coloured people wish it, these four M.P.s, although they would be Whites, could be effective opponents of the Government's policy, and they could repudiate the utterances of the stooge representatives. But this question is bound up with the whole issue of the attitude of the Coloured people to these elections and the next general election. The time is approaching for the Coloured people to reach a decision on these points.

EDUCATION

Dr. Dinges dealt with another important aspect of the future of the Coloured people: Coloured education. His approach to Coloured adults and children alike was that of a teacher to delinquent children. He had the impertinence to say that the Coloured people would be taught to "make the best use of their spare time." Working for farmers on their day off?

"Coloured education should be designed, said the Minister, so that the Coloured people would receive the greatest practical and technical training to fit them for their daily tasks." This is exactly the same as Bantu Education, which teaches the African child to plough a straight furrow and to say "Dankie, Basa," when he is finished.

Dr. Dinges also gave the Coloured people the wonderful news that they are going to have their own tribal "university" in the Western Province, where presumably

the daily time-table will correspond to the daily tasks facing the Coloured student in after-school life: a brief grounding in English and a knowledge of theology, so that the Coloured worker understands elementary instructions; a racial more thorough grounding in agriculture so that the farmer can safely leave the farm in his Coloured worker's charge while he goes shooting buck at Upton; and a knowledge of theology, so that the Coloured worker can thank the Lord in the correct terms at night for his blessings.

The Coloured population of South Africa, like their African and Indian brothers, now know precisely what Dr. Dinges has in mind for them. They must get ready for the new phase of the struggle.

C.P.E.

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Dromedaris Handicap: REBUKE, Danger, Eagle Ray.

Van Riebeeck Handicap Bottoms: BLUE ISLE, Danger, Amber Glow.

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