

# NEW AGE

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## YOUTH FESTIVAL A GREAT SUCCESS

**Cape Town.**  
THE spirited singing of the World Youth Song at 3 p.m. on Monday afternoon on a hill above Simonstown, Cape, brought to an end one of the most wonderful Easter week-ends ever enjoyed by the over 300 young South Africans—African, Coloured, Malay, Indian and European—who were delegates and visitors to the Cape Youth Festival for Peace, Friendship and Racial Harmony.

Playing sport together, listening to lectures together, performing at concerts together, singing together, eating and living together, these young people showed what the future South Africa will be like—a country without fear, race hatred and race discrimination; a land where every man is the equal of his brothers, no matter the colour of his skin.

The festival started on Saturday morning when trainloads of delegates arrived at Fish Hoek station, there to be picked up by the Festival lorry and taken to Festival Farm—the old Botha Training Camp near Simonstown.

**POLICE INTIMIDATION**  
At Fish Hoek station it became apparent that the special branch of the C.I.D. were also very interested in the Festival. Busy with cameras, they photographed all delegates, even young boys and girls of 15 and 16. The Worcester delegation, 28 strong, were halted and taken to the police station. There their names and addresses were taken, but when the delegation protested that they did not need permits to enter the Cape for a few days only, they were allowed to proceed.

But in spite of police intimidation, the festival grew in momentum.

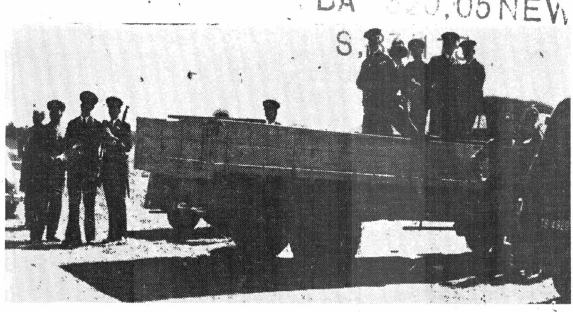
The festival was officially opened at an impressive ceremony at 8 p.m. on Saturday with a grand march past by all delegates, led by torch bearers, symbolising the different national groups, who lit their torches at the festival bonfire.

**AT A GIVEN SIGNAL, THE WORDS "PEACE, FRIENDSHIP AND RACIAL HARMONY" FLARED OUT INTO THE NIGHT SKY FROM PARAFFIN-SOAKED LETTERS, SUSPENDED TEN FEET ABOVE GROUND.**

Then followed the singing of the World Youth Song, and a braai with dancing round the festival bonfire.

Well-organised programme kept delegates and visitors interested and busy all week-end.

(Continued on page 8)



"WHITE CIVILISATION" in action—armed police arrive to move Benaoni families to open veld at Davenport Camp. (More pictures on page 8.)

## CONGRESSES PLAN ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION FOR THE CHILDREN

### Schools Will Be Boycotted

**PORT ELIZABETH.**—The opening of the Emergency Conference to fight Bantu Education, called by the African National Congress, was delayed for over 24 hours because the police had arrested a number of the delegates in raids on the homes of their hosts the night before.

But the police intimidation completely failed to impede the conference in its work. More than 500 people were present. Representatives of the A.N.C., together with the South African Indian Congress, the Congress of Democrats and the South African Coloured People's Organisation, under the chairmanship of Professor Z. K. Matthews, acting president-general of the A.N.C., emphatically endorsed the December resolution urging the withdrawal of African children from schools in the fight against Bantu Education.

The Liberal Party sent delegates as observers. Their contribution was to tell the conference "categorically and emphatically" they were not in favour of the decision and opposed the policy of withdrawing children from the schools.

**POSTPONED.—NOT CANCELLED.**—The Professor Matthews in his opening address said the system of slave

education was totally unacceptable to the African people. He stressed that the campaign to withdraw children from the schools had been postponed, not cancelled.

The conference called on all organisations and individuals opposed to the Act to identify themselves in thought and deed with the boycott, resolution to demonstrate the widespread opposition of the people of South Africa to this Act.

The date on which the withdrawal of the children is to take place is to be decided by the A.N.C. National Executive and announced by the president-general. The conference also approved the decision of the A.N.C. (Continued on page 8)

**FIGHT THE GROUP AREAS ACT!**

See Article by SACPO Secretary REGGIE SEPTEMBER on Page 5

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## TRADE UNIONIST ACQUITTED

### Council Permission For Meeting Not Necessary

**CAPE TOWN.**—Anna Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers' Union, was acquitted on a charge of holding a public meeting at Maitland without written permission of the Municipality by the Cape Town Chief Magistrate, Mr. Phillips, recently.

In his judgment the magistrate told the prosecutor that in future such cases should be referred to the City Council first to find out if they wished to prosecute and that prosecution should only be proceeded with at the Council's instigation.

The meeting in question was one which Miss Scheepers addressed on behalf of the Tin Workers' Union at a spot where union meetings have been held for years past without any interference.

**COMPOSITION OF MEETING**  
In his evidence Sgt. Agenbagh, of Maitland, dealt with the composition of the meeting, giving the number of Africans and Coloureds who were there.

The objection by Mr. H. Bernad (of Messrs. Frank, Bernad

& Joffe), for the defence, that this evidence was irrelevant was upheld by the magistrate.

George Edmunds, a committee clerk of the General Purposes Committee of Cape Town City Council, stated that the open space belonged to the City Council. Under cross-examination he admitted it was not public but private property, which the Council intended to sell for industrial purposes.

The magistrate held that all open spaces belonging to the City Council are not necessarily public places, and that according to the by-law's definition the regulations would apply only to the thoroughfare used by the public.

Miss Scheepers was discharged, and the Crown withdrew a similar charge against Miss Hester de Wet.

## ORGANISED HOOLIGANS ATTACK NON-EUROPEANS AT RAND SHOW

**JOHANNESBURG.**—AS PART OF WHAT APPEARS TO BE ORGANISED GANG HOOLIGANISM, A LARGE NUMBER OF NON-EUROPEANS HAVE BEEN SET UPON AND ASSAULTED AT THE RAND EASTER SHOW THIS YEAR.

New Age interviewed some of these assault victims.

Three Indian youngsters were set upon by a large crowd of Europeans in the amusement park one evening. They were knocked to the ground and kicked as they lay there. A witness of this assault reports that a policeman standing by saw what was happening and did not intervene.

An Indian with his wife and three daughters were walking away from the showground gates when a large number of Europeans came out of some parked cars and attacked them. The man, too, was kicked as he lay on the ground, and his daughters tried to protect him from the blows by throwing themselves on top of him. The assault ended only when a passing European intervened.

**POLICE REPLY**  
The Transvaal Indian Youth Congress went to the Press with facts of these assaults. The police at the Showground denied they had received any reports of incidents, although several of the victims did report attacks on themselves. One young Indian reported to a policeman that he had been beaten up, and the policeman asked him: "Why didn't you 'donder' him back?"

The Transvaal Indian Youth Congress says that for the last few years it has received reports of unprovoked attacks against Indians by gangs of European youths, often armed with knives, a muckle-dusters and other weapons. But these were in the past viewed as isolated incidents.

This year, however, these attacks reached alarming proportions. "Each night, from the beginning of the show, gangs of European youths have roamed about the grounds and carried out vicious attacks against our people," says a T.I.Y.C. statement to New Age.

In some cases reports were made to members of the police patrolling the grounds, but these were of no avail.

**COWARDLY ASSAULTS**

The Transvaal Indian Youth Congress has in its possession full facts concerning several of these assaults. "Reports to the police having failed, we now have no alternative" but to publicly protest against these cowardly assaults against our people," says the statement.

"We earnestly appeal to decent-minded people who, we believe, make up the majority of show-goers, to do all in their power to prevent such attacks from taking place."

"In a country where the so-called guardians of the law not only remain indifferent, but in more cases than one actually encourage such racialised attacks, we look forward to the public at large responding in such a manner that will once and for all put a stop to such hooliganism."



# NEW AGE LIT BOX

## An End to Tyranny

By far the greater part of the human race has already pledged its allegiance to the spirit of framing the new freedom charter.

The putting into effect of this meeting of all South African people will mean the end of apartheid totalitarian tyranny.

Those leaders who worked out this conference of peoples have obtained for it the adherence of every nation now fighting for liberty. This banner of hope and liberty must continue to float on high until the final day of victory.

There must be no vacillation, but only an iron will to fight on brushing aside those weak and timorous souls who are unable to comprehend that their suicidal actions they are courting the very evils they fear.

A spirit of frank and burning optimism should guide each people in these difficult times. The confidence and optimism which are expressed and felt in every speech and action of the A.N.C. people should become a beacon for all humanity, spreading its light across all dark corners of the world.

Our old people, who are not even allowed to finish their years in peace, those broken families, have one supreme hope: Congress of the People will be our salvation, or, if not ours, at least that of our children.

Our principles are clearly set forth; our purposes are high. We will win, we will win, and we will win, and when the hour of victory arrives it must be crowned by a just application of those high principles for which the world is fighting, without discrimination or mean bargaining, and herein lies the greatest of the responsibilities falling to the leaders of Congress. Mayibuye i Africa!

T. H. MBI.

## Van Riebeeck's Day

April 6 was declared a public holiday by the Nats. to commemorate the anniversary of Jan van Riebeeck. Three hundred and three years ago this man and his crew landed in South Africa.

Now the African and other oppressed nationalities must also remember that the birth of oppression was on April 6, 1652, in South Africa when this fellow landed here.

J. K. MOROLOGONG.  
Cape Town.

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## "Inflamiasie"

The contribution by Vuma Nkosinuku in Letter Box (week before last) about the neglect of African patients by doctors is so true that it needs all the elaboration and publicity.

In the plateland it is the easiest diagnosis for doctors to tell their African patients that their complaints are nothing more than just "inflamiasie." "Inflamiasie" turns out to be the only course of source of profit whereby the doctor comes into contact with the patient. It is no wonder that thousands of our people suffer and die from so many diseases, including "inflamiasie."

We as a people naturally know nothing about medicine. But are those who are qualified to attend and save human life not expected to be kindly and understanding? Many a time, after the patient has been made to wait endlessly, as Mr. Nkosinuku points out, comes the mighty doctor, rough and charging, "Wie is die eerste... toe... toe... my tyd mors nie."

Let our call for a humane service from the doctors be: free medicine and hospitalisation, for convalescent homes, for clean houses and food for the prevention of diseases, and not the application of the law, as entrenched in the Freedom Charter.

DANIEL POHO.  
Johannesburg.

## Every Second of Every Minute

Poor, decent Africans convicted to minor offences (not being in possession of a special pass, trespassing) do the hard labour of notorious criminals. And the more repugnant injustice is that criminals are appointed to better positions in the prisons, such as clerical, kitchen and many other types of decent jobs, whereas those convicted of trespasses and special passes do the most hideous, evil labour.

Prisoners should be made to work according to the merits of their misdeeds.

Really, it is abhorrent to see police agents stationed in every corner of the country and in the streets waiting to collect poor, innocent Africans and herding them into prisons every second of a minute.

Much money is squeezed and sucked out of these poor creatures as fines. Unemployed Africans are forced to pay the money to pass for employment. Funny! How can you pay out money when you find it hard to struggle for your subsistence?

The lack of money prompts one to seek work, and therefore one cannot pay what he has not.

Africans have been transformed into commodities to make the money of the state flourish, when they are debarred from obtaining the means for their subsistence.

But the Africans are an advancing people, whose progress cannot be reversed.

M. C. BOSHELLO.  
Johannesburg.

## BENONI YOUTH DON'T SLEEP

The youth of Benoni are making history for themselves by putting their town on the political map.

Gigantic meetings, processions and demonstrations are held every day by the six-weeks-old ANCYL of Benoni. Processions leave Nabadula's Hall every day after meetings with big banners protesting against Bantu Education, ethnic grouping and all-lad legislation framed by police-stationed Verwoerd's SWAT and their henchmen and satellites.

The youth of Benoni spend sleepless nights preaching and educating the proletariat as represented by the Stridom regime.

They say socials are a thing of the future when every South African, irrespective of colour, race and sex, has a vote and a say in the making of the laws of this country, when apartheid will be a thing of the past.

The youth further say they cannot play soccer freely whilst their people are in misery; they cannot have enjoyment as long as Dr. Verwoerd is committing them with oxen on the plateland.

At the biggest meeting ever held locally speakers expressed their extreme dissatisfaction at the acts and utterances of the Nats. They also pledged their solidarity in Congress and its leadership.

The main gist of the meeting was the boycott of a feast in honour of Dr. Eiselein, the promoter of Bantu Education, commonly known by the youth of Benoni as Public Enemy No. 1.

The chairman, Mr. Edmund Cindl, appealed to the meeting not to feast with Eiselein. He said: "Benoni is the laboratory of the Nationalists; the New Testament (reference books) starts to increase and many others. Let us bring this being a party to our enslavement to an end. Let us not feast with Eiselein. We don't want him and been on April 16. Let it not be eaten by vultures or let him give it to the poor, miserably groined, starving Africans working on the railways who voted for him."

## EDITORIAL

# DESPAIR IS EATING THEM UP

THE new Minister of Labour, Senator J. de Klerk, in a speech at Boshof last week gave expression to the fear and despair which is eating up the heart of South African Nationalism—the fear of the future. To overcome the shortage of labour, he said, the European potential would have to be "organised to the teeth."

"All who can work must work, whether blind, deaf, old or crippled—no matter what is wrong with a person, so long as they are not bedridden. We must work to keep 'baasskap.' We have to show the way."

The Nationalists are haunted by the fate which awaits them. They are dreadfully afraid, because they know that the fantastic apartheid system they are trying to create in South Africa will not work. They are terrified that the barriers they are trying to erect will break down and that what they call "White civilisation" will be drowned in "the sea of colour."

### HISTORY'S LESSONS

History has its lessons for them, no less than for the liberation movement, which draws its inspiration from the struggle of mankind through the centuries to free itself from domination and exploitation. The Nationalists cannot point to a single example of a slave empire which survived the revolt of the slaves. If the history of the last 50 years teaches any lesson, it is that this is indeed "the century of the common man"—and in South Africa the common man has a black skin.

The Nationalists face an insoluble dilemma. On the one hand they stand for apartheid and the perpetuation of the slave system, in which there is no room for the Black man above the level of the most menial forms of labour, because it guarantees that the White man can still remain boss and enjoy all the privileges and advantages of the boss.

On the other hand, if the White man does nothing but "bossing" the time will come—Senator de Klerk fears it has already come—when "the Native does not need the European" and will simply push him aside. The men and women who do the work will inherit the earth.

### PICKS AND SHOVELS, TOO

So de Klerk pleads—"The European should not only supervise. He has to work." Verwoerd says White women must learn to do without servants. And the Nationalist newspaper Die Transvaler recently held out to its readers the prospect of Whites men doing work which had previously been regarded only fit for Blacks—yes, even pick and shovel work—because only then could the Non-European be completely eliminated from the White areas and the colour question solved for ever!

The trouble is there just aren't enough White men willing or able to do all the jobs the Nationalists want to reserve for them. There are plenty of bosses, of course, but there aren't enough skilled workers, there aren't enough civil servants. There aren't even enough policemen—and in a police state what more honourable occupation could there be for the faithful than to trail a musket for Verwoerd?

Meanwhile, millions of Black men stand waiting to do the jobs the Whites are proving unable or unwilling to do.

The failure of the White man to "do his duty" in the sphere of labour is very worrying to the Nationalist Cabinet and the Government Press, because it threatens the whole basis of their "White civilisation"—which de Klerk more honestly calls "baasskap."

At the same time, there is something pathetic about these repeated appeals by well-fed and well-paid Cabinet Ministers and newspaper editors to the "folk" to work harder for less money (which is what would happen if the Whites had to do the jobs of the Blacks) in order to keep the Cabinet Ministers and newspaper editors well fed and well paid. Senator de Klerk's pitiful appeal to "the blind, the deaf, the old and the crippled" to take a hand in saving "baasskap" reduces the "White civilisation" of the Nationalists to the level of the poorhouse.

### NOTHING BUT DECAY

If this is the "civilisation" that has to be saved, who can be convinced that it is worth saving? The progressive movement in South Africa can take courage from the whimperings of de Klerk. There is something rotten in the state of Verwoerd and Stridom. The Nationalists may present a tough and forbidding exterior to the world, but inside there is nothing but moral decay and degeneration. No one can have faith in an unjust cause, and the Nationalist leaders have already lost their faith. The only motive force which is left to them is self-interest and fear—an ugly combination, which has scarred the face of history with atrocities.

THE OPPRESSED MILLIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA CAN FACE THE FUTURE WITH CONFIDENCE. THEY FIGHT WITH JUSTICE AND REASON ON THEIR SIDE; AND THE TROJAN HORSE OF DEFEATISM IS ALREADY WITHIN THE GATES OF THE ENEMY. OF THE FINAL OUTCOME—AND IN THE NOT-SO-DISTANT FUTURE—THERE CAN SURELY NO LONGER BE ANY DOUBT.

Veteran speaker Cleopas Sibande spoke on the permit regulations affecting the youth locally. He exposed the nakedness of the Town Council and its functionality, the Advisory Board.

He urged the people to read New Age in order to know how other people are trying to free themselves. He also stated that in no other paper in this country could you get that information except in New Age.

A Coloured worker brought fraternal greetings from the South African Coloured People's Organisation said—"I am particularly pleased to see the people of Benoni united as they have done before under the banner of Congress. It is true that Benoni has been the laboratory of the present farmers' Government for experimenting with their most atrocious, vicious and hideous laws. This time they are bound to fail with their Eiselein and his indaba. Keep your children away from Eiselein on April 16."

C. P. PIETERSEN.  
Benoni.

## Universal Education

A meeting held under the auspices of the African National Congress Youth League, Brakpan, declared its strong opposition to the Bantu Education Act and the sinful removal of our brothers from the Western Areas.

It stated its belief in universal education for all, irrespective of colour, creed, station or rank, as opposed to Verwoerd's "Bantu Back to Barbarism" Education Act. S. MOTUBATSE.  
A.N.C.Y.L., Brakpan.

## Can't Put Clock Back

In 1904, when Verwoerd was two years old, an African paper, "Nati Eye," was published in Zoutspanburg. Its motto was—"I am born black, I shall live and die black, but I demand my equal rights as a British subject."

To-day Verwoerd still fights equal rights. Can he turn the clock back?  
MOSES K. MPHALELE.  
Pretoria.

# GERMANY STAGES FRIGORIC ANTICOMMUNIST TRIAL

## But the Accused Turn the Tables— Put Government on Trial

LONDON.—A gigantic trial is in progress in the Federal Constitutional Court at Karlsruhe, West Germany, where the German Government has launched a prosecution aimed at declaring the Communist Party an illegal organisation.

THE PROSECUTION AT THE TRIAL HAS ALREADY ADMITTED THAT THE CASE HAS BEEN INSPIRED FROM AMERICA. THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, WALTER FISCH, TOLD THE COURT THAT THE PROSECUTION'S PROPOSED WAY OF DISSOLVING THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAD BEEN ADVOCATED IN A 1953 REPORT ISSUED UNDER THE INFAMOUS MCCARRAN ACT.

This American report had been translated into German just before the Karlsruhe trial opened and was distributed to the judges, Fisch alleged.

One of the defending counsel, Karl Kaul, who is a member of the Socialist Unity Party of East Germany, accused the prosecution—"You yourselves have used this report in constructing your case against us."

Dr. Helmut Dix, one of the Government counsel, visibly embarrassed, then admitted—"Yes, I used this document among others."

ANOTHER REICHSTAG TRIAL  
Karl Kaul made it clear the Government was trying to stage another Reichstag trial similar to the farcical trial staged by the Nazis when they outlawed the Communist Party.

The whole conduct of the case so far has confirmed fears that in launching the prosecution the West German authorities intend mainly to outlaw the Communist Party, and also effectively to intimidate the opposition of all shades of opinion.

When the trial began (as long ago as last November) a large area in the centre of Karlsruhe was cordoned off. Press photographers were not allowed to set foot in the Constitutional Court, and some Press correspondents were ordered out of the court-room. Their places were taken by plain-clothes policemen.

Some members of the Executive Committee of the West German Communist Party, including the chairman, Max Reimann, for the warrants of arrest have already been issued, have sought asylum in East Germany.

The Constitutional Court, inviting them to attend the case, guaranteed them a limited "safe conduct."

NOT MUCH USE!  
The court said the Communist Party would be restricted to the environs of Karlsruhe, would not be allowed to state their case in court, would not be allowed to address any public meeting or make any kind of statement for publication. They would merely be allowed to sit in court and listen. The Communist Party leaders indicated they do not intend to tempt fate by taking the West German authorities at their word.

The prosecution is trying to establish that the West German Communist Party's programme and policy, especially in so far as relations between East and West Germany and the question of reunification are concerned, runs counter to the Constitution.

The prosecution reply has been to point out that the men who want to ban the Communist Party are "representatives of the monopolists and the landowners, the ranchmen and military officers."

SAME PEOPLE  
It was these same people, Karl Kaul told the court, who outlawed the Communist Party in 1933 so they could more easily push Germany on the path of fascism and war.

To prove his point Kaul has demanded to call as witnesses 31 people who, he maintains, are the most typical representatives of the Bonn Government, including all their big business tycoons and former Nazis sitting in the Cabinet and the Bundestag.

He has also demanded permission to call as witnesses 34 high officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who were former members of the Nazi Party, many of them in leading positions.

To prove that these men and the Government they serve have aggressive aims, Dr. Kaul has read out lengthy quotations from their official speeches, including many speeches of Dr. Adenauer's both in recent years when he has been Pre-

sident of West Germany and in the pre-Hitler period when Adenauer was active in politics.

The court tried to rule Kaul's argument out of order, but the defence insisted it must be given the opportunity to prove it was Adenauer and not the Communists, who was acting unconstitutionally.

GOVERNMENT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL  
The West German Government was unconstitutional, said Kaul, because it sought to revive German militarism, because it was against German unity, because it was an obstacle to the lessening of international tension.

Just as in the Reichstag trial, it is beginning to appear that it is the German Government and not the Communists who are in the dock at Karlsruhe. The correspondent from the Manchester Guardian has, in fact, reported that "the German Government is no longer happy about this ban while it demanded three years ago."

# Dictatorship in Pakistan

LONDON.—Affairs in Pakistan go from bad to worse. Stumbling from one illegality to another, the Pakistan Cabinet has tried to get out of its difficulties by conceding supreme power to the Governor-General, who from now on will rule by decree.

Pakistan still has no Constitution, seven years after its foundation. The result is no citizen has any rights before the law, and effective power is wielded by the tiny Moslem League clique which is at the head of affairs and in control of the army.

Behind the Moslem League, again, sits the United States Ambassador, doling out the dollars when they are needed to keep the crazy structure intact.

Pakistan had a Constituent Assembly, which was to draw up a Constitution for the country. But it was too much like a democratic parliament for the Governor-General, who dissolved it last year.

A MISTAKE  
Mistakenly thinking he had some legal rights, the President of the dissolved Assembly took the matter to court. He won from a full bench of the Sind Chief Court in Karachi a declaration that the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly was illegal.

The court ordered a writ to be issued against five Ministers of the Cabinet prohibiting them from exercising office on the ground that Ministers who are not members of the Constituent Assembly are not entitled to seats in the Cabinet.

The court also ordered the issue of a writ restoring the deposed President of the Assembly to his office and restraining the Government from interfering with his duties and obstructing him in the exercise of his functions.

The Government appealed against this decision to the Federal Court of Pakistan, whose judgment, announced two weeks ago, has made confusion worse.

NOT REVERSED  
The Federal Court has not (as has been widely reported in the

daily Press) reversed the decision of the lower court. It has only found that the lower court was acting beyond its powers when it issued writs ordering the President of the Assembly to be restored to his office and debarring the Cabinet Ministers from exercising their functions.

The Federal Court held that the lower court could not issue these writs because the power to do so rested on legislation which had been passed by the Assembly but had not received the Governor-General's assent. The Chief Justice added that the court had "purposely not gone into the question of the validity of the dissolution of the Assembly."

The Federal Court's judgment means that many laws at present being applied in Pakistan are, in fact, not valid because they have not been signed by the Governor-General. Furthermore, they cannot now be validly applied because there is no Constituent Assembly in existence to validate them!

DICTATORSHIP  
To get out of this dilemma the Governor-General has decided to rule by decree, and has issued a statement promising to hold elections "in due course."

And to make quite sure he does not have any trouble from the opposition, he has ordered the arrest of their leaders, including the Speaker of the Assembly and a former Chief Minister, on the grounds obstructing were "planning to assassinate members of the Assembly."

Because of all these extraordinary events popular resistance to the dictatorial regime is growing. Future events are likely to prove that the United States has picked in Pakistan an ally as unstable and as unreliable as that of Syngman Rhee in South Korea or Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa.



# MacCARTHY DRIVES AMERICA NUTS

## "Panic and Paranoia" Result from the Witch-Hunters

CHICAGO.

American psychiatrists have reported they are battling against a new problem called security stress—the psychotic fears, anxiety and panic of persons under loyalty investigation!

Two speakers at a mental health conference here said they feared that if the Government's emphasis on security was ever extended to private industry a "mental hygiene problem of national proportions" would result.

The two—Mrs. Charlotte A. Kaufman, of a county psychiatric clinic, and Herbert Kaufman, of the Bureau of National Affairs in Washington—reported on the case of 30 Government workers in Washington, the nation's capital, who were suspended pending the outcome of investigations into their loyalty.

Some of the persons investigated, feeling unjustly accused, became withdrawn, hostile, panicky and psychotic. Following suspension some became ostracised by their neighbours. Family strife, broken marriages and ruined careers were the result in other cases.

Another psychiatrist, Dr. Robert D. Gillman, said the problem was by no means a minor one in Washington, home of the biggest concentration of Government servants in the United States.

"In our experience in the Greater Washington area, where civilian or military federal employment is the chief industry for a population of 1,500,000, cases of the kind reported are neither rare nor unusual," he said.

The Kaufman report said it did not intend to attack the "necessity, propriety or desirability" of the security programme. But it said the problem had to be faced

because "few happenings can be so totally destructive of a man's career, as an adverse security ruling."

HE SHRANK!

One executive, the report said, was suspended because he had been recommended for his job by another man whose loyalty was under suspicion. The executive was reinstated, but during his suspension "he shrank from himself, spent endless hours trying to think of anything he might ever have done which would be responsible for his suspension."

The report said that another man, who had worked his way up to a prominent Government post, suffered a mental breakdown after he was investigated. He was unable to take other work for two years, but now has a job as an apprentice.

"Panic and paranoia trends have appeared in some patients, to the verge of psychosis in two cases and to the point of hospitalisation in another," the report said.

The speakers pointed out that the very secrecy of the investigation process, in which the victim may not know the charges against him, increases the problem and sweeps him "irresistibly into a world of nightmares, fear and guilt."

The report said it was even believed that many Government workers who had not even been accused under the security programme were limping along with mental disorders out of fear that they would be accused some time.

Gillman said the cases studied show how "the programme can set off or aggravate mental illness by mobilising guilt, self-doubt and feelings of hopelessness."



# OLD CHURCHILL BOWS OUT FOR EMPTY EDEN

THE retirement of Sir Winston Churchill and his replacement by Sir Anthony Eden as Prime Minister of Great Britain pose a number of interesting questions.

Will there be an immediate election? Who would win such an election, Tories or Labour? Will there be a change in Britain's home or foreign policy?

Of course it is impossible to give exact answers to any of these questions. Nevertheless, recent events have provided a number of clues which should enable one to present a reasonable picture of what is in store for the British people.

### THEY'RE WEeping

The entire Western Press is weeping over Churchill's departure from No. 10 Downing Street. In part the tears are genuine. Churchill has played a notable part in British history, and the whole world remembers the magnificent role he played during the war in rallying his people to resist the Nazi onslaught.

At the same time it is important to get the picture of Churchill in true perspective. He has throughout his life fought for the interests, above all, of the British ruling class. The blues of true-blue Tories, his own regret in political life is that he was not given the support in 1917 which (he fondly imagines) would have enabled him—as he said last year—"to strangle the Bolshevik baby in its cradle."

When the Western politicians are lauding him to the skies, let it also be remembered that he was

## WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

responsible for one of the greatest betrayals of a war-time ally that history has ever recorded—the deliberate delaying of the opening of the second front in Europe so that the Nazis and the Soviet Union could bleed themselves white while leaving Britain and the U.S. strong; and the infamous telegram he sent to Field Marshal Montgomery just before the end of the war directing him to be careful in collecting the German arms, to stack them so that they could easily be issued again to the German soldiers whom we should have to work with if the Soviet advance continued.

Nowhere has there been any "Soviet advance"—but Churchill's anti-Soviet hatred in the post-war period has been one of the biggest factors in increasing international tension. Justly famed as an orator, he was also the author of the Fulton speech which, in September, 1947, was the signal for the Western powers to launch the cold war on the Soviet Union which has now brought us all to the very brink of world war 3.



### ARMS FOR GERMANS

His great prestige has been responsible, as much as any other single factor, for securing the consent of the British people to the rearmament of the very Nazis against whom he led them for barely 10 years ago. New and more dangerous weapons—including atomic weapons—are to be "issued again to the German soldiers whom we should have to work with." Obviously, the leopard has not changed his spots.

If Churchill has lately been much concerned to arrange a top-level conference with the Soviet Union to discuss disarmament and other problems, it has been largely due to his discovery that in the age of the H-bomb, Britain would be obliterated in the early stages of the next war. But amongst his Tory colleagues, and particularly the American ones, "no man" was taken as a sign of weakness. Churchill was softening, and the pressure upon Churchill to resign eventually became irresistible. Churchill himself has given as the reason for his resignation the fact that a general election is pending, and "it is necessary, therefore, in the public interest that my successor should enter upon his duties in reasonable time to present himself and his programme to the nation as and when he chooses." The successor is Eden.

### EMPTY EDEN

Can anyone say just what Eden stands for, in the eyes either of his people or of the world? His reputation is mostly firmly founded on his capacity to behave with elegance and discretion. He is the arch-diplomat. As a political leader, however, he is not highly thought of, either by his friends or his enemies.

The New Statesman and Nation summed him up recently:

"The truth is, however surprising, that although Eden is so much a part of the Foreign Office, although he reads more despatches and telegrams more quickly and understands them better than any other Foreign Secretary ever, he is neither greatly admired nor greatly respected by most of his officials. So much of his industry is abortive. It is a smokescreen concealing an overwhelming indolence of will. Despite his preoccupation with the external shell of great affairs, he is, when faced with their reality, a most difficult man to bring to the point of decision. He lacks, in fact, both the power of decision and the sense of direction which makes decision possible. He is also at times guilty of splenetic peevishness."

### SCARCELY ADEQUATE

And Mr. Aneurin Bevan wrote in the London Tribune that Eden's qualities were scarcely adequate to the epic challenge of the hydrogen age. By training, by temperament and by long experience he revels in the tactics of international relationships. The broad strategy is beyond his grasp.

There is no constitutional need to dissolve the House of Commons for another 17 months, so that the next general election may still be a long way off. But most political observers in Britain feel the replacement of Churchill by Eden means an election in the near future.

Although a Tory Party led by Eden instead of Churchill would start off in the election campaign with an immediate disadvantage, there are solid reasons for the Tory decision to lead the general election as soon as possible. For one thing, the opposition Labour Party has been torn by strife between the Bevan and Attlee factions, and will enter the fray greatly weakened in its internal unity and authority. True, the crisis has been pushed into the future, but he is not repentant, and in a speech last week indicated he intended to keep on fighting for his point of view. The truce will be an uneasy one.

### COMPARISON

The British Labour Party is in much the same position today as the United Party in South Africa. With minor exceptions, its policy is indistinguishable from that of the Tories, and year by year the gap narrows. Large-scale nationalisation is no longer a Labour aim, as it was in 1945 when the socialist tide swept the Labour Party into power. Recent opinion polls in Germany just like the Tories, and during its term of office was even more subservient to America than Churchill was ever prepared to be. If there is an area of disagreement, it is over the question of Formosa and the admission of China to the United Nations. In its colonial policy Labour is no more enlightened than the Tories.

But just as in this country the United Party has suffered a loss of popularity and prestige as a result of its appeasement policy, so the Labour Party's Tory policies, far from strengthening Labour's appeal, have only convinced the floating voters that the Tories must have the right answer. Recent opinion polls and election results have shown Tory gains and Labour losses during the last year; and yet recently as a year ago, in the local elections, there had seemed to be a pronounced swing the other way, and Labour scored some resounding victories.

### ECONOMIC STORM

But more important than the Labour weaknesses are the signs of an approaching economic storm which, if not averted, could wreck all the Tory hopes in one all-embracing disaster.

The Tory Government since 1951 has pursued policies which have been most favourable to the big businessmen and the investors, but whose unfavourable effects on the poorer classes have been cleverly concealed up till now. The Tories sought and won immediate popularity by scrapping the controls which Labour had not seem to matter at the consumer goods. The final Tory achievement in this sphere was the abolition of the last vestiges of rationing in July, 1954.

What happened, of course, was that rationing continued—but it was rationing by price. Meat could be obtained freely everywhere, and the queues and tickets were no more. The fact that meat became much more expensive did not seem to matter at the time—except to the poor, who did without. In the same way controls on housing were lifted, and the Tories fulfilled their promise to build 340,000 houses.

The only difference was that whereas Labour had concentrated on financing the construction by local authorities, the Tories have had to rely on the lower-income groups, for the Tories allowed the speculative builders to move in and build for the people who could make a down payment.



Anthony—by Vicky, of the New Statesman.

## REPORT TO OUR READERS

Over this Easter week-end, when news is always a little slack, we have taken the opportunity of giving our readers an extra ration of specially good feature articles. You'll find the most detailed analysis of United States penetration into our country that has ever been published in the South African Press before in this issue. Many people will want to cut it out and file it for reference.

Also, there is a short story by an Australian working class writer which every worker will find amusing. Many of you may find this story and the others we print a stimulus to writing stories about things which happen in South Africa. What wonderful stories are waiting to be written about the lives of our people!

Now that Easter is over, people are looking forward to the workers' holiday—May Day, and the articles, news and messages New Age will be bringing. DON'T FORGET THAT YOUR ORGANISATION AND YOU AS AN INDIVIDUAL CAN HAVE YOUR MAY DAY MESSAGE PUBLISHED IN NEW AGE (10s. an inch, or 1s. 3d. a line; closing date Friday, 22nd April, cash with message).

There's also talk in the air of devoting some regular space to news for the young folks—what do you think of that idea?

**BUT FOR ALL THESE THINGS THERE HAS TO BE THE CASH. AND THE CASH HAS TO COME OUT OF YOUR POCKET. DIG DEEP AND SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION RIGHT NOW.**

Mannie Money.

### SAFE FOR BIG BUSINESS

Britain became safe for big business again. In January, 1955, the Economist commented: "The bull wandering loose on Throgmorton Street is a friendly brute. It is easy to see why. He has been feeding on the pleasant possibilities of the new government and they remain as green and inviting as ever."

In 1954 the accounts of 2,756 public companies showed an advance in trading profits of nearly 11 per cent, and in the last quarter the rate rose to 14 per cent. Net ordinary dividends paid by these companies increased by £33 million to £203 million. The Economist was pleased to be able to forecast that "profits will be very high this year" (1955).

But these profits were being won at the expense of the people. While wages lagged behind the rise in the cost of living, the purchasing power of the £ declined by 3 per cent between June, 1952 (8 months after the Tories came back to power), and March, 1955.

On top of all, Britain's gold and dollar reserves began to drain away, and despite a rise in the bank rate of 4 per cent in January and a further 1 per cent in February, the drain continues and the trade deficit

# More than any other city, CAPE TOWN IS THE CITY OF THE COLOURED PEOPLE

Writes Mr. R. September, Secretary of the South African Coloured People's Organisation in this article on the Group Areas threat.

HOW crazy can the Government do?

Do they really believe they can throw us out of our homes in Cape Town? Do they think they can herd us like so many cattle out of the houses and suburbs which our labour and enterprise have built up and dump us in some "black spot" in the veld?

Cape Town, more than any other city in the Union, is the city of the Coloured people, both Christian and Moslem. There is no road in the city which Coloured people have not constructed, no important building, monument, park or railway which has been created without the sweat and skill of the Coloured people.

BUT THE GOVERNMENT SAYS TO US THAT WE HAVE NO RIGHT TO LIVE HERE. As if we were something shameful and loathsome that we to us that we may not live together with White people—it must be driven out of sight by the distant borders of Cape Town. —far enough away not to be seen but near enough to make the daily journey to the city so that we may live and keep ourselves alive—and which keeps some (at us) in wealth and luxury.

### They Cannot Succeed

No attempt to force the Coloured people out of the suburbs, by the distant borders of Cape Town, is possible. The reason for the removal scheme is everywhere the same, and we must understand it.

THE REASON IS THAT THE LAND OWNED BY THE NON-EUROPEANS IN THE CITY IS UNVALUABLE. L. A. N. D. GREEDY EYES COVET IT. THE AIM IS TO DRIVE OUT THE FEW NON-EUROPEANS SO THAT THE FEW RICH EUROPEAN CAPITALISTS CAN BECOME RICHER.

It is vital that we build the unity of all the Coloured people in the Cape to fight the zoning scheme—vital but not by itself sufficient. THE UNITY OF ALL WHO ARE UNDER ATTACK MUST BE FORGED.

The struggle must not be merely a local one but a nation-wide one.

an equally vicious plan. But the Government did not hesitate to send an army of policemen to remove the people and destroy their homes.

People who sit back and say that nothing can be done by the Nats, because there are no houses built for the people in the new "black spots" should take a lesson from the fact that in the Transvaal families are being dumped in the open veld and left to fend for themselves.

UNITE—there lies the key to our success.

### Must Stand Together

All the threatened people must stand together. Every Coloured person in the Cape Town must stand together to protect their homes and their right to live anywhere they choose. BUT EVEN THAT IS NOT ENOUGH! The madness of the Government is not confined to Cape Town only. Throughout South Africa the people, which will be under attack. And everywhere those under attack are uniting to defend their homes.

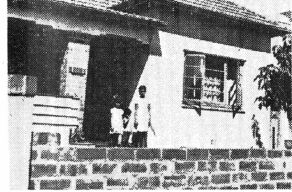
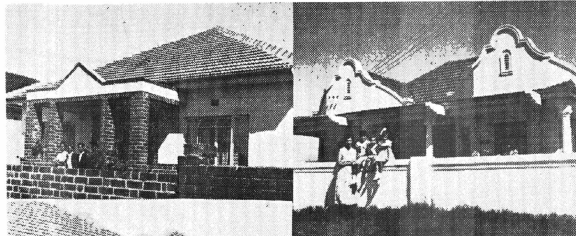
In Durban the rest of Natal the Indian people are in exactly the same position as the Coloureds in the Cape. They are told to leave the areas which they have made wealthy.

In Johannesburg's now world-famous Western Areas the African people were the first to suffer. An army of police came to move them at rifle-point. Their homes were reduced to dust by bulldozers.

THE STRUGGLE MUST NOT BE MERELY A LOCAL ONE BUT A NATION-WIDE ONE.

And having done that, will Labour have the courage to force aid with a Socialist programme?

It is up to the British voters, above all the British workers. They have the final say.



There is no need to travel far in the Cape Peninsula to see what a devastating effect the implementation of the Group Areas Act would have on the lives, hopes and ambitions of the hundreds of thousands of Coloured people who have lived here for generations.

In practically every suburb zoned by the Land Tenure Board people of all races, white, coloured and black, have lived together harmoniously for hundreds of years. Now the Non-Europeans are threatened not only with the loss of their homes and businesses, but with the loss of their schools, churches, mosques, sportsfields, halls, etc. No wonder the people rallied in their thousands behind the Group Areas Co-ordinating Committee in the defence of their homes!

Here New Age gives you pictures of three typical homes threatened by the Group Areas Act. For 17 years Mr. L. E. Bailey and his family have

lived in their own house (pictured top left) in a street in Athlone. In the same street lives Mr. Albert Eager, contractor, and his family, in their own house. (Picture, top right.) The value of the two properties is about £4,000.

This area is classified as "European or Coloured" by the Land Tenure Board. A recent survey revealed that of the 1,750 people in the area, only 50 are European.

But one cannot look for justice in the application of an unjust and immoral Act, and for the Eagers and the Baileys and the scores of other coloured families living in the suburb there is no longer any security. Their position is further endangered by the fact that they are very close to a so-called "European area."

Mr. E. Albertus and his family have lived for 16 years in their own house, Wyaberg (pictured bottom, left). This also is a "European or Coloured area." Here the majority of the inhabitants are Europeans. But Mr. Albertus is a Moslem. So, if the Group Areas Act were applied, he'd have to get out, anyway.

"How do you get on with your European neighbours?" Mr. Albertus was asked.

"Very, very well indeed," Mr. Albertus replied. "The Nationalist Government does not like to hear this kind of answer, of course. Nor does it like to see European and Coloured children playing together, as they do in front of Mr. Albertus' house, and scores of other houses in the Cape Peninsula."

As pointed out by the Group Areas Co-ordinating Committee, the application of the Group Areas Act will lead to grave racial friction.

Only by their united action, can the people prevent this evil.

## IN THE UNITED STATES, HEADQUARTERS OF IMPERIALISM

# ANTI-SEMITISM IS WIDESPREAD

NEW YORK.—Anti-semitism in employment in the United States is generally realised, the Jewish Labour Committee reported recently after studying the results of a survey in key cities. The committee represents 500,000 Jewish members of the unions affiliated to the A.F.L. and the C.I.O.

The worst offences of discrimination are committed against unorganised workers, especially white-collar workers, rather than in the production industries, the study revealed. Trade unions have played an important part in combating discriminatory employment practices.

The confidential list of those who are discriminating reads like a who's who of major American industry: Martin Gierber of the C.I.O. Auto Workers reported, "Some of them have international ties."

The study, made in New York,

Chicago and Los Angeles, with spot checks in other areas, covered 18,000 job orders placed with employment agencies in 1953 and 1954. The following facts were brought to light:

Of 3,700 national business concerns, 1,000 specifically excluded Jews in job orders placed with employment agencies. Among the 1,000 more than 200 had contracts or sub-contracts with the government.

**NO JEWS WANTED**

One out of four requests to agencies for stenographers, typists and other office workers specified that Jews were not wanted.

Twenty-seven per cent of the firms surveyed were found to have made explicit statements of discriminatory policies against Jews.

Jews represent 16 per cent of the applicants at employment agencies, but less than 11 per cent of all their recommendations, and only 6 per cent of their placements.

The Jewish Labour Committee proposed that all unions include non-discrimination clauses in their future contracts, and advocated state investigation and enforcement of fair employment practices.

Atlantic City that the new federation would tolerate no discrimination. Many pointed out that the merger agreement calls for the setting up of anti-discrimination machinery within the new federation. This would apply to Jews, Negroes and other minority groups, and its task would be to "clean up the remaining small-minded spots."

## A.N.C. LEADER SHOT

Cape Town. James Janjies, a local A.N.C. leader and former resident of the Ceres location, was taken to hospital last week with a bullet wound in his thigh after an official is alleged to have fired a shot.

Great dissatisfaction about conditions in the location has been expressed to the African National Congress recently.

Women complained that they were continually being asked to produce permits, though none had ever been issued to them. Other complaints were of the frequent searches for beer and local general trade of the new superintendent.

**FREEDOM AND JUSTICE ARE INDIVISIBLE. IT IS ONLY BY TAKING HIS PLACE TOGETHER WITH ALL WHO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM THAT THE COLOURED MAN CAN ENJOY HIS OWN FREEDOM. SACPO EXISTS AS THE MEANS OF ACHIEVING THIS.**



# The Judge and the Shipowner

ONCE upon a time, in a far-off country-called Woodland, there lived a merchant named Tangle. And this Tangle, because of his rectitude and his superior skills in matters of trading, had amassed great wealth and had respect amongst other merchants and the high in the land. Honours were bestowed upon him, his offices dominated the great cities, his warehouses thronged the waterfronts, his ships sailed the seven seas.

Now it came to pass that discontent grew amongst some of the workmen over the wages they received. Great quantities of flour left Woodland in Tangle's ships for places abroad. And the men who loaded the ships said they were paid too little money for the labours performed. And after much grumbling amongst themselves they went to Tangle and instructed him to ask Tangle to increase their pay by sixpence an hour. And the leaders did as they were bid, and Tangle received them in his office and invited them to be seated, and called for his servant to regale them with wine and cakes. But these things the leaders refused lest it be whispered abroad that they were more concerned with Tangle's favours than with the welfare of their comrades who had sent them there.

So, as became leaders of men, they made their request without prejudice and without ambiguity. And Tangle listened while they told him of the arduous labours of the men who loaded his ships, and how hard it was to feed themselves and their children on the wages they received. And Tangle, who himself had more horses than he could live in, more clothes than he could wear, and more food than he could eat, was moved with compassion, and said that such an injustice must be ended forthwith. And the leaders were greatly pleased with even greater fervour. They told of the long hours the men toiled, from eight in the morning till nine at night, of the weight of the bags of flour they carried on their backs all that time, one hundred and fifty pounds; how painfully their shoulders ached by an evening when they went home; and of how little they could buy in the shops with what was left of their money when taxes and rent had been paid.

And when they had finished, Tangle's eyes were brimming with tears, and it was some time before he could trust himself to speak. And when he did speak it was to tell the leaders how sad their story had made him, how ignorant there had been of the lot of his beloved workmen, and how that very day he would go forth and tell his fellow shipowners of their pleadings. Justice they were unwittingly committing against the very men to whom they owed their riches. For the shipowners, it must be understood, were organised into a Chamber, and it was not allowed that one of them could make concessions to the workers without the consent of the others.

Now, being an upright man, Tangle kept his word and went to the Chamber and told the owners of ships what the leaders of the men had said. But not one amongst them was like himself.

"The men are paid according to their worth," they said. "If they were more pay, let them do more work."

Long and earnestly did Tangle plead, but the shipowners yielded not, so that in the end he had to go back to the leaders and say that his errand had been in vain.

And the leaders, wise in the

ways of the men who owned ships, consulted their comrades again and gave them certain advice. And because of that advice the men stopped work and refused to carry any more flour. So that all the life of the great wharves came to a standstill and fine ships collected rust and barnacles in the blue waters of the harbours.

Now, it happened that the King of Woodland was a very wise ruler, and when he saw what was happening to the trade of his country, he called for his wisest judge, Wangle by name. And he told Wangle to summon a conference of the leaders of the shipowners and the leaders of the workmen, and this Wangle did. And though he himself was a shipowner, he cleansed his mind of all self-interest and listened to what the leaders of the men had to say just as impartially as he could to his brother shipowners. And at

By JOHN MORRISON

the Conference, Tangle, who valued truth far above material riches, again came out openly as an advocate for the workmen and said that justice would be done only if their modest demands were conceded. And the other shipowners heard him with scowling faces and there were many mutters of "Judas!" and "Traitor!" But Tangle was not dismayed, and said everything he thought it was good to say.

And when he had spoken, and the leaders of the men had spoken, the leader of the shipowners got up. He said that the men of Woodland received more money for their work than the men of any other country; that their wages were quite sufficient to maintain them and their families in all the essentials of life; that their labours were not nearly as arduous as had been claimed—that, indeed, they could be performed with little effort by any healthy man; and, finally, that he and his fellow shipowners had lately suffered great losses which prevented them, even if they desired, from awarding the extra pay.

To all these arguments Wangle turned a patient ear. And when everybody had finished he announced that on all things except one he had already perceived the truth. He said that from the evidence placed before him it seemed false for the shipowners to protest their inability to pay more wages, and that it was equally apparent that the workmen would still not be persuaded if their conditions of living were raised by the trifle asked for.

There remained only the question of merit, of whether the carrying of bags of flour for eleven hours a day really was as arduous as the men said it was. And here it was that Wangle, inspired by the light of celestial justice, made a decision worthy of Solomon himself.

"If myself," he said, "will go down to the ships and carry flour. With my own back and hands and eyes will I find out where truth lies. For one whole day will I live even as these men live, eat as they eat, work as they work. Then, indeed, will my judgment be a true one."

And all the men's leaders applauded, but the faces of the shipowners were black with rage and deep anxiety was in their hearts. Excepting Tangle, he it was who rushed impetuously forward and grasped the Judge by the

hands and shook them, and cried that he, too, would go down to the ships and carry flour. Then, indeed, would no man be able to say that justice had not been done.

So it came to pass, on a day when a merciless sun rode high in the sky and a blistering wind blew out of the north, that Wangle and Tangle came down to the waterfront. And when the whistle for work to commence they went aboard with the workmen. Both were heavy in the belly and unused to high ladders, so that great trouble was theirs in going down into the ship's hold. Each of them bumped his head and scraped his knuckles on the sides of the manhole at the top and was breathless and perspiring when he reached the bottom. But when the workmen gave them sympathy and told them to rest a little before beginning, they laughed and said it was nothing. That they had set out to find the Truth, and Truth they would find wherever their path might lead.

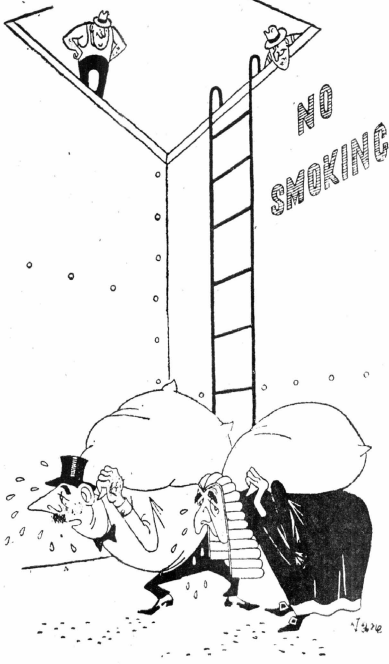
The eight workmen were laughing and jesting amongst themselves, but a great silence fell on them all when the first sling of flour came in and was lowered on to the staging. All were curious to see how the Judge and the Shipowner would acquit themselves, for it is no easy thing for the uninitiated to take a bag weighing one hundred and fifty pounds on the back and walk with it across the hold of a ship. The workmen took their bags first while Wangle and Tangle stood by to see how it was done.

Then Tangle stepped to the staging, turned his back, and gathered in his strength for the great burden he had ever carried in all the years of his life. And the workman on top, understanding, did not push the bag, but held it as he held it with his comrades, but let it go slowly so that the Shipowner would not feel the weight too suddenly.

But even so, it was too much, for the instant the workman let go, Tangle staggered and collapsed beneath the bag. And when they got him to his feet his face was covered with flour and all the breath had been knocked out of him, so that he could not speak. And the workmen pitied him and led him aside, and made him sit down. And as he sat there he saw how Wangle fared with his first bag.

Wangle, made cautious by the misfortune of his friend, came to the staging and braced himself very firmly on his short legs. Feeling behind him with his hands as the bag came down. And the workman being more careful than ever, and did not take his hook out of the bag until Wangle called it that he had it. Then, indeed, was it that the workmen could control their mirth. For Wangle stooped forward as from a spring. Bent almost double beneath the weight of the bag, he staggered across the hold, his fat legs going like those of a galloping pig. Right across to the other side he went, to the place where the bag was to be recharged on to the very instant that the legs collapsed. And there he struck, like a big beetle half impunctured by a cloud of evil-smelling flies, and went over and freed him. And his face, too, was covered with flour. And they led him over and sat him down beside Tangle. And many minutes later the Judge and the Shipowner conversed with each other while the workmen carried the flour.

But when one of the workmen came over and begged that they give up and go about their accustomed affairs, they were indignant and said that they would finish what they had begun, no matter what the cost.



And they did finish. All that morning they toiled. The workmen were kindhearted, and hastened themselves so that out of every sling of eighteen bags only one bag each fell to the Judge and the Shipowner. But these bags Wangle and Tangle faithfully carried away. Gradually they became a little accustomed to the dropping of the bags on to their backs, but were never able to reach the farthest points of the hold with them. These had to be done by the workmen, as well as all those bags which went highest, those on the tops of the tiers.

And when lunch-time came, Tangle and Wangle were too weary to climb up to the deck, but crept away into a dark corner. And there they fell asleep, and were still sleeping when the men came back to start work again. In their thoughtfulness, the men brought food and drink with them, and seemed to find great wonder in a Judge and a Shipowner sitting on bags of flour, eating black tea and eating ham sandwiches.

And in the afternoon Tangle and Wangle went again, and in the evening also after the tea-time rest. And when nine o'clock came, and the foreman blew his whistle for work to cease, they were so weary that their arms could not drag their aching bodies up the ladder. And the workmen called out for a tray and, lying on it like two dead men, they were hoisted up by the crane and set gently down on the wharf. And the foreman called for a taxi to take them to their houses, and as the taxi drove away all the workmen set up a great cheer. For workmen everywhere have respect for courage and tenacity, and none of them had thought it possible for a Judge and a Shipowner to work all day like themselves loading flour into a ship's hold. They knew, too, that Wangle and Tangle had found out the truth, that the work was arduous and well deserved the small increase in pay that they were asking.

And so it turned out. For when the Conference was called again to hear judgment, Wangle rose and announced, without preamble or apology, that the demands of the workmen were just and must be granted.

"Not for fifty pounds a week would I labour again as these men labour," said the great Judge. And the faces of the shipowners were heavy with chagrin, but they made no protest, and went away in silence. For this was the law of the land, and they knew that Wangle had seen with his own eyes, and spoke now from the depths of his conscience.

And that day will long be remembered in Woodland, for it was the same day that all the cows came home, all the favourites won at Moonee Valley and the Leader of the Labour Party brought in a Bill for the Reduction of Salaries of Members of Parliament. And not long afterwards the beautiful daughter of Wangle married the handsome Prince, and everybody lived happily ever after.

This story is reproduced from "The Tracks We Travel," a collection of Australian short stories, published by the Australasian Book Society, P.O. Box 98A, Melbourne. It is with permission to reprint we gratefully acknowledge.

NEW YORK TEACHERS must now agree to report to the school authorities the name of any teacher who may be or may have been a member of the Communist Party or any other "subversive" society. This decision was adopted recently by the New York Board of Education. "In short," comments the New York correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, Alistair Cooke, "the public school teachers of this city hold their jobs on the honourable understanding that they will, if pressed, turn informer on their colleagues."

# SQUATTERS DRIVEN FROM FARMS

**JOHANNESBURG.**—Reports from the Eastern Transvaal tell of many African squatters on farms being given "trek passes" forcing them to move from the farms in spite of the great hardship involved.

On one farm, for example, the farmer ordered African women, the wives of his squatters, to hoe his fields. He said they should provide their own food but he would pay them.

When the month ended these women went for their pay, but were chased away. The next day they did not report for work, so the farmer sent for them and issued them with trek passes to leave his land.

**An old man was given his trek pass because he refused to hand over to the farmer all the manure from his kraal. This man is too**

**old to work and receives an old-age pension.**

These people, say the reports, have nowhere to go. They are wandering about in the district. There is no land for them and no one to help them. Their homes have been burnt down and they have lost their belongings.

On another farm the Government bought the land from the farmer, and the African people were given notice to leave. They tried to find somewhere else to live but were unsuccessful. Then rangers came to their land and cut down their mealie stalks with their sickles.



The first families are moved from Apex. On the lorries are piled not only their furniture and all their belongings but also the material from their old shacks, from which they have to build new "temporary homes" at Daveyton.

## KRUPPS SPREADS WORLD-WIDE TENTACLES

### "Not Interested" In Arms—Only In Atoms

**LONDON.**—In a recent statement the directors of the firm of Krupp's, formerly Hitler Germany's biggest arms manufacturers, have revealed the extent to which in the postwar period the firm has recovered its position as the biggest single concern in European heavy industry.

The firm had a turnover of £82 million last year. It employs 40,000 workers, and an equal number are employed by plants which the Allies had undertaken to sell under the decartelisation laws, but which probably now are allowed to remain under the control of the Krupp family since West Germany has been granted its sovereignty under the Paris Agreements.

Up till now Krupp's has been debarred from arms production, but it has more than made good this handicap by turning to other fields. The directors claim the firm is operating "our own four-point programme to assist in the industrial development of the undeveloped areas of the world."

**WORLD-WIDE RAMIFICATIONS**  
There are plans for constructing a steel mill in southern India with an annual capacity of one million tons and for building an industrial city in the area for 100,000 inhabitants. The Pakistan Government has also approved the building of a foundry.

A smelting plant has already been built in Spain, and another is under construction in Greece.

**COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY**  
in Freetown, Sierra Leone, has been appointed to investigate the recent shooting of workers who were striking for an increase of 10d. a day on wages which vary from 41 to 42 1/2 sh. a week. At one session an African police superintendent claimed he and a few policemen held off a crowd of 400 who tried to break through to the docks. He ordered tear gas bombs to be thrown, but the crowd picked some of them up before they exploded and threw them back at the police.

**A SACPO PUBLIC MEETING**  
will be held in the Mowbray Town Hall on Monday, 18th, at 8 a.m., on the Group Areas. Prominent speakers.

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## New Fighting Talk

"As an artist it was most natural that my first interest in Africa was cultural. Culture? The foreign rulers of that continent insisted there was no culture worthy of the name in Africa. But already musicians and sculptors in Europe were astir with their discovery of African art. And as I plunged, with excited interest, into studies of Africa I came to see that African culture was indeed a treasure store for the world."

This is a paragraph from an article by the famous Negro singer Paul Robeson in "Robeson Discovers Africa," in the latest issue of Fighting Talk.

In other articles African leader J. B. Marks analyses the victories and weaknesses of the Western Areas resistance; Hilda Watts writes on Olive Schreiner, "The Passionate Materialist"; the text of an interview between two journalists of the U.S. millionaire Press, W. R. Hearst and Kingsbury Smith, with Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, which has gone unreported in the daily Press, gives a clear picture of Soviet policy on Formosa and the Far East.

Dr. H. J. Simons analyses SABRA's theory of apartheid in an article, "The Reality of Myth"; M. P. Naicker writes on "Ghetto Plans for Durban"; Mike Muller gives his views on Trade Union Tasks; there is a London Letter from Simon Zukas; and the issue is rounded off by a parliamentary review by Peter Meyer, whose bright and penetrating analyses are well known to New Age readers.

Fighting Talk is obtainable, price 6d. or 3s. per year, from P.O. Box 1355, Johannesburg.

Harbour installations are to be built at Basra (in Iraq), in Chile and in Bangkok (in Thailand). Plants are to be constructed for the processing of vegetable oils in Persia, Pakistan and the Sudan. The directors said Krupp's was also busy with engineering projects in Europe, such as the construction of industrial machinery for the Ruhr, of two oil tankers in Bremen, and of cranes and locomotives.

**"NOT INTERESTED"**  
The directors implied that Krupp's had no intention of returning to arms production, for which the head of the firm had been sentenced at Nuremberg to several years' imprisonment. When he was released Herr Alfred Krupp had announced he was "not interested" in arms production in future.

At the same time, the directors say any decision about arms manufacture is a matter for the West German Government. They also point out that steel-making and the building of cannon are no longer vital in arms production—a statement which lends significance to the decision under the Paris Agreements to allow Krupp's to build West Germany's first atomic pile!

## Congress Plans Schools Boycott

(Continued from page 1)  
National Executive to plan alternative educational and cultural activities for the children withdrawn from the primary schools.  
**EDUCATION COUNCIL**  
A national educational council is to be formed for this purpose, as well as provincial, regional and local education councils.  
The conference called on those who reject the "fundamental principles underlying the Bantu Education Act to make this campaign an other milestone in the struggle for freedom and equal opportunity for all in this country."

## YOUTH FESTIVAL SUCCESS

(Continued from page 1)

On Saturday afternoon there was a lecture-demonstration on ballet by a lecturer and two ballerinas, who held the audience enthralled and who were afterwards presented with flowers by young Molotov Motlohele, aged five.

At the youth forum on Sunday morning George Peake, S.A.C.P.O. leader, spoke on the significance of peace while a representative of the Cape Town Peace Council gave a graphic description of what an H-bomb attack would mean to Cape Town.

This was followed by the reading of the messages of goodwill received from all parts of the world and, afterwards, by an interdenominational church service for those who wished to attend.

### WORLD-KNOWN SPORTSMAN

After lunch, two festival teams competed in a soccer match; a group of African girls gave a display of traditional dancing and—one of the highlights of the Festival—there was a display-demonstration of weightlifting, under the leadership of internationally-known sportsman, Ron Eland. This was followed by a boxing exhibition and, after tea, by the presentation of prizes to the winners of the choir competition, who also performed. The Sesu Melodias Choir from Cook's Bush was awarded first prize, with the Abouwhais of Retreat as runners-up.

A very spirited hour of community singing led by John Motlohele was another highlight of the festival. So, too, was the evening concert which followed, with many more choirs participating. Several skirts

and individual solo items, a body-building and weightlifting display, and an acrobatic turn were other items on the programme.

### CALL OF THE C.O.P.

The Call of the Congress of the People was then read by two voices and greeted with great enthusiasm.

On Monday morning there was a distribution of prizes to festival workers, and a lecture on the history of jazz, illustrated by records.

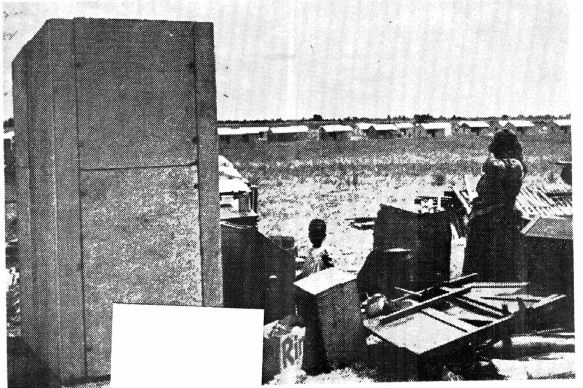
Then a general cleaning up of the camp, closing speeches by Albie Sachs and John Motlohele, the singing of the World Youth Song and Nkosi Sikelele by all delegates massed in a circle.

And to the cheers of those waiting their turn, the first lorry load of young people left the camp. A truly wonderful week-end had ended.

## KENILWORTH RACING

- Kenilworth Thousand—ONWARD. Danger, Dowry.
- Kenilworth Mixed Handicap—BATTLE ROYAL. Danger, Fal-tacious.
- Wyngren Mixed Handicap—JUCUNDI. Danger, Potash.
- Juvenile Handicap—LET'S DINE. Danger, Timshitt.
- Maiden Stakes—SANTORB. Danger, Guardsman.
- Wyngren Plate—AMBROSIA. Danger, Safe Conduct.
- Kenilworth Plate—MISS CONQUEST. Danger, Battle Flame.
- Juvenile Maiden Plate—SOUTHERN. Danger, Corewood.

The only facility given the people who have to live in Daveyton until their houses are ready is a pit latrine, walled in by concrete—some of them even incomplete.



A NEW AGE STUDY DOCUMENT: *Cut it out and keep for reference*

## In a detailed study of U.S. penetration in the Union, a new South African contributor to New Age analyses

# THE AMERICAN CRIP IN SOUTH AFRICA

By M. DICKSON

THE period since World War II has been marked by a contraction of the capitalist world market and the growing expansion of American investment in what remains of the capitalist world. Of necessity, many of these investments have been made in the empires of the old colonial powers. For example, about two-fifths of U.S. owned property abroad is situated within the British Empire. This has developed an imperialism which is not necessarily based on direct territorial occupation but on the "economic and financial domination of the entire capitalist world." For the British Empire the process is summarised by *Palme Dutt* as follows: "The former owners became bailiffs. The Empire was mortgaged, even if the creditors have not finally foreclosed."

The operation of American finance capital in Canada, Australia, the Pakistan etc. are well known. The American influence is also reflected in the foreign policy of these countries, which is being increasingly directed from Washington.

In the case of South Africa there are those who seek to deny, or at least to minimise the influence of American imperialism. Our position is supposed to be exceptional. Such views can only generate dangerous illusions about the role that America is playing in the struggle of the people of Africa for liberation. Just as the Nationalist Government is very clear about who its friends and who its foes internationally, so must the liberatory movement be clear about its true friends and its foes.

### INFLUENCE OF U.S. CAPITAL

In order to assess the real influence which American capital is exerting on our economic (and therefore ultimately on our political) life it is not sufficient merely to make an overall estimate of the level of American investments in South Africa. However, it must be pointed out that the amount of these investments increased by about 250% between 1946 and 1950, and that this rate of expansion in all probability surpassed in the following four-year period. While the total volume of American investments is still considerably below that of British investments, it is clear that the latter are losing ground because they cannot hope to compete with such rates of expansion over a lengthy period.

But to gain a valid conception of the true extent of present day American influence in South Africa we must examine the way in which American capital operates in practice. It is one of the most striking features of the modern system of finance capital with its maze of holding companies and financial houses, that a

relatively small portion of the capital in any particular enterprise may in fact exercise control over that enterprise. For example, the du Pont family in America can control the vast General Motors Corporation by holding no more than 10% of its stock, and cases of control by 2 or 3% of the capital are not unknown. Such control can be accomplished by various means, such as the pyramiding of holding companies or the control over bank credit. In any case the representatives of the most powerful financial group associated with any enterprise can always secure obedience to their wishes by the mere threat of their superior economic might.

Thus companies with mixed British and American capital nowadays always dance to the American tune because the weaker British partners know that they are only tolerated as long as they behave themselves.

### PENETRATION IN AFRICA

When we examine American penetration in southern Africa notice immediately that it is to a large extent the giants of American finance capital, the Morgan, Rockefeller, du Pont General Motors interests that are involved. These giants have formed close links with various sections of British and South African finance capital for the purpose of the joint exploitation of the South African working class. In these joint enterprises the American interests must be dominant because of the vastly superior economic power which they represent.

Among the various American financial groups with major interests in Southern Africa the Morgan group must be singled out for special mention. The web of exploitation which this giant among giants has spun around the whole world extends also to South Africa and Rhodesia. Morgan control is exercised through a number of channels. Probably the most important of these involves the operations of the Guarantee Trust Co. of New York, one of the major Morgan banks. This bank issues vital role in the founding of the Anglo-American Corporation, the top financial house in South Africa. As Anglo-American's American bank the Guarantee Trust Co. continues to exercise effective control over a large part of the credit facilities and capital issues of vital importance in the large banks in the era of Imperialism.

Through the medium of Anglo-American U.S. capital has been invested in the Anglo-American Waterstrand and O.F.S. gold mines, in nine different collieries, and in such companies as Zinc Products,

African Cables, First Electric Corporation S.A., Hard Metals Ltd., Montzile and Mineral Ventures, African Malleable Foundries, Northern Rhodesian Power Co., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Rhokana (Copper) Corporation, Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Rhochrome, Rhodesia Montele Asbestos, Union Steel Corporation (of S.A.), Vereeniging Brick and Tile Co. and others.

We should also note that Anglo-American directors sit on the board of directors of such important companies as African Explosives, Cape Explosives, Rand Carbide, Barclays Bank, Calchem Products, Electric Chemical Industries, etc. Anglo-American Corporation being itself in effect a satellite of the great Morgan empire, its directors will know how to promote the interests of their American masters in connection with other enterprises under their control.

Apart from the Guarantee Trust Co. Morgan influence also reaches Anglo-American through the latter's very close association with the Trust Mining Corporation, another big Morgan subsidiary. Newmont Mining has even represented an Anglo-American's board of directors for a long period of time.

### NEW O.F.S. MINES

The American bankers of the Guarantee Trust Co. also exert an influence in two other South African financial houses, Union Corporation and Selections Trust Ltd. In both cases Morgan controlled capital has been flowing in through this New York bank. Through Selections Trust these American interests extend to several of the new O.F.S. gold mines, to Rhodesian copper and to the Tsumeb lead and zinc mines of South-West Africa. Through Union Corporation these interests extend to several Witwatersrand gold mines, to certain chromium mines and to S.A. Paper and Paper. American influence is much stronger in the case of Selections Trust which actually has two American directors.

Another Morgan subsidiary with considerable South African interests is the Kennecott Copper Corporation, one of the "Big Three" companies monopolising world copper production. In South Africa the interests of this company are not limited to copper. For some years it has been working very closely with one of the major financial houses in South Africa, namely Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Co. Ltd. American interests now hold a block of shares in this key financial group large enough to put them in a controlling position. Through this investment company American in-

terests extend to such enterprises as Anglo-Alpha Cement, Anglo-Transvaal Collieries, Associated Manganese Mines of S.A., Dunsward Iron and Steel Works, Franzant's Rust Timber Plantations, Gloucester Manganese Mines (Postmansburg), Letaba Copper and Zinc Corporation, Natal Portland Cement, Saker, Bartle (S.A.) Ltd., S.A. Torbanite Mining and Refining Co., Stag Brewery, Union Brick Co. and West African Aluminium Ltd.

Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment controls the holding company Anglo-Transvaal Industries through which its interests extend to such industrial enterprises as Austral Iron Works, Claudon Tube and Conduits, Clarks Neon Lights, Consolidated Glass Works, Globe Engineering Works, Kimberley Engineering Works, National Bolts and Rivets, Pearl Textile Industries, South Atlantic Paper, The Witswatersrand Brick and Tile Co., Wright Anderson (S.A.) Ltd. and others.

In 1949 Kennecott Copper Corporation entered into an association with Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated for the purpose of developing certain O.F.S. gold mines. In the Merriespruit mine alone Kennecott invested no less than £5,000,000. A similar amount was invested in the Virginia mine which has a large Uranium extraction plant just reaching full production. A vice-president of Kennecott Copper is actually a director of both the Virginia and Merriespruit mines.

For handling American investments in Witwatersrand gold mines Kennecott and Anglo-Transvaal formed a special holding company, American Anglo-Transvaal Corporation. In other words, this company have more recently become part of Middle Wits (Western Areas) Ltd. which is another subsidiary of Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated and contains one of the most important concentrations of American capital on the Rand. Another subsidiary is Kennecott Anglo-Vaal Exploration Co. which issues no public accounts but works closely with Middle Wits.

A most important result of the increasing influence of American capital over some of the main mining interests of the Union has been the rapid decline in the dominating position of British capital.

An examination of the growth of the assets of the major mining and financial houses since the war indicates very clearly that it is precisely those groups which have allied themselves with American capital that have flourished to an extreme degree, whereas the purely British groups have more or less stagnated. This is shown in the following table:

	Assets in millions of £
Strong U.S. Influence:	1945 1952
Anglo-American Corp.	563 618.8
Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated	3.0 8.8
Selousi Transvaal	3.0 3.6
British Groups:	
Central Mining & Investment	247 267.2
Johannesburg Consol. Investment	11.0 15.4
Union Corporation	13.7 18.6
New Consol. Goldfields	10.0 19.0

### TWO GIANTS

If we compare the two giants, Anglo-American and the Central Mining and Investment Co. of Lord Baillieu, we find that whereas the British group has increased its assets by a mere 2% since the war, the American affiliated group has more than doubled its assets to reach a position of enormously superior strength. Another group, Anglo-Transvaal Consol., has also trebled its assets in seven years as a result of its co-operation with U.S. capital. If later figures were available they would show the process to have gone even further since 1952.

But the actual advantage enjoyed by the American groups is even greater than indicated by these figures. This is because of the dominant position of the three American affiliated groups in the new gold mines of the Orange Free State. When these mines were developed after the war the task was quite beyond the exhausted British capitalists and American capital withdrew on a large scale. At present, of the 13 major O.F.S. mines only two are controlled by the purely British groups, and even in these two mines the American has an important minority interest. Of the other 11 mines no fewer than eight are controlled by Anglo-American and another two by Anglo-American and one by the Rand mines become exhausted these new mines must provide an ever-increasing proportion of the output of the country, thus passing year by year the American share in the Union's gold industry will therefore increase.

### AVERAGE AGE

This becomes particularly clear if we compare the average age of the mines controlled by the different interests. Of the 12 mines controlled by the largest British group, Central Mining and Investment, capital was poured on a Hammered are young mines, all the others are between 35 and 60 years old; eight being actually over 55, that is to say, very near the end of their useful life. On the other hand, of the 15 mines controlled by Anglo-American only three are older than 25 years. Or let us contrast a different pair of companies, of the six mines controlled by the British Johannesburg Consolidated Investment group five are old mines. However, of the eight mines controlled by the American linked Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated group only one is an old mine.

In other words, the time is not far distant when practically all the South African gold mines still in production will be in the control of groups linked with American interests.

Moreover, the British groups are not in as good a position to cope with the exhaustion of their gold mines as the American. For example would be the investments in secondary industry by the purely British groups are relatively small, whereas the groups under American influence have sunk a considerable proportion of their assets into industry. (Certain differences of policy which we cannot consider are flow from this fact.)

It is clear that in the future an increasing proportion of British capital will go into enterprises already under American influence. There, it cannot hope to do more than play second fiddle for as long as it is tolerated. Its powers of independent action in southern Africa are being steadily eroded. American finance capital is rapidly approaching the position of dominance once the prerogative of the British.

MORE NEXT WEEK