

WORLD

CHIEF LUTHULI'S CALL

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BENONI LEADER DEPORTED

Separated From Wife and Children

THREE DAYS AFTER CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT HAD BEEN DROPPED AGAINST HIM, MR. ELIJAH MONARE OF BENONI WAS SERVED WITH A DEPORTATION ORDER REQUIRING HIM TO LEAVE HIS HOME IN BENONI WITHIN 24 HOURS AND GO TO GLEN RED FARM, VRYBURG, IN THE CAPE.

The order is signed by the Governor-General. It was served on Monare by the Benoni Native Commissioner. It orders Monare to remain in Vryburg indefinitely, and forbids him to leave the area without the written permission of the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The banishment order, like those issued against Gwentshe and Lengisi, is in terms of the 1927 Native Administration Act.

BOYCOTT LEADER

Monare, one of the leaders of the African National Congress in Benoni, was active during the anti-boycott there. He was arrested, however, almost as soon as the boycott broke out, and bail was refused him at the outset so that he remained in the cells during the highest peak of boycott activity. Then the charge of incitement under the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act was laid against him, only to be withdrawn and followed by this banishment order.

At the time Verwoerd announced his reprisals against the African people for the boycott of Bantu Education Schools, the authorities were said to be considering recommending to the Government the deportation of certain leaders. This is the first such action.

TWO POUNDS AND TICKET
Monare was called to the Native Commissioner last Friday to have the deportation order served on him. He was also handed the sum of two pounds for travelling expenses, and a third-class rail ticket to Vryburg. Monare refused to accept the £2, and threw the notes to the ground. The Congress branch has announced that it will post the railway ticket back to the Governor-General.

Monare left Benoni the same day the notice was served on him and started on his journey to the Cape. He is now up in Vryburg where he went to school and has

ALL HE WANTS TO KNOW

Thousands of Congress of the People volunteers and supporters met all along the Reef last week-end to discuss the present tasks of the campaign to eliminate the end of June in the African assembly.

Under discussion were the integration of present campaigns with the E.N.C., especially the Bantu Education Act, and further immediate tasks like the elections in various areas, the co-ordination of branches with area and regional work in rural areas.

During the Johannesburg meeting one arrival was greeted with tumultuous applause. This was Mr. Elijah Monare, from Benoni, who had been banished the day before to Vryburg, in the Cape, who visited the meeting on his way to exile. In a free area speak, he exclaimed—amidst loud cheers—"All I want to know is why have you not yet given me work to do for the Congress of the People in my new place of residence?"

JOHANNESBURG.

June 26, when the Congress of the People opens in the Johannesburg district, will be "a ray of light and will inspire new hopes for the future," says Chief Luthuli, president of the African National Congress, in a special message on the C.O.P. issued this week.

Chief Luthuli's call says the Congress of the People is only five weeks off, and he appeals for the maximum effort in preparing for the great freedom assembly in these weeks.

His statement says: On June 25 and 26, only five weeks now, there will assemble in Kliptown, near Johannesburg, people from all corners of South Africa to attend the great Congress of the People—an event we have long awaited.

This assembly will take place at a time when the political situation in South Africa has never been so critical as it is today. The future of the country appears dark and great uncertainty has set in everywhere in the land.

No one is sure of his home any more; in various parts of the country the people are being haunted by the Group Areas Act; they are being removed in the Western Areas of Johannes-



Chief Luthuli.

burg; they are threatened with removal in the Western Cape, in Natal, in the Transkei and in other parts of the country.

The educational policy of the Nationalists, particularly as expressed in the Bantu Education Act, deprives the children of the overwhelming majority of the population of real education.

The courts and the Constitution are being threatened.

The country is faced with an impending fascist republic built on apartheid, which has been condemned the world over.

This great day of the Congress of the People, therefore, will be a ray of light and will inspire new hopes for the future. It will be of great significance not only in South Africa but throughout the world.

RE-DEDICATION

I wish to remind you that the 26th of June, since 1951, has been regarded and celebrated as a People's Day in South Africa. This year we shall re-dedicate ourselves to the struggle for freedom in that great assembly of the people, where we shall write a charter for freedom.

The almighty God has spared me to serve my people and to make this clarion call, among other things, to all the people of South Africa.

In the name of justice and goodness, I now appeal to all democratic and freedom-loving people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed, to unite and work together for the Congress of the People.

I call upon everyone in the next five weeks to subordinate everything to the preparations for the Congress of the People.

NATION-WIDE OPPOSITION TO FASCIST SEATE BILL

SACPO Mass Demonstration Announced

THE Government's Bill to enlarge the Senate and convert it into a branch of the Nationalist Party has stirred the whole country into opposition.

THE UNITED PARTY, WHOSE FATE AN PARLIAMENTARY OPPOSITION WILL BE SEALED ONCE THE BILL BECOMES LAW, HAS QUICKLY ARRANGED A SERIES OF MASS PROTEST MEETINGS IN ALL THE MAIN CENTRES.

All progressive organisations are united in their condemnation of the Bill. In Cape Town the South African Coloured People's Organisation is holding a mass protest demonstration on the Grand Parade on May 31 (Union Day) and calls upon "all who support the principle of full democratic rights" to attend.

While the immediate purpose of the Bill is the removal of Coloured voters from the common roll, says S.A.C.P.O., "it confirms our previous warnings that the Nationalist Party are working in the direction of a fully-fledged police state—a government controlled by one party—the Nationalist Party."

NO COMPROMISE

S.A.C.P.O. says the efforts of Golding and others who talk of compromise must be rejected. "Our people will never agree to compromise and in fact demand the principle of democratic franchise should be extended to all sections of the non-white people."

"We firmly believe that protest against the Bill must not be confined to Parliament where we have no direct representation, but should be waged on all levels through the organisations of the people."

C.O.D. STATEMENT

Once the Senate Bill becomes law, not only will the Government have the two-thirds majority necessary to disfranchise the Coloured people, but Parliament ceases to be Parliament," warns the South African Congress of Democrats in a statement. "It becomes a smoke-screen for dictatorship, lending an outward appearance of democratic procedure to a fully-fledged fascist state."

The Bill, says the Congress,

marks the end of one phase in Nationalist plans. The minority is being expelled from the House to allow free rein to the majority party. Up to now, South African democracy has been for Europeans only; Non-Europeans have lived under dictatorship. Now all White and Black alike, are threatened with dictatorship.

UNITED EFFORT

There is still time to beat back the last advance to fascism. But it can only be done by the united efforts of all South Africans. Black

and White together, mobilising all their resources now for protest action, for struggle against the Government, before it is too late.

If any self-styled democrats stand back from vigorous, ad hoc action today because they fear to rouse the passion and the spirit of the Non-European people, they will only succeed in achieving their own downfall, the eclipse of their own liberties, and the introduction of the fully-fledged South African fascist state on the pattern of Hitler Germany.

Statements have also been issued by the executive committee of the Cape Western Region of the Congress of Democrats and the Transvaal committee of S.A.C.P.O. calling for a united front of all the democratic forces of the country as the only way to prevent the establishment of a fascist republic.

Vundla Makes Anti-Boycott Statements

JOHANNESBURG.

MR. P. Q. Vundla, a member of the national executive of the African National Congress, admitted to a public meeting in the Western Areas last week that he had been on a deputation to an official of the Bantu Education Department to plead that children be re-admitted to the schools.

His anti-boycott statements and actions have caused indignation in Congress circles, and the A.N.C. has appointed a commission to inquire into his actions and a subsequent assault on him.

Also on a deputation were Dr. W. F. Nkomo and Mr. Paul Mosaka. Dr. Nkomo told Mr. F. de Villiers, under-secretary for Bantu education that "the method of boycotting the schools is negative and some of us have decided to fight Bantu Education from within. That is why the role becomes the members of the School Boards."

POLICE RAID ALEXANDRA SCHOOL

JOHANNESBURG.—For the greater part of last week police and Special Branch detectives were harassing the teachers and organisers of the Alexandra People's School, which started after the boycott as a branch of a church school in the township and has applied for registration.

Six flying squad cars and a troop carrier drew up outside the school, and police produced a search warrant in terms of section 4 (2) of the Bantu Education Act. The school records were removed, and the police examined the school books, counted the blackboards and made lists of all the equipment. The search took an hour.

Then the police searched the home of the principal teacher, Mr. J. N. Radebe, and also the homes of four leading African National Congress members in the Township.

From these homes the police removed every scrap of paper they

The classes at the school are continuing.

In Germiston the prosecution for running a private school is still to come before court.

One of these out on bail of £25 on this charge, Mr. John Nkuna, has also been charged with being in the location without permission. Three charges faced him and he was acquitted on one, and fined on the remaining two.



Boycott in the Free State

ON the morning of Wednesday, the 4th May, Congress led its processions singing songs of freedom. The children joined the procession and, without picketing, stayed away from school.

In the Bantu High School only girls and four boys remained in the final Junior Certificate class. In the other classes most boys were out and very few were remaining. One very striking thing about the boycott in the Orange Free State is the willingness and readiness of students to boycott.

Some girls brought their sisters and brothers from the classes, stating they were not Verwoerd's children.

The principal stood at the gate and told the Congress procession not to get into the school yard, and if they did he would have them arrested for trespassing.

Rev. E. J. Mokwena, who has lived in Bethlehem for more than 15 years, has been arrested for staying in the location without a permit. In Bethlehem all ministers of religion stay there without permits, but because Rev. Mokwena has been active in the work of Congress he is threatened with ejection.

Mr. H. Z. Nzimande, a teacher, has been dismissed on the ground that he wore a Congress badge, was found in the street opposite the school hall, where Congress was holding its conference, and protested strongly against the forcible entry by municipality police into his mother's room.

Mr. Nzimande described the act as being indecent, immoral and aimed at invading the privacy of his mother.

Mr. Nzimande wrote to the Town Council and pointed out the extent to which such an act reflected on the morals of those whose duty it was to legislate if they legislated in a manner that enabled these men to go round at night inspecting the naked bodies of human beings.

For this protest Mr. Nzimande was rewarded with a dismissal.

However, he is taking the matter to court.

J. M. MOTAUNG.
A.N.C., Bethlehem.

I Am a Man!

We want to be allowed to speak freely for freedom. We must be allowed to go into every location to decide what should be done for us.

If I consider rightly, the Union of South Africa treats the Indians, Africans and Coloureds badly.

We are forced to carry passes with us wherever we go. We should be allowed into the bars. We must be allowed to brew beer at our homes.

Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act is very bad.

When the Government removes houses they should build other houses for those people.

Not a single man lives happily in the Union of South Africa but the White man!

We must get the same wages as the White man if we do the same work.

We seek but justice and fairness for all. Not for one race to rise and the other to fall. We subscribe to the view that all men are equal.

We must get the same education.

The Government must tell the policemen not to trouble us at night when we are asleep.

Their work is to help us—not to trouble us. It is a wonderful thing when men go to the pass office to get their service contracts. When the detectives meet them they arrest them. How will they get

their service contracts? When they have not got them they are arrested.

We must go everywhere shouting for freedom. Let us start from now.

We were born Black, we live Black, and we shall die still Black—but we want to have the same treatment.

Colour means nothing. White men must not call us boys. Even a single word does not respect us.

Let us work together for a free South Africa.

Myself I say:
I am no more as cattle in the field.
The dole is out that labours without pause.

I resolved, wherever else shall I go to die, in freedom's mighty cause.

I am a man, fight for liberty.
Mayibuye, Afrika!
LONG JOHN KHAKETTA.
Durban.

Friends and Foes

THE strength of the African National Congress has alarmed all the enemies of the people. In the past these enemies had said that the A.N.C. does not express the true aspirations of the African people. Who can doubt that today? Even the Bantu World, which is a genius in anti-A.N.C. propaganda, cannot deny the real facts.

The boycott of Bantu Education makes that anything else has shown the true situation and relation between the A.N.C. and the matter. I am convinced that the deeds of the African people on the Rand make the enemies shiver with fear and wonder.

However, at the pitch of this struggle many forces tend to confuse the people, and therefore to hamper the African cause.

African parents should listen to nobody else but the leaders of the A.N.C. The A.N.C. follows a definite and well-planned policy which has been considered and agreed upon by people who have a better understanding than the masses. Every nation must have a leader, and a nation without any leaders is doomed to die. At the same time leaders are leaders because they lead the people. If there is no co-operation between these two things, nothing can be achieved.

In the struggle I think the people should know their friends and enemies, and thus they may know to whom to listen and whom to fight.

Such political organisations as the S.A. Indian Congress, the Coloured People's Organisation and the Congress of Democrats are worth listening to and they are fighting in the true interests of South Africa.

The press in South Africa is one of the most dangerous instruments of the White domination. It is very dangerous to rely on information contained in them. There are very few reliable magazines and newspapers. The only paper I recommend is New Age, which is expressing things as they are.

Teachers, chiefs and missionaries are often instruments of White domination. Teachers always oppose the boycott of the schools because of fear of losing their occupations, therefore have no true interests of Africa at heart. Missionaries, whether White or Black, are the same—they oppose the leaders of Africans just because they say "Security of Christianity in Africa depends on White domination." But what is

Pass Laws

No other imposition is more resented by Africans than the requirement that each male should carry passes.

It is really unreasonable to expect a man to have on his person all the passes required. Take, for instance, the time spent on renewing these passes. Each man spends about a day in the Pass Office.

Many times an honest man gets into trouble because he has been forgetful or impatient. He may, for instance, leave his employer's premises and cross the road in moving his papers. Each man spends about a day in the Pass Office.

A law-abiding man suffers the ignominy of arrest and imprisonment. He runs shoulders with criminals and may be treated badly by the p.l.c.

He has become a member of the mass fellowship of criminals, for whom the stigma of imprisonment no longer exists. The whole system stands condemned.

WALTER V. JONAS.
Uitenhage, Cape.

EDITORIAL

FORCE THEM INTO ACTION!

THE terrific outcry in the United Party press and among rank and file U.P. members at the new Senate Bill is, of course, quite justified.

It is a rascally, unscrupulous Bill designed to restrict further what pathetic traces of democracy there are in our parliamentary system.

On the other hand, progressives will not let themselves be over-impressed by the U.P. outcry. Many people are a little cynical about the huge smoke-screen of violent indignation that disguises behind-the-scene capitulation. All too often the U.P. has pretended to place itself at the head of a genuinely angry anti-fascist movement of the European electorate solely for the purpose of leading it away from any truly effective action.

"Some of the proposals put to us are altogether too drastic," a United Party spokesman told the Cape Times last week. It is probable that any proposal which will make for unity with the most determined anti-fascist forces, the democratic organisations of the Non-European people, will be rejected by the U.P. as "altogether too drastic." For the United Party fears the expansion of democracy more than it fears its restriction.

IT BUT THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT PROGRESSIVES CAN, THEREFORE, TURN THEIR BACKS ON THE U.P.-SPONSORED PROTESTS. WE MUST LEARN FROM THE PAST. THE MEETINGS MUST BE USED TO FORCE THE LEADERSHIP INTO ACTION. INSTEAD OF ATTENDING MEETINGS PASSIVELY AND THEN GOING HOME, LEAVING THE U.P. LEADERS TO SELL OUT, THE PEOPLE MUST INSIST THAT THE MEETINGS ELECT DEMOCRATIC ACTION COMMITTEES AND THAT SPECIFIC FORMS OF ACTION ARE DECIDED UPON.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN WHAT THE UNITED PARTY LEADERSHIP WANTS IS WHAT A SUBSTANTIAL AND IMPORTANT PART OF THE EUROPEAN ELECTORATE WANTS.

The people who at first enthusiastically swelled the ranks of the Torch Commando were ready to put up a real fight against fascism, but their leadership was craven and cunning and unscrupulous enough to head them off. But even then the militant roots of that movement were real enough for the Nats. to label it "Communist"—and, needless to say, that has been sufficient to make the U.P. leadership ashamed that they ever had anything to do with it.

But in spite of the "leadership" the mass of people who participated in that campaign are still eager to fight to protect their rights.

Today, too, increasing numbers of ordinary people are raising their voices in protest against the Senate Bill see it as a fascist measure, and see that to fight it effectively they must fight the whole Nat. apparatus.

There is a growing realisation that freedom is indivisible—that acquiescence to the Nat. policy of repression of the Non-European people has led to a situation in which it is now necessary for the Nats. to take away the rights of White opponents of Afrikaner nationalism.

The immediate purpose of the Bill is to give the Government the necessary two-thirds majority to enable them to remove the Coloured voters from the roll. And in order to do this they propose, without a qualm, to make a savage cut in the Senate representation of the White supporters of the United Party.

Here is proof, if ever proof was required, that any European commits suicide by being a party to the refusal to give the vote to the vast majority of the people of South Africa.

For those Europeans who genuinely desire to call a halt to the Nat. march to fascism, the method of doing so must be crystal clear.

EIGHTY PER CENT. OF OUR POPULATION STANDS FIRMLY FOR THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUAL VOTES FOR ALL. IT IS ONLY BY AN ALLIANCE WITH THE NON-EUROPEAN PEOPLE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM THAT THE WHITE DEMOCRAT CAN PRESERVE HIS OWN LIBERTY.

Christianity without liberty, fraternity and equality?

Of course, generalised too much. Let those true teachers, chiefs and missionaries not be offended because my statements are based on the majority, not at all on the exceptions to the majority, which I am glad to say there are in South Africa.

A. ZWANE.
Alexandra Township,
Johannesburg.

Strijdom's "Democracy"

The Prime Minister says South Africa is the most democratic country. I wonder if the Prime Minister knows what the word democracy means. The majority of citizens of South Africa—mainly the Africans—are denied freedom in the land of their birth.

Are the pass laws democratic? These are the documents Africans are carrying—(a) Service contract; (b) permit to seek work; (c) visitor's permit; (d) travelling pass; (e) lodger's permit; (f) special pass; (g) poll tax; (h) and now we have section 10, which separates African women from their husbands or homes.

South Africa is not a democratic country as far as Africans are concerned, but has become a police state.

There is not a street an African can cross without being stopped for a pass. Is this what Strijdom calls democracy?

J. B. MAFORA.
O.F.S. A.N.C. president,
Bloemfontein.

Sour Grapes

A missionary, beset by fear of freedom in our time, has issued a statement to the press:

"Rotten education is better than education gained on streets."

The statement sounds very much like that of the defeated jackals who failed to reach the grapes in the vineyard, and later consoled himself by saying that the grapes were sour.

The Africans are marching forward to free Africa, to join the free and equal family of nations. There is no room for rotten education in the African family.

W. E. BOSHELO.
Brakpan.

HENRY BRITISH ELECTORAL BATTLE

Labour and Tories Talk Same Language

LONDON.

WITH a week to go to the British general election (Thursday, May 26), the Tories are making a big bid to increase their slender majority in the House of Commons.

Sensing the mood of the electorate, the Tories have outdone Labour in posing as the champions of peace. They have accepted to the demand for four-power talks, and the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, has hypocritically declared that he would rather lose every vote in the election than "take a step which would imperil negotiations with Soviet Russia."

It will be remembered that in the 1951 election it was Churchill's boast, "I am the man to talk to Stalin" which tipped the scales in the Tories' favour. But the four-power talks which were promised then never materialised. Now that the Tories and Labour are talking the same international language, there is no longer any real difference in the fronts they present to the electorate. The election campaign is nothing but a phoney war. The Tory and Labour election manifestos are full of platitudes and are vague to the point where they are to be ignored by any intelligent man.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In foreign affairs, the only difference of approach is over the issue of Formosa. The Tories would "like to see a guarantee on both sides not to resort to force and the withdrawal of Chinese Nationalist forces from the coastal islands. This could lead to the reconsideration at an appropriate moment both of Chinese representation in the United Nations and the future status of Formosa."

Labour, on the other hand, urges that "this crisis can only be overcome by the evacuation of the offshore islands by the long overdue admission of . . . China to the United Nations, and by the neutralisation of Formosa."

COLONIAL POLICY

Perhaps the point on which the two parties draw closest (and equally platitudinous) is on the colonies:

"We shall work to raise living standards and guide colonial peoples along the road to self-government within the framework of the Commonwealth and Empire," says the one.

"We shall continue the transformation from Empire to Commonwealth as each colonial people becomes ready for independence," says the other.

Not even in domestic policy do the Labour Party manifestoes present a Socialist alternative to the Tories. The furthest the Labour Party allows itself to go is to promise the Tories and Labour to road transport and the steel industry, and the nationalisation of sections of the chemical and machine-tool industries.

COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist Party has 16 candidates in the field. It opposes German rearmament and the H and A-bombs, and calls for a reduction of military service, admission of China to U.N.O. and the return of Formosa to China and the ending of the wars in Kenya and Malaya. It stands for large-scale nationalisation of basic industries, banks and insurance and the land of the big land-owners.

If the election were based on proportional representation this programme would no doubt win widespread support. But the single-member system of election is crucial to the small parties. Despite the present wishy-washy nature of the Labour Party leadership, the British worker still gives his loyalty in the hope that sooner or

later the Right-wing machine will be overcome and the party will return to the path of Socialism.

DISSATISFACTION

That there is dissatisfaction with domestic conditions there can be little doubt. The rising cost of living, removal of food subsidies, partial decontrol of rents, restrictions on the educational system in favour of the interests of the upper class, the high level of indirect taxation (cigarettes 4s. 2d. for 20) and the wage standstill have all irritated the workers.

But to canalise, to organise this dissatisfaction into a Tory defeat requires a big electroneering campaign by the Labour Party, based on a fighting Socialist programme—one which would arouse the enthusiasm of the working class and lower middle class. As it happens, with right-wing Labour in control there is no such programme and, indeed, very little campaign. One is left wondering why the Labour Party leadership really wants to get back into power.

Faced with choosing identical medicine under two different labels, thousands of workers are likely to stay home in disgust on polling day, and this would be fatal for the Labour Party, which requires a high poll to win.

NO ENTHUSIASM

If the Tories win it will not be because the majority of British workers support them, but because Labour has failed to give them the militant policy they want, because the lack of such a Labour policy has resulted in a lack of enthusiasm among the Labour Party agitators, who, in turn, have failed to mobilise the working class to its full potential.

The opinion polls give both Tories and Labour about 48 per cent of the poll; but this gives no indication of the way the seats are likely to be allocated. The democratic single-member system not only restricts the field, for practical purposes, to two parties—it also means that Labour, with its but its supporters concentrated in the urban constituencies, must get at least 2 per cent more than the Tories before it can win a majority of seats.

In 1951, for example, the Tories won 321 seats with 13,721,346 votes, while Labour,

KRISHNA MENON, Premier Nehru's roving envoy, has gone to Peking at the request of Chinese Premier Chou. He is expected to negotiate with the United States on the Indian side and hopes to return. Nehru said he had known for some time of China's willingness to negotiate, and in the last few months he had "gained a clear impression on the reactions and the attitude in Washington, London and Ottawa in regard to the Formosa question." He said he felt the Chinese patient and persistent endeavour might produce results. He believed that constructive results had arisen through the many contacts established at the Bandung conference through the relations that had emerged, the prejudices that had been removed and the friendships that had been formed.

with 13,911,582 votes, got only 294 seats.

NO LANDSLIDE

What is certain this time is that there will be no landslide of votes in either direction. Yet a gain of a fraction of a per cent, in votes by the Tories is likely to result in a considerable increase in their majority—1 per cent can mean a shift of eight seats.

Much will depend on the way the Liberal Party supporters vote. With a programme even closer to the Tories than that of the Labour Party, the Liberal Party is unappreciated, a "has been" party, and is likely to lose even what little middle-class support it mustered in the 1951 election. The defection of one of its most prominent members, Lady Megan Lloyd George, to the Labour Party and her active part in the election may have convinced Liberal voters to Labour to produce a stalemate in the House of Commons, while giving Labour a slight majority of votes in the poll.

PAKISTAN PUPPET PLAY

Dictator and Courts on Merry-Go-Round

LONDON.

THE constitutional struggle in Pakistan has entered a new phase with the declaration by the Pakistan Federal Court last week that the Government's dissolution of the Constituent Assembly last October was illegal, and that the Government is a puppet Government, and that the Government is a puppet Government, and that the Government is a puppet Government.

The Governor-General had dissolved the Assembly to get rid of it when it became troublesome to him. The puppet Government by reflecting the wishes of the people for independence from U.S. imperialism.

The Sind Chief Court upheld the appeal of the President of the Assembly that the dissolution was illegal; but the Government took the case to the Federal Court. The Federal Court reversed the decision of the Sind Court on the grounds that the law under which the case had been heard was invalid because it had not received the Governor-General's assent.

The judgment had the effect of invalidating every enactment of the Constituent Assembly since 1948!

NEAR CHAOS

This produced a state of near-chaos. Persons engaged under these laws started to file writs of habeas corpus. It was suggested that the provincial assemblies were not competent and that the currency issued by the State bank was illegal tender. In a test case, five persons detained under one of the invalid laws won their appeals and were due to be released.

The Government, which has filled the gaps with its political opponents, was now faced with the awful prospect of having to set them free. To avoid this disaster, the Governor-General on March 27 issued an Emergency Powers Ordinance declaring a state of emergency, validating 25 of the laws of Pakistan (the 25 didn't validate the rest because he was opposed to them), and giving himself powers to frame a constitution.

REFUSED TO ACCEPT

The Federal Court replied by declaring that the Governor-General's Ordinance was itself invalid, that he

Du Bois Proposes Charter

NEW YORK.

The well-known Negro historian, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, concluded a recent series of newspaper articles on Africa by proposing the following freedom charter:

"The peoples of Africa—black and white, brown and yellow—have a right to freedom and self-government, to food and shelter, education and health.

We hereby warn the world that no longer can Africa be regarded as raw, slave or property of Europeans, Americans or any other people.

Africa is for the Africans—its land and labour; its natural wealth and resources; its mountains, lakes and rivers; its cultures and its soul.

Hereafter it will no longer be ruled by might nor by power; by invading armies nor police; but by the spirit of all its gods and the wisdom of its prophets.

Men of all races are welcome to Africa if they obey its law, seek its interests and love their neighbours as themselves, doing unto others as they would that others should do to them. But the White bigots of South Africa and Kenya; the exploiters of the Rhodesias, the Congo, West, North and South-West and South-East Africa; are solemnly warned that they cannot win. Their doom is sealed. We will be free; we will govern ourselves for our best good. Our wealth and labour belongs to us and not to thieves at home nor abroad. Black Africa welcomes the world and its peoples—its masses.

Let the White world keep its missionaries at home to teach the golden rule to its corrupt thieves. Down with the god of slavery, exploitation and war. Peace on earth; no more war. The earth of Africa is for its people. Its wealth is for the poor and not for the rich. All Hail, Africa!

A MILLION WILL DIE — Nucleur Physicist on H-Bomb

LONDON.

THE genetic effects of radiation from H-bomb explosions are such that one million children will die young or unborn in the next 10,000 years as a result of the explosions which have already taken place," said Dr. John Fremlin, lecturer in nuclear physics at Birmingham University, addressing a peace conference in Birmingham recently.

The conference, on "Humanity or the H-bomb?" was sponsored by the Birmingham Branch of the Archbishop of Stoke, Mr. Julius Silverman, M.P., Mr. Henry Osborne, M.P., Mr. John Burns, president of the Peace Brigades Union, and Dr. Donald Spore, former president of the Methodist conference.

"CHEAP"

Dr. Fremlin told the conference that the H-bomb was one of the "cheapest weapons ever invented." He estimated that it cost between £1 million and £10 million to produce a single bomb.

"As it would kill at least 3 million people if dropped in a city area, it would kill the cost of £3 a head. The appalling significance is that for the first time man has invented a weapon which could destroy civilisation quicker than civilisation could be rebuilt."

Dr. Fremlin said that if three H-bombs were dropped on Britain many British would survive, but it would take at least 100 years for civilisation to return.

The conference passed a resolution opposing "the manufacture or use of the H-bomb by the British Government." The production, use and testing of all atomic weapons should be halted, it said.

COUNTRY-WIDE PETITION

In Leeds a conference sponsored by the Yorkshire Youth Assembly recently decided to launch a country-wide petition against the H-bomb.

The conference, which was attended by Members of Parliament, and representatives of youth organisations all over the country, passed a resolution calling for the prohibition under appropriate international control of all the weapons of mass destruction.

It urged Great Britain to arrange a meeting between the heads of Government to discuss the drastic reduction in all armaments.

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FRESH CASE

On April 18 the Governor-General brought this case before the Federal Court asking for a declaration that the Constituent Assembly had been legally dissolved last October, that the Constituent Convention would be competent to revalidate certain laws and adopt a constitution, and that in the meantime the Government was competent to act as though it were vested with legal authority pending ratification of the validity of its decree legislation by the Constituent Convention.

In a speech made while the Court was still debating the issue, the Pakistan Law Minister on April 23 said that if the crisis was not solved legally it might be necessary to impose martial law or a civil dictatorship with military support; the only other alternative, he stressed, was revolution.

The Federal Court last week ruled in favour of the Government. The Pakistan Government may thus present to the world a facade of legal respectability. But nothing can save the Pakistani people the brutal reality of the dictatorship under which they are suffering.

The Crisis in Viet-Nam proves, IT'S NO GO, NGO

IN the recent fighting in Saigon, capital of South Viet Nam, hundreds of people were killed, large areas of the city destroyed and an estimated 200,000 people rendered homeless.

And all because of United States insistence that their puppet Prime Minister, Ngo Dinh Diem, should remain in power.

The fighting has died down for the moment, and the troops of the Government appear to have the upper hand. But the situation remains tense and a renewal of conflict between the Government and the religious sects can occur at any moment.

It is important to realise at once that this is not merely a petty fight for power between ambitious personalities but part of a struggle which will determine the future of all Viet Nam for many years to come.

WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

come. If the dangerous American intrigue is not stopped the present will be South-East Asia but of the whole world will be troubled.

Set-up in Viet Nam

After the Geneva Agreement, signed last year, Viet Nam was split into two halves, North and South, both independent territories. North Viet Nam (population 12,000,000, capital Hanoi, main port Haiphong) is controlled by the People's Government of Ho Chi-minh, and already has made considerable recoveries from the ravages of the war. South Viet Nam (population 9,000,000), on the other hand, is in a state of unrest and near anarchy.

According to an editorial in the Manchester Guardian on April 20 the situation is failing everywhere and the country becoming increasingly disorganised.

Elections Next Year

In terms of the Geneva Agreement, elections must be held throughout both North and South Viet Nam in July, 1956, for the establishment of a single, unified Government for the whole country. By July of this year the Governments of North and South Viet Nam are due to get together to discuss the planning for the 1956 elections.



Chi-minh. The American solution to the problem, therefore, is to ensure that no free elections take place.

The imperialists (United States, Britain and France in this instance) are all agreed that the "loss" of South Viet Nam (ie, allowing the people of Viet Nam to rule themselves) would be a disaster for the imperialist cause.

"Communist Control"

"The crisis in Southern Viet Nam," remarked the London Times on April 30, "is viewed with the utmost seriousness in London . . . if they (the elections) are lost the whole of Viet Nam would come under Communist control and Viet Nam itself might be seriously influenced, and the defence structure of S.E.A.T.O. would be undermined."

But the U.S., Britain and France have all been pulling different ways since the Geneva Agreement and the British have both come to the conclusion that since they were signatories to the Geneva Agreement they must at least put up some show of abiding by its terms. To openly sabotage the Geneva Agreement, they feel, would destroy whatever credit they still have in South-east Asia.

M. Edgar Faure, the French Premier, told the National Assembly in Paris on May 3 that "it might perhaps be an even more serious danger to avoid holding elections in Southern Viet Nam than to lose them."

Won't Be Party

The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian commented—"The point of his remark was evidently that the French Government does not intend to be a party to the policy widely attributed to Mr. Ngo Diem and some of his American backers of avoiding, or refusing to hold, elections in Southern Viet Nam on the grounds that the Northern Vietnamese Government had in other respects violated the Geneva convention." (What the "other respects" are nobody knows and nobody cares—any excuse will do.)

Similarly, "the British Government" repeated the diplomatic correspondent of the London Times on

April 30, "are determined that the Geneva Agreement shall be strictly fulfilled"—at least on paper. In their more subtle diplomacy they prefer to sabotage the Geneva Agreement behind the scenes.

No Confidence in Diem

Neither the British nor the French have any confidence that Diem is the man for the job in South Viet Nam. The Americans, on the other hand, have been backing Diem for one reason only—that he is the only politician available in South Viet Nam who agrees with them that the 1956 elections must be avoided. Neither the United States nor Ngo Dinh Diem were signatories to the Geneva Agreement, and therefore feel under no obligation to honour it.

The only drawback in the American plan is that Ngo Dinh Diem has no backing in South Viet Nam. He is a man from the North, but his "constituency," as it were, has now been incorporated, together with his followers, in North Viet Nam, where they are probably all better off for the change. In South Viet Nam Diem is a comparative upstart. The fact that he is also a Catholic has not endeared him either to the religious sects which have been opposing him.

Farouk of Viet Nam

Theoretically, Diem holds his power by virtue of his appointment by the Emperor Bao Dai. Bao Dai, the Farouk of Viet Nam, has been having a lovely time with the girls on the race-course and the French Riviera for the last 12 months, and, despite numerous requests, has refused to return to Viet Nam until "the trouble is over."

Bao Dai, in fact, is a stooge of the French Government. During the recent fighting he sent orders to Diem to report to him in Cannes for instructions on broadening the scope of the civil war. Diem's reply was a blunt refusal. Army officers under Diem's control went even further—a public meeting they set up a so-called People's Revolutionary Committee, repudiated Bao Dai as Emperor and threw his portrait out of the window, proclaimed a Republic and asked Diem to form a new Government.



his Government and end the civil war. Diem's reply was a blunt refusal. Army officers under Diem's control went even further—a public meeting they set up a so-called People's Revolutionary Committee, repudiated Bao Dai as Emperor and threw his portrait out of the window, proclaimed a Republic and asked Diem to form a new Government.

Diem's Opposition

What of Diem's opposition? What are they fighting for? They are the Cao Dai and the Hoa Hao, the armies of two religious sects which are a home-grown mixture of Roman Catholicism and Buddhism, and have attained national significance when it obtained control at one and the same time of Saigon's brothels and its police force.

Amongst the people these sects have as little support as Diem. But while Diem, who hates the French, is backed by the Americans, the sects are backed by the French, who hate the Americans. The French have all along urged that representatives of the sects should be included in the Government if it is to have any chance of rallying the people for the 1956 elections.

French Troops

There are still over 25,000 French troops in Saigon and more in the surrounding countryside. Militarily, they represent the strongest force in South Viet Nam. But France does not face the involvement of her troops in further fighting. The presence of French troops in Viet Nam is not only unpopular with the local population—it is unpopular in France, which has suffered enough loss of blood and treasure in Viet Nam.

Both the French and the sects are "willing to do a deal with the Communists or anyone else if this means the best interests of their own country," writes the Observer on April 30. The French have a mission stationed in North Viet Nam under Colonel Sainteny, and have been greatly encouraged by the success of his negotiations with Ho Chi-minh for the protection of French interests in the North.

U.S. Must Be Boss

The Americans, however, are determined to boss the show. The U.S. has already displaced France there as the main purchaser of South Viet Nam's exports and is the second largest supplier of its imports. The American representative in Saigon, General Lawton Collins, former U.S. Army Chief of Staff, is the American Emperor of South Viet Nam. Diem is being supplied with American money and machines. During the Saigon fighting the American representative in Saigon, Everett Distie Reese, was aboard a

Won't Be Party

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As the date for the Congress of the People approaches, preparations throughout the country are speeding up. Here, in C.O.P. headquarters in Johannesburg, young volunteers record some of the thousands of people's demands that have been pouring in for the Freedom Charter.

SUCCESSFUL SACPO CONFERENCE Will Boycott C.A.D. Meeting

CAPE TOWN.—A Western Cape Area Council of the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation was established at an enthusiastic meeting in the Banqueting Hall, Cape Town, last week, attended by 50 delegates from various branches in the Peninsula.

Mr. George Peake was elected chairman and Mr. R. September, secretary.

The conference dealt at length with ways and means of improving the organisation, in view of the coming onslaught on the rights of the Coloured people—the implementation of the Group Areas Act, the threat to the Coloured vote, bus apartheid and other fascist legislation.

A resolution adopted called for a boycott of the conference scheduled to be called by the Coloured Affairs Department to discuss the implementation of the Group Areas Act, "as S.A.C.P.O. is totally opposed to the principle of a militant policy organisation of the Coloured Affairs Department."

WON'T ASSIST "We shall not be a party to our own expulsion from areas in which we reside by assisting the implementation of the Group Areas Act through applying for separate zones," states another resolution adopted.

"We therefore instruct the incoming regional committee to continue to work on the Group Areas Co-ordinating Committee and to press for a militant policy to be adopted, with a view to creating a mass movement against the Group Areas Act, in alliance with the other people's organisations."

The incoming executive was further instructed to take steps for the election of delegates to the Congress of the People and to send in demands for inclusion in the Freedom Charter.

plane which was shot down by Binh Xuyen guns on April 29.

Meeting—Without Viet Nam

Last week U.S. State Secretary Dulles had a meeting with British Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan in Paris. The meeting was held in the presence of the French Premier, Georges Bidault, and the French Foreign Minister, Poiny in Paris. Significantly, neither Bao Dai nor Diem nor any other representative of the Government of South Viet Nam was present. Yet the outcome of the meeting was an "agreement" for the future conduct of affairs in South Viet Nam.

The "agreement" represents British and French capitulation to American demands. Diem is to remain Premier, with a "more representative" Cabinet. French troops (which the U.S. considers to be a danger to America's plans) are to be progressively withdrawn from South Viet Nam. Elections are to be held in South Viet Nam as soon as possible.

WITS. STUDENTS PROTEST AT FORT HARE SHUT-DOWN

A DEMAND that a commission of enquiry, on which students will be represented, should be set up to investigate the grievances of the students and the causes leading to the closing down of Fort Hare College was made by the Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand last week.

This recommendation was agreed to without opposition on the S.R.C. after two students from Fort Hare had addressed the meeting and had answered questions put by S.R.C. members.

The S.R.C. also passed a resolution condemning the use of the police to carry out the drastic action of the authorities, and calling for the re-admission of all the students to Fort Hare.

Wits students are holding a mass meeting tomorrow (Friday), May 20 which will be addressed by Fort Hare students and which will be asked to endorse the action taken by the S.R.C.

RE-ADMIT ALL STUDENTS!

A statement issued by the African National Congress Youth League says the step taken by the Fort Hare authorities is "inconsistent with every principle of democracy and progress which the university in South Africa today should uphold."

"Once the people are organised and united, nothing will stop the march to liberation. The Coloured people's traditions of struggle must be revived, and the main task of S.A.C.P.O. is to organise the Coloured people into a militant political movement."

The incoming executive was further instructed to take steps for the election of delegates to the Congress of the People and to send in demands for inclusion in the Freedom Charter. The mass of the people have made up their minds, whether by election in 1956 or, if the election is sabotaged, by other means, they are determined to unite with their brothers in the North and win freedom and peace.

"HE DID NO EVIL"

CAPE TOWN.

"HE did no evil. He only did what his conscience said was right. We are proud of him." With these words to a New Age representative, Mrs. Anna Alwyn expressed her confidence and belief in the cause for which her husband, John Alwyn, last Tuesday began his 18 months' jail sentence.

The Appellate Division last week turned down John Alwyn's appeal against his conviction to 18 months' hard labour under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Report to Our Readers

When months ago the existence of New Age as an eight-page paper was threatened because of lack of funds, we made an urgent appeal, and you rallied magnificently. Your enthusiastic support aided us over the immediate danger. But the effort, grand as it was, was not a sustained one. Readers made their contributions and sent back satisfied instead of making arrangements for us to receive a regular donation. Once more our paper bill has to be met and a very heavy call will be made on our finances. A report is being prepared, and we will let you know next week just what the position is. Meanwhile friends of the paper are warned—WE WILL BE MAKING A VERY URGENT CALL FOR FUNDS IN THE COMING WEEKS.

MANNIE MONEY.

arising out of speeches made at a meeting in Worcester in July, 1952, in support of the Defiance Campaign.

A LEADER

One of Worcester's foremost leaders in the defiance campaign, John Alwyn was up till the day of his imprisonment active in the Congress of the People campaign.

New Age found Mrs. Alwyn and her two children Maureen (6) and Lionel (13) (pictured, right) just about to sit down to their mid-day meal.

Mrs. Alwyn is confident that with the help of her family and friends "everything will be alright." Her sister sees to the children's needs while she works at a textile factory. But the family is still short of the £3 9s. a week earned by Mr. Alwyn as a lorry driver.

However, the Worcester United Action Committee has rallied round magnificently. One member has guaranteed to pay all the family's insurance. Others will contribute regular amounts each week. There is also the question of Mr. Alwyn's two children by his former wife, towards whose maintenance he let used to contribute.

WILL NOT LET THEM DOWN

"We have to go into all this, but I can assure you the people of Worcester will not let the Alwyn family suffer more than they are already suffering by his absence and imprisonment," Miss Asa Dawood, secretary of the Committee, told New Age. There is strong feeling in Worcester at what is considered to be the severity of Alwyn's sentence.



QUESTION AND ANSWER

—A member of the Action Committee replies to Queries on the C.O.P.

● Won't C.O.P. interfere with our campaign against the Bantu Education Act? (From a reader at Boneni.)

Your campaign at Boneni can only advance and succeed if you manage to inspire thousands more people in other parts of the country with understanding of the injustice and dangers of Bantu Education, and the correctness of your campaign of boycott, so that other people can join you in this campaign. C.O.P. will give you the opportunity to speak to delegates from all parts of the country, and with understanding the thousands of people they represent to join with you. If Boneni is well represented at C.O.P. then the Freedom Charter will certainly contain the BONONI parents' demands for the education of their children; and through the Freedom Charter those demands will become the common aim and demand of millions of people, who will work for their achievement.

● E.B.L. at De Aar. My neighbours and I want to be represented at the C.O.P. but we cannot afford the railfare to send a delegate. What can we do?

Firstly, do your very best to collect enough for the fare. But if it is really impossible to raise enough money, then you can write to anyone you know on the Witwatersrand, and ask him to represent you. Your letter should tell him what demands he is to voice on your behalf. It should tell him how many people have elected him. It should tell him also to keep the letter, and to take it to the C.O.P. where it will be accepted as credentials at the entrance. And finally, if you do not know anyone you can appoint on the Witwatersrand, then write to the C.O.P. National Council, Box 2948, Johannesburg, and they will find someone to represent you, and to write a report back to you after C.O.P. is over. But whatever money you can raise, send it in to help meet the cost of the Congress.

● Peter Madinya, Engineering worker: The workers in this factory want to send a delegate, but they want to know two things. How can a delegate be chosen when the factory is closed on hold meetings? And can a factory send only one delegate, or more?

If you want to send more than one, you are welcome to do so, but try and see that each delegate represents a different group of workers; perhaps a different department in the factory, so that there is no overlapping when we count the credentials. And if you can't hold meetings to elect the delegate, we will not try doing a sort of lunch-hour canvass, but workers in each department, suggesting the name of a delegate to them and seeing if they agree with your suggestion.

POLICE ON TRAIN

The police appeared on the

CZECHS CELEBRATE LIBERATION

LAST week marked the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the liberation of the people of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army and the establishment of a people's democratic state. At a most successful cocktail party in Cape Town members of the Diplomatic Corps and friends of Czechoslovakia offered their congratulations to the popular Czech consul, Mr. V. Bartosek, and his wife.

As part of the commemoration an exhibition of Czech folk art was held in the Argus galleries and drew large numbers of spectators.

The ten years since liberation have witnessed the remarkable recovery of the Czech economy from the effects of the war.

So remarkable has been the speed of the growth of Czechoslovak industry that it now exceeds the industrial output of some of the leading European countries.

Particularly impressive has been the development of Slovakia, formerly a backward and semi-colonial territory. The volume of

Slovak output has increased more than four and a half times that of before the war.

Another important event of the past ten years has been the agricultural reform by which the land of the big estate owners was distributed among the landless, poor agricultural workers and small and middle farmers.

The decade too has witnessed great achievements in health care,

education, science, culture and social insurance.

The new Czechoslovak constitution guarantees all citizens the right to preventative health care as well as normal health services. Medical treatment is free for all working people.

Literature, art, films and music have been placed in the service of the people. Books are printed in huge editions, and the cultural development of the people is proceeding at a great pace.

These have been 10 most momentous years. J.J.

20,000 Signatures for Peace

Natal Campaign to Culminate in Mass Conference

DURBAN.

THE decision of the South African Peace Council to organise a Peace Week—from the 14th to 22nd May, 1955—is evoking great enthusiasm amongst peace workers in Natal, according to the Secretary of the Natal Peace Council.

In a statement to *New Age* he said that the Council was aiming to collect at least 20,000 signatures during Peace Week in support of the appeal made by the World Peace Council early in April this year for the banning of all atomic weapons and for the preservation of peace.

"Our plans," he continued, "include several meetings and lectures throughout Natal. Already some meetings have been held and a ready response of those who attended

these meetings to go out amongst the people and collect signatures makes us confident that we will not only get the 20,000 signatures we aim to get but that we shall surpass this number.

MANY VOLUNTEERS

"Dozens of people have volunteered to go out collecting signatures to the petition during the lunch hours after work at the factories. Many more have volunteered to go out in the various areas during weekdays for the same purpose."

Stating that the Peace Council had obtained a van for its use during the period of the campaign, the Secretary said, "we want to decorate the van with slogans of the Campaign and go out with volunteers to the factory gates and bus termini to popularise the campaign and collect signatures."

"The Natal Peace Council has made an application to the Durban City Council for permission to place tables in the business areas during 'Peace Week' and women volunteers have undertaken to be in charge of this part of the campaign."

MASS CONFERENCE

"The campaign will end with a Mass Conference representing all organisations who support the world wide demand for Peace. This Conference which will be opened by the Reverend D. C. Thompson, President of the South African Peace Council, will be held at the Surat Hindoo Association Hall, Durban, on Sunday, 22nd May, 1955, at 2 p.m."

"The Natal Peace Council appeals to all organisations, to send five delegates each to this important Conference which will further appeal to peace lovers to volunteer to take out petition forms to their factories and areas."

THE DEATH occurred at Mapoteng, Basutoland, recently of Mr. Maphutseng Lefela, people's leader, who for many years was secretary of "Lekhlopha la Balo." *New Age* extends sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

U.S. BOSSES WATCH THEIR WORKERS ON TV

Super-Modern Speed-Up System

WASHINGTON.

DID you see Charlie Chaplin's great film *Modern Times* when it was shown in South Africa again recently? If so, you will remember the scene where the boss shouts his orders to the workers through the medium of television.

Modern Times was produced in the early 1930s when America was suffering from the effects of the great 1929-33 depression. It was an attack on monopoly capitalism, on industrial speed-up, a protest against the policy of brutality towards the unemployed, a defence of the little man, a plea for decency and kindness in human relationships.

It was also prophetic—at least as far as the television business was concerned. For though there was no television at that time, Charlie Chaplin could already foresee the way in which yet another great invention of the human mind was to be abused in the America of the future.

TELEVISION SPIES

What the workers have always dreaded—while at the same time they mocked it—has now come to pass in America. Bosses today use television to spy on the workers in

their factories—and the workers don't know it.

It is all part of the witch-hunt, part of the anti-Communist campaign—at least that is the justification which the bosses put up. But in fact it's part of the campaign of speed-up—to squeeze the maximum profits from the workers. The business of spying for the bosses on the workers has itself become big business, employing 150,000 people and netting its organisers an income of 250 million dollars a year.

A recent article in the journal *The Reporter* by William S. Fairfield and Charles Cliff discussed the expansion in the private detective industry.

The article said that the investigators are often former F.B.I. agents who work closely with Government agencies. "Members of this newly prominent profession are today collecting information in every corner of U.S. life, for purposes both legitimate and malicious. About 60 per cent of their work is done for corporations and is devoted to "industrial" work and to politics.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

"Through inside contacts the private detective can get copies of Western Union (telegram) messages, bank and telephone numbers, telephone toll-call records and hotel registration cards. He can obtain Treasury Department tax figures, Social Security lifetime employment records, completed Civil Service job application forms, and the detailed Pentagon (military HQ) dossiers on some 20 million present and former military personnel."

Private detectives also have access to information collected by credit companies to ascertain the financial stability of their customers. In this way, it is believed, confidential information is available on 60 million Americans or half the total adult population.

MIKES IN THE LAWS

The age of electronics and television has introduced a new element into this labour spy racket. The article describes how one manager of a big plant employed a combine of private detective and electronics expert, Bernard Spindel, to spy on his workers.

"To maintain a constant watch over the activities of plant employees, Spindel has installed no less than 12 'bugs' (concealed microphones)—four in the men's wash-

rooms, two in the women's wash-rooms, and six in the company dining-room."

Spindel himself boasted: "That's one factory where nobody pulls the wool over the boss' eyes. The manager has found the set-up very useful. He knows just which employees are acting up on the outside."

Hidden television cameras are also widely employed. The writers of the *Reporter* story disclosed that in 18 months "more than 30 private companies in the New York area alone have already installed hidden television circuits for watching their employees." In one instance, "four concealed cameras are trained on the various segments of the production line, connected by coaxial cable to a standard home receiving set in the plant manager's office."

A television spy system can be installed for as little as 1,000 dollars. Naturally, with the boss class on the offensive, as it is in the United States, all militant trade unions are victimised.

"TROUBLE-MAKERS"

A case in point was the "screening-out" of the C.I.O. Electrical Workers' leaders at the Sperry Gyroscope plant on Long Island. These workers had led the fight to swing the workers out of the independent United Electrical Workers into the C.I.O. and had themselves red-baited the U.E.W. leaders to achieve this purpose. But their own red-baiting did not save them from getting the sack when the bosses discovered they were "making trouble."

The drive against the workers has become so alarming that even the President of the American Federation of Labour, George Meany, who is as anti-Communist as they make them, has called for the setting up of a commission to investigate the "industrial security programme." The last C.I.O. convention also expressed alarm over the programme.

WORKERS ALARMED

This alarm of the workers was finally voiced inside Congress itself. It occurred when several Congressmen, who owe their seats to labour support, introduced a resolution calling for a non-partisan commission to investigate both the federal and industrial security programmes.

It is unlikely that the Congress-

ional hearings will lead to more than minor reforms in the witch-hunting apparatus. The only adequate care for the abuses against which the workers complain is the complete abandonment of anti-Communism and the witch-hunt which in turn implies the abandonment of the cold war itself. It is heartening to learn that the realisation of this truth is slowly spreading among wider and wider sections of the American people.

PEACE PETITION

CAPE TOWN.

The people of Cape Town will be given an opportunity to register their protest against the preparations for atomic warfare by signing petitions at tables at five points in the centre of the city, to-morrow (Friday, May 20).

The petition, which denounces the preparations for atomic war and calls for the ban of all nuclear weapons, has already been signed by a number of leading South African scientists, writers, artists, trade unionists, professionals and people's leaders.

Cape Town Peace Council has arranged for tables with petitions to be placed at the following points:—In Darling Street, near Movie Snaps, in Plain Street, near C.T.C.; at the corner of Spin and Plain Street; at the foot of the Avenue; and outside the Standard Bank, Adderley Street.

Transvaal Mothers Speak Out

JOHANNESBURG.

IT is right that the public should know the true facts about Bantu Education, and the attitude of African mothers to A.C. says a statement by the Federation of South African Women which is representative of wide sections of African women, and speaks on behalf of progressive-minded women of all races in South Africa.

"Our Federation is strongly opposed to Bantu Education, and supports to the fullest extent the fight against this particularly pernicious form of poison.

"We ask all South African mothers: would you want your child to be taught to be inferior, to be taught that his role in life is to be a slave? Would you permit your child to receive a form of instruction—not education—that would deprive him of true education and learning, that would close to him the culture and understanding that should be open to every child?"

DRESTDORF'S YOUNG MINDS

"Because the Bantu Education Act is designed to destroy the young minds of the African children, to bring them up in spiritual poverty and ignorance, and to make them willing slaves of the unscrupulous

and perverted ideas of apartheid, we are not prepared to subject any children to Bantu Education."

"Education for African children has never been compulsory, and was always enjoyed by a minority only. Therefore the parents are committing no crime in rejecting Bantu Education, nor can they be deterred by threats against their children. Democracy and progress those teachers who refuse to be a party to this so-called 'Education'."

"We are determined to assist the African women to find means of educating their children correctly and bringing them up in a true spirit of democracy and progress. We shall act together as women, in rejecting Bantu Education, and in doing whatever we consider right to prevent any children from being exposed to this poison," the statement concludes.

STOP that Headache!

Mag-Aspirin is better. When throbbing headaches torture you, take Mag-Aspirin at once! Feel how gently the nerves are calmed, the pain soothed away. Mag-Aspirin quickly restores sound, health-giving sleep. It has given thousands of sufferers welcome relief from headache, bladder pain, backache, toothache, lumbago, neuritis and rheumatic pains.

MAG-ASPIRIN is not ordinary aspirin

Mag-Aspirin Powders, 2/- per box. Also available in Tablets at 2/6 at all chemists and stores.

A well known author and critic here reviews a first novel by a former New Age editor, Jack Cope,

THE FAIR HOUSE, BASED ON THE ZULU REBELLION

The writer who takes an historical incident as the theme of a novel sets himself a difficult task. The mere narration of dramatic and exciting events does not in itself constitute a work of art. These events must be described in terms of the human participants so that the reader knows not only the facts, but shares and takes part in a human experience.

The Zulu Rebellion of 1906 is the theme of Jack Cope's first novel, "The Fair House," and despite the fact that his main characters fail to convince, he has handled the story so imaginatively and with such compassion that he has succeeded in bringing a moment of history impressively to life.

MATURE WRITING

The writing is mature and controlled. There is no fumbling for style, nor unevenness. Natal of fifty years ago is vividly recreated. At a hall at Government House, "the amateur soldiers were like birds of paradise in uniforms of dazzling brightness . . . black lace on red, gold and blue, silver on the doors. A stench of rot and human excrement and urine mixed with the smell of smoke."

The backdrop is Natal itself—the wild luxuriant countryside, the "curtain of mountains, blue, crystalline, rising in sheer creags." The climax of the book—the enlightenment and destruction of the Zulu people—the enflame gorge—is described so lucidly that the reader feels he is an eye-witness.

KNOWLEDGE OF ZULUS

In his portrayal of the Zulu people Jack Cope refutes those who believe that there must always be a glass wall between white and black and that no white writer can write with truth of those not his colour. He has a knowledge of the Zulus, not only in the broad sense of their language, customs and history, but an understanding of them as people. He has depicted them as angry and confused, refusing to submit and to forfeit their way of life for slavery. Their revolt was a protest and an attempt to regain their independence. But they learnt, as everyone must learn, that the past is irrevocable. The very forces which they were resisting had already moulded them and made them different.

This is clearly conveyed in one of the most effective scenes in the book where the ceremonial doctoring of the imps is followed by a reading from the Book of Lamentations by a Christian Zulu wearing the broken figure of Christ on a cross around his neck.

WHITES CONTRASTED

In counterpart to the Zulus are the whites who react blindly, having only one answer to the grievances of the black man—to

teach him a lesson, to show him, not the superiority of Western civilisation, but the superiority of Western arms. To the old rallying cry of "Save our women and children" the mounted regiments set out. Because the Zulu was a "savage," "civilised" methods of warfare were abandoned. The horrible incidents of the actual conflict are described with a restraint which is impressive.

the value and impact of the novel. Because our sympathy is not aroused for the main characters, the ending is an anticlimax.

Nevertheless "The Fair House" is a book of tremendous power. Reading it is a bitter and poignant experience, for we cannot regard it simply as a period piece. It is in fact a contemporary novel—we cannot congratulate ourselves that in fifty years we have advanced so far in human understanding that a tragedy such as this cannot be re-enacted in our time. We who believe in the dignity and equality of every human being have still to defeat that attitude of mind which denies this principle and which has bespattered our history with blood. P.M.A.



Jack Cope.

The minor characters are excellent. The portraits of Col. Elton, the Commander-in-Chief, a ruthless killer, and his equally ruthless lieutenants are terrifyingly real. There are other minor characters drawn "in the round"—Bambate, the war leader, Nongile, a Headman of immense dignity who accepts that he belongs to the past, Koko, his wife, a passionate convert to Christianity—the canvas is richly painted with living people.

A FAILING

This makes the failure of the writer to portray his main characters as people in whom we can believe, difficult to understand. Tom Erskine, the young Natal farmer who loves and respects the Zulus and tries to avert the catastrophe, never comes to life. Though we are told that he has grown up among the Zulus and is an honoured guest in their homes, his motivation for his actions does not come across.

Delicately handled though it is, the reader is unmoved by the love story of Tom and Linda de Wet, an orphan of the concentration camps of the Boer war. The major Zulu character, Kolombe, one of the leaders of the revolt, blood brother to Tom, rejecting his tribal gods and yet settling himself against the white man, remains a symbolic figure of the Zulu at the crossroads, rather than a man. Possibly Tom, Linda and Kolombe are so unconvincing because each gives the impression of being a composite portrait—a convenient peg for the writer on which to display the complexities of the situation—the relationship between Boer and Briton, Briton and Zulu, Boer and Zulu. This sacrifice of artistry to the mechanics of the story detracts considerably from

Rainy Night In Jeppe

JOHANNESBURG.

MAY 10 in Johannesburg was a rainy night. In Jeppe an African was knocked down by a car and the impact sent him rolling several yards down the street where he lay unconscious.

Two Indian youths were among those who witnessed the accident. They telephoned for an ambulance.

On the telephone they were asked the race of the person involved in the collision.

"African," said the youngster talking on the phone.

"Se maar kaffer," said the voice in the other end, and the telephone was banged down.

After ten minutes the ambulance station was again telephoned, and after a delay an ambulance arrived. The two ambulance attendants were obliged to pick up the unconscious African lying in the street.

From among the spectators the two young Indians, a European and a Coloured did so. They placed an African on the stretcher and in the ambulance while the ambulance men stood by watching. Then the ambulance drove off.

BASUTOLAND SEDITION CHARGE

MASERU. Mr. Josief Lefela, leader of "Lekhota la Bato," the Basutoland peasant organisation, has been charged with sedition following a meeting held in the district of Matfeng recently.

Mr. Lefela was due to appear in the Matfeng court on May 3, but had earlier been injured in a bus accident and so could not reach Matfeng on time. He was subsequently arrested for contempt of court at Tlhaba-Chitja on the way from his home to Matfeng.

After doctors had reported that it was impossible for him to appear because of his health, Mr. Lefela was allowed to return home to recuperate. The case will be heard when he has recovered.

Jo'burg Council's Ghetto Plan "Vertical Expansion" Proposed to Board

JOHANNESBURG.—Group Areas Board hearings have now resumed in Johannesburg before a committee of the Land Tenure Board, and various schemes for removing and resettling the Non-European population are being laid before the Board.

Most detailed proposals thus far have come from the Johannesburg City Council, which, in its plans for Indians in the city, has hit on the theme of "vertical expansion."

Explained by the Council's Non-European Affairs Department Manager, Mr. W. J. P. Carr, the Council has calculated the Indian population living in and close to Johannesburg, and has "sought mathematically to reconcile this with the carrying capacities of the areas we recommend."

It is thought that about 25,000 Indian men, women and children have to be accommodated and provided with trading sites.

It is permitted to erect buildings up to six storeys in such suburbs as Burgersdorp (adjoining Fordburg) and the plan is to permit the Indians in these areas to expand only upwards—into the sky!

On the basis of blocks of flats each having three bedrooms, a living room and bathroom, it was estimated that Burgersdorp could carry a population of 16,800 and 200 shops.

The present population of Burgersdorp is 1,354 Indians, 124 Europeans, 572 Coloureds and 154 Africans.

Five storey buildings for Fordburg proper are advocated. The Diagonal street area should accommodate 1,000 residents in seven-storey blocks.

In these plans demarcating certain areas for Indians the population to be displaced consists of 695 Europeans, 1,851 Coloureds and Malays and 2,363 Africans.

LENASIA

The Council plans recognise Lenasia as an area for Indian occupation but recognise that it cannot provide any alternative for traders removed from their existing sites.

The Council proposals provide for Indians trading outside prescribed Indian areas retaining their licenses under permit.

Trading only by Indians would be permitted east of Diagonal Street.

Stands in Langavue were also proposed for Indians.

Turning to the Coloureds and Malays, the Council representative said they should be settled in Western Native Township, Claremont and Newclare Neth. Africans in these areas are to be removed to Meadowlands under the Western Areas Removal Plan. Coloureds would continue to live in Coronation and Albertsville, Protea, the new Coloured township is to accommodate the rest of Johannesburg's Coloured population in single-storey detached dwellings.

MALAYS

The Malay people would live in Newclare suburb, the railway line being the border between them and the Coloureds.

On the question of Papegawe (in earlier plans this was proposed as a

White area) the Council is non-committal and makes no proposals.

For the Chinese population the Council proposes four blocks in Commissioner Street west, to provide 74 shops and accommodate 2,500 people. Three thousands Chinese are also provided for south of the Main Reef Road and near Industria.

Already in the evidence placed before the Board there are some conflicting proposals.

The City Council suggests Newclare and Claremont for Coloureds, and the Transvaal Indian Organisation, which says it opposes the Group Areas Act but submits evidence under duress, wants these areas for Indians.

The City Council envisages a small Diagonal street area for Indian occupation, but mining houses want this area to be declared White.

The Board proceedings are continuing.

Why Teachers Were Dismissed

JOHANNESBURG.

THERE are two main reasons why 116 African teachers have been dismissed by D. Verwoerd's Bantu Education Department, says the African National Congress Youth League.

Firstly, it is intended to reduce the staff, so that they make way for the trained Bantu Education staff and the women teachers who will receive Bantu Education salaries. Secondly, it is intended to intimidate the remaining teachers so that they cling more tightly to their jobs and regard them as a precious jewel. There is no doubt too that later, when the Youth camps have been established, the teachers who have been dismissed will be called upon to offer their services in the Youth concentration camps, to train the Youth in submission, ploughing, and mining.

The A.N.C.Y.L. invites the teachers to join the masses of the people in their battles against the growing arrogance, contempt and ruthlessness of the fascists. The A.N.C.Y.L. wishes to assure the teachers that by being dismissed from Verwoerd Schools they have been dismissed from the dishonourable and treacherous duty of shackling their people in perpetuity to the brutal oppression and exploitation by the farmers and miners. "We call upon them to join the forces of progress, the forces whose future is just beginning to blossom," the statement concludes.

Can Live With Husband



Regina Brookes, who had been prosecuted as a European for living in Orlando with her African police sergeant husband, has won her appeal in the Supreme Court. She and her husband have had her convictions and sentences under the Immorality Act set aside by the Supreme Court. The judges found that the Crown had not established that Regina Brookes was a European within the meaning of the Act. This means that she will be able to continue living with her husband and baby Tandi (see picture above) without committing any crime.

MOHLABANI

All progressives will welcome the publication in its new printed format of Mohlabani, the monthly journal of the Moloti Information Bureau, Basutoland, and the capable editorship of Mr. B. M. Khaketla, B.A.

The journal is bilingual, the articles appearing in both English and Sotho. In a devastating article the journal exposes the "reasons" given by the authorities for the expulsion of three Basuto teachers.

"A terrible fiasco," is the verdict of the journal on the special session of the Basutoland National Council, which was summarily closed by the authorities when it rejected the reactionary Moore Report.

Mohlabani is a journal well worth obtaining if you are interested in events in Basutoland. It is obtainable, price 1s., from Maloti Information Bureau, Kingsway Street, Maseru, Basutoland.

DURBAN RACING

- First Race—1 BAND HALL, 2 Golpery, 3 Love Lane.
- Second Race—1 DEVEVE, 2 Fair Polly, 3 Phanaetrix.
- Third Race—1 DARWIN, 2 Magne, 3 Meddl.
- Fourth Race—1 TEANATA, 2 Kinza, 3 Dawn.
- Fifth Race—1 DEVONSHIRE, 2 OWEN, 2 Olive Hill, 3 Five.
- Sixth Race—1 ST. GREY, 2 Knowley, 3 Decanter.
- Seventh Race—1 LAST RAY, 2 King's Rhapod, 3 Chulomano.
- Eighth Race—1 DONOR, 2 Kim, 3 Good Boy.
- Ninth Race—1 SAINT EASTON, 2 Dolgely, 3 Drang.

UNITED PARTY GOES IT ALONE

By PETER MEYER

WITH the packing of the Senate, fascism has come to full blossom in South Africa. The last pretences have been dropped.

For the Parliamentary Opposition, it is now or never. They are fighting for their lives. But is there any hope of success?

The most significant development in Parliamentary politics since the 1953 General Election has been the United Party's steady and deliberate drift away from the progressive camp towards the Nationalists. It made its choice: a break with its former allies in the United Democratic Front, and the adjustment of its policies to make them acceptable to "moderate" Nationalists.

THREE GROUPS

So at this hour of peril the anti-Nationalists are divided into three groups: the United Party, which refuses to have anything to do with Liberals, Labourites and Federals; and of course will the democratic organisations of the people either, the Liberals, Labourites and Federals, who want the United Democratic Front revived but also want to keep the democratic organisations out—or at least this is the majority view in the Liberal-Labour-Federal camp; and then the democratic organisations themselves.

The latest Nationalist move to raise the number of Senators from 48 to 89 is so blatant that it appears even the average U.P. Member of Parliament realises that this is the end of the bourgeois democratic system. In Press interviews these members have gone on record as saying that the Parliamentary system of Government has come to an end and that a one-party state is being introduced, to be followed by the Nationalists' racial republic.

The fact that the United Party for once realises what is happening, is something to be thankful for, but what can be done? Are the United Party's White supporters capable of being roused?

ALWAYS BETRAYED

It must be remembered that these supporters have been consistently betrayed by their leaders, until they have succumbed to apathy or have angrily abandoned their interest in "politics." Nevertheless, there is every chance of recapturing the mood that prevailed during the big struggles from 1949-1952.

But this depends on the way the opposition forces are mobilised. A united front can defeat the Nationalists now. Some Nationalists are clearly uncertain and apprehensive. The plans so far are to hold mass protest meetings, leading up to "mass reeducation" on May 31 to the ideals of Union and a challenge to the Government to call a General Election. But the fatal, fundamental flaw is there. The United Party wants to "go it alone."

This is the United Party's last grim betrayal. It is going to keep its hands clean from contact with the "left" and "near-left."

There are good reasons for this, naturally. One reason is that the United Party is as

much a party of bosses, exploiters and White supremacists as the Nationalists are. It has no intention of allying itself with the democratic forces because it would defeat the Nationalists and it would then have to share the victory with the very people it wants to go on exploiting and bossing.

U.P. MOONSHINE

There is another reason—the U.P. leaders are apparently firmly convinced that the Nationalists have now bitten off more than they can chew and that the destruction of the Nationalist Party is within sight. This is the usual U.P. moonshine. Fascist parties are defeated by the people, not by indignation. But this kind of thinking is going to lead to another betrayal of the vast body of U.P. supporters, many of whom are willing and eager to form a common front with the democratic organisation.

But Mr. Strauss wants to keep it clean. He is seeking his allies not among the progressive forces, but in the ranks of the Nationalists. He believes that the Nationalist rank and file itself will now turn against Mr. Strydom. What a situation! Fascism comes to South Africa in full force—and Mr. Strauss turns to the Nationalists for his allies.

What about the Liberals, Labourites and Federals? Why do they go on with this vain pleading to Strauss? The case is hopeless. Nor is it any use sulking and criticising Strauss. A better ally waits; the people, White and non-White. But I know my Ballingers and the star-eyed Federals, then they have an even greater aversion for the progressive forces than Strauss has for them.

South Africa marches against the Nationalists—in formation of three, with respectable distances between (a) Strauss the Pure, (b) Ballinger the Hopeful, and (c) the people.

DEFEATS HIMSELF

Strauss thinks he has victory within his grasp. He is mistaken. By rejecting a common front, he has defeated himself. The Nationalists are busy with their own methods, sowing suspicion, uncertainty and disunity among United Party M.P.s. This is only the softening-up process. The main blow will be the savage pushing of the Senate bill. This is made or break for Nationalists, so they are trying to turn the situation into make or break for the U.P. also. So from all points of view this is a vitally important struggle that has been started now.

The United Party has rejected the offer of comradeship. It will "go it alone." Very well, let us see what happens. Let us see how far it gets looking for allies among the Nationalists, instead of among the anti-Nationalists. Dead in the Nationalist hands means defeat on all other issues, because the U.P. is strictly a Parliamentary party—and the Senate bill destroys Parliament.

Yes, the Nationalists have managed it. They are fighting for U.P. if we wins.

Barrack Forgate in this

C.O.P. PREPARATIONS MOVING TO PEAK

PREPARATIONS for the commencement of elections on an entirely unprecedented scale and on a completely democratic basis, for delegates to the historic Congress of the People, reached their final stages in many parts of the Union last week.

Volunteers have been visiting meetings all over the Rand during the last few weeks. Full discussions have been in progress, particularly on the topic of the relationship between current campaigns such as the Bantu Education campaign and the C.O.P.

At these meetings Congress members have expressed the opinion that the C.O.P. can be used to advance the boycott campaign considerably. The view has been expressed that the Congress of the People affords an excellent opportunity for bringing the anti-Bantu Education campaign onto a positive level namely through the demands of the people for a new democratic educational system of which Bantu Education forms no part, which will be expressed ultimately in the Freedom Charter.

Thirdly, it is felt that specific oppositions on particular campaigns can all be incorporated in the C.O.P. campaign. The boycott of the Bantu Education schools in itself can derive strength and direction from the C.O.P. for example.

MASS CONFERENCE

On Saturday, 21st May, a mass Conference to which delegates are being sent from many hundreds of big and small organisations including the "peoples' school committees in Alexandra, is being held in Johannesburg. The principal aim of

Congress Branches and addressing the last few weeks. Full discussions have been in progress on the topic of the relationship between the C.O.P. This Conference is to discuss problems in the election of delegates from all over the country to the C.O.P.

A number of volunteers have offered to do full-time work until the C.O.P. is held. Others who are working are calling at the offices each day after work to offer their services.

Area Committees are going out daily collecting demands, organising house meetings and electing delegates.

300 NATAL DELEGATES

Natal Action Committee members are overwhelmed with the response of the people and are confident that over 300 delegates from Natal will attend this great national assembly of the people of South Africa.

Many more delegates could be sent to Kiptown on the 25th, had the C.O.P. been held on a long

week-end" said one official. "The only difficulty our volunteers have been faced with is that a number of delegates who have been elected cannot go to the Assembly, as they will be working."

The Midlands Regional Committee of the C.O.P. reports that at least 60 delegates will attend the Congress of the People from their area. The Northern Natal Region expects to send a hundred delegates.

In Durban, the Merebank area has so far elected 13 delegates. Mayville has 22 on the list. Cato Manor 16, Clare Estate 12 and Overport and Sydenham so far have 5 each.

Elections are continuing and indications are that Natal will be very well represented at Kiptown on the 25th and 26th June.

Great Enthusiasm in Natal

The offices of the Natal Action Committee of the Congress of the People are a beehive of activity as the preparations for the Congress of the People which will be held on the 25th and 26th June, approaches its peak.

NEW AGE SHORT STORY COMPETITION

FIRST PRIZE - - - - - £10

SECOND PRIZE - - - - - £5

CLOSING DATE, JULY 31

- The story must be between two and three thousand words long and have a South African background.
- If no story of a sufficiently high standard for publication is received no prize will be awarded.

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