

**AS OTHERS SEE THE NATS**

This cartoon by Vicky, in the London Daily Mirror, "the newspaper with the largest daily circulation in the world," typifies the world-wide hatred of apartheid, and its close association in the minds of all with the barbarities of Nazi Germany.

# NEW AGE

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## GENEVA CONFERENCE MUST INSPIRE US TO GREATER EFFORTS

—Peace Secretary

### Petition Response—"Not Good Enough"

CAPE TOWN.

"THE results of the Geneva Conference are a triumph for the world peace movement, and will serve to inspire all South Africans to redouble their efforts to ensure that peace is safe-guarded and the advantages gained are consolidated," said Sonia Bunting, Secretary of the Cape Peace Council in an interview with "New Age."

"Coming so shortly after the great Helsinki Conference, which demonstrated dramatically the tremendous growth in the numbers of leading figures, as well as ordinary people, who are associating themselves with the world peace movement, the Geneva discussions are certainly cause for rejoicing."

But, Mrs. Bunting warned, South Africans cannot afford to leave the peace struggle to the rest of the world. "We have not pulled our weight in the past as effectively as we could have done. The struggle for peace will now gain even greater momentum than ever before and South Africans of all races and all beliefs must unite with their brothers all over the world in building peace."

The number of signatures to the petition demanding the outlawing of atomic warfare is now approaching 20,000. "The response so far has been good—BUT NOT NEARLY GOOD ENOUGH. The target of 100,000 could easily be reached if those who should be most active in the peace movement would ensure that the petition is taken out to the homes of all South Africans."

Two South African delegates to the recent World Congress of Mothers in Lausanne, Switzerland, Mrs. Gladys Smith (centre-left), Miss Lilian Ngyoi (centre, left) are here enjoying tea with other delegates in the home of the Mayor.

## OPPOSITION TO "SITE-AND-SERVICE" SLUMS MOUNTS

### Council Seeks "Volunteers"

JOHANNESBURG.

THE WAVE OF OPPOSITION TO THE SITE-AND-SERVICE FRAUD WHICH AIMS AT DRIVING AFRICANS FROM THEIR HOMES AND FORCING THEM TO BUILD SLUMS IN POLICE-CONTROLLED CAMPS, IS GROWING RAPIDLY.

As the site-and-service scheme comes increasingly under fire from the Congress movement, the advisory boards, and the squatters in the Orlando Shelters and the Shanty towns, the City Council here is trying to cloak it as a "voluntary" scheme. It has made a call for "volunteers" to be the first to settle on the newly-prepared sites at Doornkop.

THE FIRST TO MOVE TO THE SCHEME WERE ELEVEN FAMILIES. EVERY ONE CAME FROM AN AREA KNOWN AS "NEW LOOK" OR MACDONALD'S FARM, WHERE THEY WERE SERVED WITH EJECTMENT NOTICES AND THREATENED WITH CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IF THEY DID NOT MOVE OFF.

"New Look" is private land lying just opposite Moroka, and a large number of Africans are squatting here. Since the Squatting Act was passed they have been harassed and persecuted, and in the last few months it has been made clear that these people have to move somewhere else. Now they are being served with 30 day's notice to leave.

**THEY ARE "VOLUNTEERS!"**

These are the "volunteers" on the Council's site and service scheme! It has been made clear to the "New Look" families that they will be permitted in Johannesburg only so long as they take out sites in Doornkop.

The advisory boards have been told that the Council possesses a list of 200 families who have volunteered for the Doornkop scheme. Are all these the "New Look" squatters?

All eleven families who have erected their shacks on the new sites are Sotho-speaking. Every family was carefully screened. Apart from being classified into Verwoerd's ethnic groups" so that strict segregation of Sotho and Nguni peoples can be carried out at Doornkop, the families had to satisfy other requirements and answer a number of questions put to them by the Council's officials. One woman told "New Age" that only those families whose heads had worked in Johannesburg for long periods were granted sites.

"Will the Council build us

homes?" was the question these families were asking three days after their removal, when they had re-erected the shacks they had had to tear down at "New Look."

"They promised they would," one man said rather hesitantly.

"Have you no confidence the Council will build houses?" we asked in turn.

"We must have confidence, because they told us they would build houses," was the first reply from one man.

"No, I have no confidence," said a second, standing nearby.

"But I'm a poor man and must do what I'm told."

**ADVISORY BOARDS CONDEMN SCHEME**

Meanwhile, when the Johannesburg Advisory Boards met the Council's Non-European Affairs and Housing Committee for a joint discussion, the Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department, Mr. W. J. P. Carr told the meeting that Johannesburg "cannot let its first site and service housing scheme fail."

The Government would give housing loans only for homes built on site and service schemes. "In the eyes of the Government we cannot fail to show our bona fides in implementing site and service, and we will go all out to fill the 424 sites (at Doornkop) and others later," Mr. Carr said he hoped the Government would grant loans to build houses, on the sites.

With the exception of some members from the Moroka Board, all the Advisory Board members were united in condemning site-and-service and the conditions of the scheme.

Residents who invested from their meagre wages in building materials might lose heavily if endorsed out of the urban area under the Urban

Areas Act, they said. This was only one of the very many objections they pointed out.

Board members objected also to the high rental. Of the monthly rental of 30s, ten shillings is for Council administrative expenses, 2s. for Bantu education schools (another indirect tax on the African people).

At the many meetings called to discuss the site-and-service scheme, the people have given full support to the A.N.C. decision, announced in "New Age" last week, that "ethnic grouping," one of the fundamental points in the site-and-service schemes, must be totally and completely rejected.

### "Verwoerd—Come to Lady Selborne!"

PRETORIA.

DR. VERWOERD and Dr. Eiselen have been issued a challenge by the Lady Selborne property-owners and residents threatened with the removal of their freehold township under the Group Areas Act.

The Minister and Secretary for Native Affairs have been invited to appear in Lady Selborne to explain why the township should be removed, to state what is to become of the freehold rights of the property-owners, and what compensation is to be paid to them.

This challenge was issued by a public meeting recently held in Lady Selborne.

The people of Lady Selborne have already decided to put their objections to removal before the Land Tenure Board, due to commence sittings in Pretoria shortly.





# NEW AGE LETTER BOX

## It Happens Every Day

What is taking place daily to our people particularly our youth under the influx Control regulations must shock the conscience of all. Heads of families and young people disappear daily only to return after a month or two, worn and emaciated with a sad story that they were arrested and sold to some farmer. Some of them never return. Our people are raided and rounded up by the police today as never before and, on the other hand, farmers have never before enjoyed so much cheap and easy labour, forcibly recruited for them. Let me give this illustration:

My neighbour who is a local business man missed one day one of his labourers. I went with him to make enquiries at the Native Commissioner's office where we were directed to the Magistrate's Court. At the Magistrate's Court after waiting for an hour we were again directed to the Central Prison. At the gates of the Central Prison after waiting another two hours, a hard labour prisoner was called to listen to our story. After giving the description of our lost this "good Samaritan" returned to the interior of the prison and after a quarter of an hour he returned to tell us that the person we wanted was not on the prison records.

The following (the third) day we went again to the Commissioner's office and here we met an African constable who explained to us that as no records were kept of the persons sold to the farmers, the best thing for us to do was to go and search for him on the various farms. We thereupon decided to give up the search of the field to wait for his return. After a month the poor fellow returned looking weak, thin and emaciated. He told us that he was arrested because he could not produce his Reference Book, driven to the Native Commissioner's Office and then sold to a farmer who paid him £1 for the month's work where they worked 12 hours a day for a mealie meal peridge ration. This is but one of thousands of cases occurring daily in our country.

REV. N. B. TANTSI,  
Johannesburg.

**BETHUEL SEOKETSU:** You forgot to include your address in your letter.—Editor.

# FLU is serious

For each hour you walk about and work with an attack of Flu on you, at least an extra day will be spent either in bed or in a state of half health. Flu damages and weakens the system—don't underestimate it or try to ignore Flu.

## What to do

Go to bed, take a Mag-Aspirin Powder and a hot drink. The Mag-Aspirin does just what it calms the Nervous System, it reduces the temperature, it stops both the headache and body aches. Mag-Aspirin's many benefits save you loss of time and health—possibly in future years as who knows what marks a severe attack of Flu may have on one's constitution.

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## Fort Hare Defence

As a result of the Fort Hare scandal and the unjust manner in which the whole students' case has been conducted, twelve students amongst whom are four women students, have been refused admission.

A Fort Hare Students Defence Committee has been formed and it is preparing to have the whole matter reviewed in Court.

Anyone who is able to help in any way should write to Mr. N. Honono, Ngqaba Secondary School, P.O. Mutuyana, T. X. MAKIWAANE, for Students Defence Committee.  
Box 139, Umintata.

## Whites Only

A large number of sportsmen must have been shocked by the statement issued by the S.A. Judo Council that Africans be banned from learning or taking part in that sport.

On what basis do they arrive at the conclusion that a white racial group should be barred from learning Judo? Do they know that hundreds of Africans are assaulted every day? Surely these people have a right to learn Judo for their own protection and also as a sport.

There are other sports bodies in our country who have done much to assist Non-European sport. Why then must the S.A. Judo Council be different?

A number of our Non-European sportsmen, particularly boxers, have done very well in competition overseas. They have also earned a high reputation as sportsmen and gentlemen. Perhaps the S.A. Judo Council is not aware of this fact or, for reasons better known to itself, has chosen to ignore it.

I hope that in the near future the S.A. Judo Council will drop its prejudices and open its doors, in a spirit of sportsmanship to all, irrespective of race or creed.

ARNOLD SELBY,  
Johannesburg.

(Perhaps someone should whisper in the Council's ear that it is a Non-European people—the Japanese—who originated Judo and are its greatest exponents.—Editor.)

## Allies in Parliament?

Peter Meyer has rendered a signal service to the Progressive movement in this country by exposing the betrayal of democracy against its own principles by the United Party Opposition in Parliament. Rather than criticise Mr. Meyer for making these facts clear to us, Progressives should criticise those who fail to grasp their significance and make use of them in their efforts to find a common basis for action with the dissatisfied sections of the Opposition parties and the electorate in general.

Mr. Harmel seems to pin his faith on the remote possibility that the lust for power of the Nationalist Government will somehow bring about a radical transformation of the United Party and force it to "stand together with our neighbours, whether white or black—or even red." Does he seriously suggest that by refraining from making these facts clear to us, we shall hasten this transformation?

DEMOCRAT,  
Johannesburg.

## Peace and Police

The South African Peace Council, at the Congress of the People, arranged a Peace Exhibition, depicting life under war conditions, and under peace conditions.

This Peace Exhibition was destroyed by the police—one policeman viciously slashed the pictures with his knife.

There were pictures displaying, not the glories of war—the banners, the marching troops, the suggestion of martial music—but the horrors, the suffering, the hopelessness, the uselessness, the destructive nature of war.

In contrast were pictures showing the constructive value of peace—food, shelter, security, opportunity, justice, brotherhood, love.

What was there, in this exhibition to arouse the malice displayed by the guardians of law and order?

SUZANNE STEPHEN,  
Discovery, Transvaal.

## Justice—Then Mass

No Mass has been offered in the Germiston Location Roman Catholic Church for two weeks, for there is no priest. The gates are locked against any priest who comes to the mission.

The locking is the result of the dismissal of a validly ordained Roman Catholic priest, who has been in charge of the mission for 23 years. He is the most industrious and most purposeful priest who ever came to the mission since it began.

For a considerable time, teachers in his school indicated opposition to his priesthood for some reason. At last this matter reached alarming proportions. As a consequence, the congregation became affected and the Bishop of the Diocese of Johannesburg, under whose authority the mission is, was constituted to check the matter. Several times the Bishop was approached but he never cared to respond to the call of the congregation. Instead, his priest was most informally dismissed.

The congregation has taken it upon itself to close up the gates until the Bishop comes to do justice. If the Bishop sends another priest before justice is done, he will lead the most unhappy life in Germiston.

During the day-time, a considerable number of workmen, by the congregation's authority, keep guard that no priest enters the mission. The longer the Bishop takes in fixing the matter, the longer the gates will be locked. Justice first, then Holy Mass.

B. MASHABA,  
Germiston, T.V.

**MR. BENSON NDIMBA,** an executive member of the P.E. African National Congress and the A.N.C.V.I., was recently sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court on a charge of incitement to public violence.

The charge arose out of a May Day meeting under the auspices of the A.N.C.

The New Brighton A.N.C. Youth League has issued a strong protest against the sentence.

**JABAVU RESIDENTS** met in a public meeting recently and resolved on a campaign of house-to-house meetings to explain and popularise the Freedom Charter adopted at the Congress of the People.

The meeting also appealed for opposition to the site-and-service scheme now being started in Johannesburg.

## EDITORIAL

# The Nats Are Different From The Nazis

In one respect Strijdom's Nats. differ from Hitler's Nazis. When the Nazis persecuted the Jews they didn't make any pretence that they were doing it for the good of the Jews. They said that what they were doing was good for the Nazis, so to hell with the Jews.

The Nats. are different. Every time they produce some new piece of devilishness to plague the Non-European people they flap their wings and pretend that they're angels.

They snatch from a young African schoolboy the chance of a life-time—a scholarship at a leading American school—by refusing him a passport. THEN THEY HAVE THE BREATHTAKING ARRANGANCE TO MAKE A PRESS STATEMENT THAT THEY ARE ONLY ACTING FOR THE BOY'S GOOD. The boy was young and would have been bewildered overseas.

Clearly, whoever wrote that Press statement should have his passport taken away from him—but quickly. He isn't only bewildered. He's bemused and bedevilled. For he's forgotten all the cases of the men who were not "too young"—the African school-principal who was refused a passport to go to Cambridge, the students who have been refused passports to permit them to take up scholarships in India.

If he hasn't forgotten he deserves to go down in history as the king of hypocrites.

Take another example—the site and service scheme. Verwoerd has extolled its virtues. It will do away with slums. It will mean self-government. It will mean healthy housing. It will mean cultural development.

BUT IN HARD FACT IT STANDS OUT LIKE THE VOOR-TREKKER MONUMENT THAT SITE AND SERVICE MEANS NONE OF THESE THINGS. It means pull down your old shanty and here's thirty-five pounds to build yourself a new one. (And see that you pay that thirty-five pounds back or you won't have any shack at all.) It means higher rents and no transport. It means police control and tribal division.

OR TAKE BANTU EDUCATION. This is supposed to be education which will help Africans to "control their own destinies." It is supposed to mean more children in the schools and, in turn, more who are qualified for the universities. But the people have been very quick that Bantu education means slave education which fits pupils for serfdom, NOT for the universities. So quickly have they seen this that the hypocrisy is largely reserved for overseas consumption. (It doesn't work there either.)

Or take the Abolition of Passes Act which doesn't abolish passes—or take. . . .

But there would be no end if we went on.

This wave of subterfuge is a good thing. It shows that the Nats. know very well that what they're doing can't be stomached by civilised people. It shows that the Nats. are scared of what would happen if the whole world knew the real truth behind the smoke-screen.

Rapidly the whole world is coming to know of South Africa's oppression, and to look with horror at the Nats, and with sympathy at the ordinary people of our land.

THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA WHO ARE EXPERIENCING ALL THE BITTERNESS OF RACIAL OPPRESSION, AND WHO WILL IN OUR LIFETIME WIN FREEDOM AND HAPPINESS FOR ALL IN OUR LAND CAN BE CONFIDENT THAT THEY HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE VAST MAJORITY OF MEN AND WOMEN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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**'NEW AGE' SHORT STORY COMPETITION**

**REMINDER: All entries must reach us by this Monday—**

**AUGUST 1st.**

# TRIESTE C.P. WITHDRAWS CRITICISM

LONDON.

**T**HE Communist Party of Trieste, which at first criticised the speech of the Soviet leader, Khrushchov, on his arrival at Belgrade for the negotiations with Tito, has now acknowledged that it made a "grave error of interpretation."

Khrushchov, it will be remembered, had expressed regret for the rupture of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union in 1948 and added: "On our part we definitely associate with all this, the provocative role played in the relations between Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R. by the now exposed enemies of the people—Beria, Abakumov and others. We have thoroughly studied the materials on which were based the grave accusations and insults lodged at that time against the leaders of Yugoslavia. The facts show that these materials were fabricated by the enemies of the people, despicable agents of imperialism, who deceitfully wormed their way into the ranks of our party."

The Trieste Communist Party secretary, Vidali evidently interpreted this statement as a withdrawal by the Soviet Union of the original charges against Italy. In the Trieste paper "Il Lavoratore" (The Worker) he voiced his "disappointment" and "surprise" and added: "We cannot express agreement with Comrade Khrushchov's statement."

Vidali was immediately himself criticised for his article by the Italian Communist Party leader, Luigi Longo, who said Vidali had taken up "the wrong attitude, probably due to hurried and superficial evaluation."

Last week Vidali and the Central Committee of the Trieste Communist Party issued a statement in which they admit their leader was "mistaken and hasty." In fact Comrade Khrushchov's declarations did not refer to the Marxist-Leninist criticisms, principally those

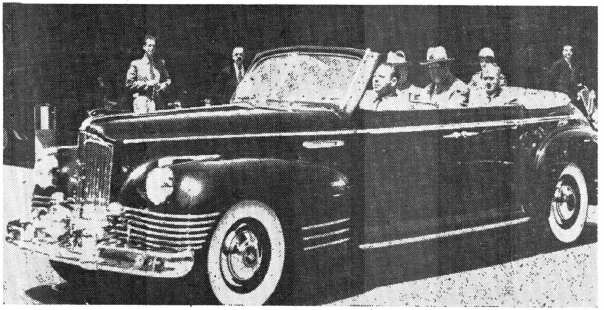
continued in the 1948 Cominform resolution, of the profound differences existing between the Yugoslav Communist Party of that time and international Communism." Mr. Khrushchov was referring merely to the "incrustations of that period, such as the provocative actions by the enemies of the people—Beria, Abakumov and others, since unmasked."

## PRICES GO UP

Meanwhile the Yugoslav Government itself has confirmed reports about the seriousness of its internal economic situation by its decision last week to increase the price of bread, fats and tobacco. It was the great dissatisfaction among Yugoslavs about the crushing poverty which has resulted from Tito's policies that forced the Yugoslav leader to accept the Soviet offer of friendship.

The price of bread is being increased by 33 per cent, the price of tobacco by 27 per cent, and the subsidies on land and oil are being removed. To offset this increase in living costs—a serious one in a country where bread forms 40 per cent of the average diet—there are to be modest increases in wages, pensions and children's allowances, and a fairly substantial increase in the Government price of grain as an incentive to the peasants to grow and sell more wheat and maize to the State granaries.

According to the correspondent of the London Times, "the wage increases can be described as little more than symbolic of the Government's desire to alleviate hardship and reduce the inevitably bad psychological effect in the towns."



Soviet Prime Minister Bulganin drives in an open car to one of the sessions of the four-power Geneva Conference. Western commentators all remarked on the contrast between the way the Soviet leaders travelled, waving to the friendly crowds, and the way President Eisenhower was sped through the streets in his closed, bullet-proof car.

# WORLD WELCOMES GENEVA AGREEMENT

## Means Easing of Tension

LONDON.

**T**HE Four-Power Conference at Geneva has ended, and the heads of the delegations have returned home to report to their governments on the results. Agreement was reached on all four points of the agenda.

Comment from all over has stressed the fact that a more friendly spirit now exists and that the conference lays the basis for further progress in easing international tension. The foreign ministers of Britain, France, United States and the Soviet Union will meet again in October to continue the discussions along the lines laid down by the conference.

Eisenhower's aggressive opening speech to the conference met with a firm rebuff from Marshal Bulganin and no enthusiasm at all from Mr. Eden and Mr. Faure. Obviously singing to Dulles's tune, Eisenhower raised the old American bogey of international Communism and demanded a discussion of the position of the Eastern democracies. The toning down of Eisenhower's later speeches was remarked on by many commentators.

Marshal Bulganin, in his general policy speech, pointed out that the purpose of the conference was not to indulge in recriminations but to find ways and means to ease international tensions.

### SOVIET POLICY

"The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is clear," he said. "We have always been in favour of peace among the peoples and of peaceful co-existence between all nations, irrespective of their internal systems, irrespective of whether the State concerned is a monarchy or a republic, whether it is capitalist or socialist, because the social and economic system existing in any country is the internal affair of its people."

In response to the continued stalling on the question of disarmament by the Western Powers, Marshal Bulganin stressed that the Soviet Union had accepted the proposal made by the three Powers in regard to conventional armaments. "Now," he said, "we are entitled to expect that these Powers would take a step which would ensure agreement on the prohibition of atomic weapons; that would put the whole problem of disarmament on firm ground."

### NOT YET COMMITTED

However, none of the three Western powers, at any rate in public, have yet committed themselves to a complete prohibition of atomic weapons demanded by the Soviet Union. The most Eisenhower was prepared to concede was a limitation of nuclear weapons held by

any one country. Nor was there any positive reaction to the Soviet proposal that the West should follow her example and demobilise the troops now being withdrawn from Austria; that the armed forces of the various powers be limited to definite figures and that the powers agree not to increase their armed forces now stationed on foreign territories.

### TRICK PROPOSAL

The Western powers, in fact, carefully refrained from committing themselves publicly to anything, except for Eisenhower's trick proposal for the exchange of military blueprints and reconnaissance planes flying all over the show, a proposal which has not been taken seriously even in America. For the rest, there has been nothing but vague generalities designed to cover up the fact that the United States policy of aggression has run into serious difficulties because of the overwhelming opposition of the peoples of the world.

The Geneva conference has been an undoubted set-back for the warmongers and a great victory for the forces of peace. But the relaxation of international tension wrought about by the mere fact of the conference should not be allowed to bring about complacency in the ranks of those fighting for peace. Rather should there be an intensification of their efforts, to ensure a consolidation of the tremendous gains so far won.

### CHILDREN'S STORIES

to be told over the telephones in Hungary as a regular evening service. Children will be able to dial one number for "Snow White" another for "Ladas Matsy" (the goose boy hero of many Hungarian stories), and other numbers for other fairy stories.

The service is to be introduced this year. Housewives will be able to dial a recipe service.

The Post Office already has a universal help service, giving assistance ranging from the address of the nearest plumber to sounding the note "A" for people tuning their violins.

# INDIA WILL FOLLOW SOCIALIST PATTERN, SAYS NEHRU

## "Much To Learn From Soviet Union"

**I**NDIAN Prime Minister Nehru's flexible approach to national and international politics has again been illustrated by a number of important statements he has made during the past month.

In a measure of the confidence countries is the privilege extended to the Soviet Union of being allowed to power station in operation—the first foreign visitor to do so.

Mr. Nehru said Indian experts might soon also visit the atomic power station.

"Apart from our general policy of friendship with all countries," he told the British journalist, Ralph Barker, on the eve of his departure from New Delhi, "I feel India has much to learn from the Soviet Union. Both countries can benefit from being friends and from having confidence in each other."

This mutual confidence was subsequently embodied in the statement signed by Mr. Nehru and Soviet Premier Bulganin, calling for peaceful coexistence, the return of Formosa to China and the dissolution of China to the United Nations.

### FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Mr. Nehru discussed with Parker the progress of India's first five-year plan. It is a cautious plan, formulated at a time when the country has a serious problem of inflation caused by war and partition, inflation and shortages of food and raw materials, and envisaging a slower rate of capital development than that called for by the Chinese five-year plan.

Mr. Nehru said the achievements of the first plan give reason to hope that a bolder step ahead in the second plan was feasible.

"During the first plan we have

he has inspired in the socialist to him on his recent tour of the world's first atomic energy power station in operation—the first foreign visitor to do so.

succeeded more or less in getting a solid agricultural base," said Nehru. "In the new plan our main target is the development of heavy industry with balanced progress in agriculture and village industries. Developments in the consumer goods industries are being left in the private sector."

India's experience in the past few years has focused attention on certain disquieting features of the economy. Employment had failed to expand. The fall in agricultural prices had made it evident that the rate of investment in the economy was inadequate.

The level of living in India was extremely low. Yet India had the resources required for development.

### SOCIALIST PATTERN

"In these conditions," said Nehru, "the Congress Party and the Government have decided that the time has come for economic development on a socialist pattern."

The scope and importance of the public sector would be increased, basic heavy industries developed and the production of goods increased through household and petty industries. There would be further agrarian reforms.

Following his tour of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, Yugoslavia

and England, Mr. Nehru said he thought a "turning point" of history had been reached—"a turning away from the tense atmosphere of the so-called cold war towards peace."

### DESIRE FOR PEACE

Mr. Nehru said he was convinced that there was a desire on the part of the Soviet leaders to work for the lessening of world tension and to devote their energies and resources towards civil development. He did not see any signs of a food crisis in the Soviet Union. "It seemed to me that they were all very well."

Asked at press conference in Rome, on his way home, whether he thought the policies of the Chinese Government were better for peaceful coexistence than those of Chiang Kai-shek, Nehru said:

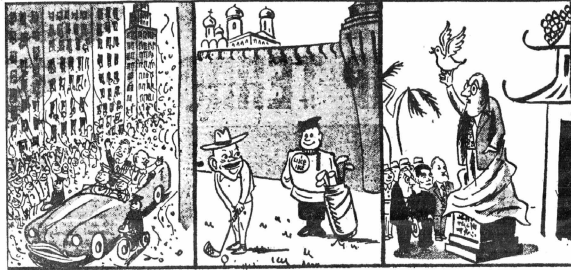
"Mr. Chiang Kai-shek's policy has not the remotest connection with peace in any part of the world."

**I**N REPLY TO ANOTHER QUESTION, HE SAID: "ANY ASSUMPTION THAT PRESENT SOVIET POLICY COMES FROM INTERNAL WEAKNESS IS TOTALLY WRONG."

He felt there was more hope for peace than ever before, but added that coexistence by itself was not enough. "It must be active and peaceful coexistence."



Anything can happen next . . .



Mr. Khrushchev and Marshal Bulganin will get a ticker-tape welcome from Wall Street . . . President Eisenhower will fly to Moscow for a golfing holiday . . . Mr. Dulles and Senator Knowland will be guests of honour at the unveiling of a Peace statue in Peking . . . (Vicky in Daily Mirror, London)

# ADENAUER'S FIRST PACT—\$1,000,000,000 FOR WAR

WHILE the Big Four discuss the prospects of peace, the West German Government of Dr. Adenauer continue with their preparations for war.

Legislation to set up the West German army has so far had a rough passage in the West German Parliament. Adenauer's first "Volunteers Bill," according to the Christian Science Monitor, "was unhesitatingly condemned by the Bundestag (Upper House) and Bundestag (Lower House) deputies of all parties including those of . . . Adenauer's government coalition."

Adenauer was forced to postpone debate on the bill as the German people expressed their angry opposition to giving "the government blanket powers to raise an army (and) newspaper editors throughout the country joined in the attack on the bill" (New York Times).

### "BUREAUCRACY AND MILITARISM"

The plans for the new army were denounced by the Social Democrat leader, Erich Ollenhauer, as an alliance between bureaucracy and militarism.

Warning against the practices of the German militarists in the past, Ollenhauer said: "They established themselves as a State within a State with disastrous results for democracy, and fearful results for our people. This danger is not removed today."

He denounced the Government's feverish preparations for war at a time when international attention was concerned with disarmament and the lessening of tension.

But Adenauer, disregarding all criticism, was still trying hard to present the Big Four with the fait accompli of a German army before their Geneva discussions on Germany were ended.

### THEIR FIRST PACT

One week before the conference began the U.S. and West German Governments signed an agreement for supplying the new German army with arms and equipment worth about 1,000 million dollars. Originally it had been planned to hand over the U.S. arms and supplies only after Adenauer's Bills were through Parliament, but faced with the delays in Parliament and the countryside opposition to rearmament, Adenauer decided to go ahead on his own.

The agreement was the first foreign agreement signed by West Germany since it regained control of its foreign affairs. It brings West Germany closely into the Atlantic Pact military system, since it commits Germany to use the U.S. arms in accordance with the Atlantic Pact Treaty.

The two governments also agree to exchange patent rights and military information, but whether this includes atomic energy is not stated.

### THEIR FIRST TREATH

All this has led to a reappearance of the old arrogance and aggression associated with the German militarist class. A recent mass rally of 300,000 people in West Germany was assured that the West German Government intends to regain the liberated territories of Western Poland.

Dr. Adenauer's Minister for All-German Affairs, Herr Kieser was cheered to the echo when he declared that his Government identified itself with the demand.

Other speakers were even more violent, demanding a "Poland freed from Bolshevism" and declaring that

if necessary they would take back the "lost territories" by force.

### THEIR SPIES

With the re-establishment of German sovereignty, the old Nazi spy system has also re-emerged into the open, headed by Reinhard Gehlen, formerly a Brigadier-General in Hitler's army. The Gehlen outfit is now officially part of the West German Government.

"Time" magazine reported recently: "Mere mention of the name Gehlen is enough to make U.S. intelligence chiefs in Germany clam up and try to look blank. For years both Washington and Bonn refused to confirm that the organisation existed. But since

## WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

the Communists themselves took to blaming 'Gehlen agents' for acts of sabotage throughout Eastern Europe, enough facts have leaked out to suggest that Buro Gehlen not only exists, but that it may be one of the best intelligence networks in the business.

Something like 4,000 Gehlen agents, some of whom served as German spies in World War 2, are at work in Europe and Russia, says 'Time'. Gehlen himself "rose in World War 2 to become head of the 'Enemy Army-East,' the super-secret intelligence staff that evaluated the reports of a vast network of German agents ranging the Eastern front from Leningrad to the Caucasus."

### U.S. TREACHERY

When the Hitler agents were smashed, Gehlen fled with copies of his records to the West. "Later, when the Cold War came," says 'Time', "U.S. intelligence officers found the Gehlen files invaluable. Gehlen was flown to Washington and returned to Germany with the secret understanding that he would rebuild his apparatus and set it to work for both the U.S. and Germany . . ."

"Washington does not admit that the U.S. has financed Gehlen's activities (the preferred phrase is that he enjoys a 'favourable relationship' with U.S. intelligence agencies)."

### PROMOTES SABOTAGE

The task of the Gehlen outfit is not merely to find out what is happening "behind the Iron Curtain." It is to promote sabotage and unrest in the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union. A good portion of that special U.S. funds allocated for this purpose under the Mutual Security Act have been channelled through the Gehlen outfit.

"Frankfurt and Munich," reported Willi Frischauer in 'Reynold's News' recently, "are the civil war H.Q.s of two dozen refugee organisations—Hungarian, Czech, Rumanian, Yugoslav and Ukrainian.

"An atmosphere of violence pervades these 'Liberation Committees.' A nearby inviolable, take a special school for saboteurs and agents is turning out hundreds of experts ready to cross the Iron Curtain at any time to prepare for 'liberation.' In the meantime their job is to create a civil war atmosphere.

Frischauer concludes: "There can be no prospect of peace while these people are on the prowl—in many instances supported by Western funds."

In the light of these facts, which they know, and

# AFRICANS GET ONE-FIFTH OF WEALTH THEY PRODUCE

## Nearly 85 per cent Goes to Europe, America, Says U.N. Report

LONDON.

THE African population of Northern Rhodesia receive only 10 to 15 per cent of the total money income of the territory, according to figures provided in two United Nations reports on Africa just issued. Most of the rest goes into the pockets of overseas investors.

In Northern Rhodesia about 60 per cent of the total income accrues in the form of corporate profits from the large mining companies. Wages and salaries of European and African workers account for between 30 and 40 per cent.

The share of the African population in other African territories is higher—in Nigeria 75 per cent, in the Gold Coast about 60 per cent, in Uganda 50 per cent, in the Belgian Congo 35 to 40 per cent, and in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia 20 to 25 per cent.

Other facts contained in the reports are:

### AFRICA'S WEALTH

Africa supplies the world with over half of its gold and sisal, two-thirds of its cocoa, 80 per cent of its cobalt, 98 per cent of its diamonds and over one-third of its chrome and manganese ore. In addition, unspecified quantities of the world's uranium were exported from the Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa.

Eighty per cent of Africa's export trade and 75 per cent of its import trade is with the countries of Western Europe and the United States of America. France is the biggest exporter to Africa: In 1953 it provided 26 per cent of all Africa's imports. The United Kingdom comes next with 25 per cent. Trade with Eastern Europe accounts for less than one per cent of exports and imports.

The value of copper exported from Africa in 1953 exceeded 400 million dollars, that of oilseed 450 million dollars, and that of cocoa, coffee, and cotton 200 million dollars.

### Intriguing News

JOHANNESBURG.

According to the Nationalist Party daily "Die Transvaler," the police are busy with a most extensive investigation into the material they gathered at the Congress of the People. So much importance did "Die Transvaler" attach to this "news" that it had it on its posters.

The investigation, says the paper, is one of the most comprehensive ever undertaken in South Africa, and could lead to a sensational trial, but at this stage even "Die Transvaler" could get no more information than that.

for which they are to a large extent responsible, Eisenhower and Dulles yet have the impertinence to complain of the absence of liberty in Eastern Europe, and to accuse the Soviet Union of attempting to subvert the "free institutions" of the West.

The Americans are doing their best to whitewash the Hitlerites and make them acceptable to the peoples of the West.

Like the new leaders of the German army, the U.S. News and World Report recently said: "A High Command of tough, experienced, professional fighting men is being assembled to train and lead West Germany's armed forces when those forces come into being. Most of these men have seen service in two wars. They fought the Russians in both, beat them in the first and drove far into Russia in the second."

The implication is that they are just the right men to fight the Russians in the third war as well. Not a word is said about the innumerable atrocities for which the German militarists were responsible during the last two wars.

The rebirth of the German army places in the hands of the former Nazis and German militarists a murderous weapon with which they can start new

Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

### FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

The reports state it is not possible on the basis of existing data to estimate the total volume of investment in Africa. Nevertheless there has been a considerable increase since 1950. The International Bank has granted over 200 million dollars in loans since 1950, while France has invested in her African territories the sum of 663,000 metropolitan francs in the same period. Loans raised in London by British African territories amounted to over £80 million since 1950.

# AFRICAN EDUCATION MOVEMENT

JOHANNESBURG.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the opening of the new school term in August, the African Education Movement will launch cultural clubs for children in ten different areas on the Reef and in Johannesburg.

The clubs will cater for African children of primary school age; for the 7,000 children banned from the schools for this part of the Congress school boycott and for children who have never managed to gain admission to the schools.

The clubs will be run by volunteer club leaders.

Apart from launching these club activities the African Education Movement is also assisting those private schools already established.

Explaining the aims of the new movement to the team of American educationalists now visiting South Africa, Mr. R. Resnik of the African National Congress said Bantu education was designed to keep the Africans forever inferior. The African people would do whatever was humanly possible to free themselves from the grip of the Bantu Education Act.

The Bantu Education Act outlaws the running of schools not registered under the Bantu Education Act, so the clubs will give no formal education but will organise the children in games, music and handwork activities, story-telling groups and so on.

Local committees to help the cultural clubs and collect material for them have already been set up

in a number of Johannesburg suburbs. On the African Education Movement are a number of church, student, and educational bodies, also the African National Congress and other progressive organisations, as well as individual educationalists.

THE South African Nursing Council asked for a separate register for European and Non-European nurses, so that they would be enabled to give Non-European nurses a different type of training.

Miss C. A. Nothard, chairman of the Council, gave the committee her views on diet: "We teach Europeans many things which are not necessary for a Non-European, for instance, dietetics," she said. "I think it is quite ludicrous the

way we teach the unfortunate Non-European correct dieting whereas they know perfectly well that if they go back to their kraals they cannot apply it, whereas if we teach them the dieting they need, it will do them much more good. . . ."

The following day Miss Nothard was questioned more closely on the matter of diet by one of the members of the Select Committee, Dr. J. A. van A. Steytler (U.P.).

Dr. Steytler: My own experience is that the way of living of Non-Europeans outside the reserves and near the big cities is identical with that of the European following upon the breaking down of any differentiation in this respect due to tribalism. In these circumstances do you still think that your thesis is correct?

Miss Nothard: Yes, I do not agree that the diet of the Non-European is the same as that of the European.

Dr. Steytler: Do you agree that malnutrition is rife in South Africa?—Yes.

Dr. Steytler: It is difficult for me to see how you can differentiate between the needs of a human body, be it white or black?—Yet, that is so.

But that is not the ideal the medical and nursing profession aim at!—But surely we must aim at

# WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH

ON Sunday, July 31, begins the Fifth World Festival of Youth and Students in Warsaw, Poland. Thirty thousand guests from every corner of the world—including South Africa—will spend two hectic, wonderful and exciting weeks in Warsaw, in company with four

or five times that number of Polish boys and girls. For months now the August Festival has been the talk of Warsaw, and, gigantic, unprecedented has been under way to make this Festival the fifth, even bigger and better than the last unforgettable

one in Bucharest. In fact, ever since these festivals of youth for peace and friendship began in Prague in 1947, each succeeding festival has outstripped the last. Prague, with 17,000 delegates from 71 countries, was followed by Budapest in 1949, and Berlin in 1951. Two years ago, 30,000 representatives from 111 countries met in the Rumanian capital of Bucharest, a clear indication that the youth of the world are uniting more and more strongly in the camp of peace.

### VAST PROGRAMME

The programme is so vast, that it is difficult to imagine that so much can be crammed into two weeks and delegates will be hard put to make the choice.

The 2nd International Sports Meeting of Youth will be held at the same time as the Festival. Many world champions will attend—the amazing Zatsepk, a Hungarian football team, nearly 400 Soviet sportsmen, Italian fencing stars, etc.

Altogether, there will be 80 gala fetes, 50 concerts, 470 national artistic programmes, 105 international programmes, 23 gala performances, 120 best feature films and 95 documentaries on 26 screens, 14 open-air concert platforms, 4 circuses, 10 exhibitions, 120 sports contests and displays—and one thousand and one surprises!

Let the World Federation of Democratic Youth tell you of the aims of the Festival:

"We are full of hope. Each of us wants to work, to study, to love, to have a family. We shall never permit preparation for an atomic war. We will gather all our forces to prevent its outbreak. We are convinced that our lives, our youth and future can be saved . . ."

"In August, the youth of the world will protest in Warsaw against the threat of new destruc-

tion. Our Festival will also show the beauty of friendship uniting nations in spite of all differences of political opinion and religious faith, in spite of all differences of racial origin and custom. The strength of youthful friendship springs from the common desire for peaceful work and study, a better life and full development of man's creative capabilities . . ."

## CONFERENCE OF MOTHERS

JOHANNESBURG.

A Conference of Mothers in the Transvaal is to take place here on August 7, and a call to mothers of all ages to discuss how women can help work for the Freedom Charter has been issued by the Federation of South African Women.

"What is the first thing a mother thinks of?" asks the conference call. "She wants her children to have good food, a pleasant home, to be educated . . . Women are in the forefront of the fight for a better life for all, particularly our children."

No people can win freedom while the women are kept back, the call adds.

The August conference will discuss chiefly the sections in the Freedom Charter: "Houses, Security and Comfort," and "The Doors of Learning and Culture shall be Opened." Other items for discussion are the work of women to help preserve peace, and how women can strengthen and build their organisations.

Although this will be a conference of mothers, no woman will be debarred. Other attendants will be young people.

The Conference of Mothers will be held at the Trades Hall, 30 Kerk Street, Johannesburg, on Sunday, 7th August from 9.30 a.m.

## THE LARGER PART OF THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE NURSING AMENDMENT BILL CONSISTED OF DISCUSSIONS ON APARTHEID, AND THE REPORT OF THE EVIDENCE, PUBLISHED LAST WEEK, CONTAINS PAGES AND PAGES OF

# RACIALISM, NAKED AND UNASHAMED

Mr. G. P. van den Berg (another member of the Commission): Could it happen under the existing legislation that European probationer nurses would have to carry out the instructions of a senior Non-European nurse?

PUT A STOP TO IT

Miss Nothard: On one occasion, when I visited Pietersburg, I found that a Non-European staff nurse was in charge of a section in which European students were being trained. A stop was immediately put to this state of affairs.

The idea of a Non-European sitting on the Nursing Council was equally abhorrent to the witnesses. Miss Nothard told the Commission: "The last time the Commission was elected I heard that a Native was going to be nominated by the McCord Zulu Hospital. I spoke to Dr. Taylor about it and he agreed with me that that would be wrong because they would be able to get a stand and fight against the establishment of a trade union. We thought it best rather to ask for a Bill which would give nurses professional control . . ."

Mr. Searle, Director of Nursing Services for the Transvaal, gave an illuminating account "of the conditions which forced the nurses into the original Nursing Act."

"IRRESPONSIBLE NURSES!"

Said Mrs. Searle: "Nursing conditions just before the war were extremely bad and particularly so during the war, as a result a small group of irresponsible nurses in Johannesburg decided that the ills of the nursing profession could be cured by the establishment of a trade union. They were given support in this by very prominent trade union leaders in South Africa. A young doctor who was a friend of mine asked me whether I would support the establishment of such a trade union."

"He said that if the nurses could have a strong trade union they would have the country and Government exorbitant where they wanted them because the nurses by going on strike, could paralyse the country completely. . . ."

"I decided that the Non-European nurses, of whom there were only a very small number at the time, would form part of the profession as a whole, even although we all accepted the fact that they were not ready for it. I was very worried about it."

### IF THEY HAD KNOWN!

If they had known, said Mrs. Searle, that the provincial authorities were going to train Non-European nurses for the full certificate they would have fought the 1944 Bill "to the last ditch," and would never have agreed to its non-colour bar clause.

But not all the nurses in South Africa are in favour of apartheid, as was brought out even by these witnesses. E. H. van Renssen, speaking for the Nursing Council: "We must admit—it is no use pretending that it is not so—that government exorbitant where they wanted them because the nurses by going on strike, could paralyse the country completely. . . ."

Elsewhere it was recorded that the Western Province Branch of the Nursing Association had rejected apartheid in toto.

N.S.



# MOROKA ELECTION CAMPAIGN

## Candidates Make Site-and-Service The Issue

JOHANNESBURG.

**I**N the Moroka Advisory Board elections, to be held in this week of August, the predominant issue is likely to be the people's attitude towards the site-and-service scheme.

From this year's elections onwards, Moroka is to have ten electoral wards instead of the former 24, and the new delimitation groups several wards together to provide for the election of the smaller board. The Moroka Advisory Board is divided on its attitude towards site-and-service, and the majority of its members have been prepared to capitulate to the Government and the City Council in accepting the scheme. The Moroka Board is the only one in Johannesburg which has taken this attitude.

A group of progressive candidates have offered the field to try to defeat the members of the present Board who have taken this reactionary stand, and these contestants are making rejection of the site-and-service scheme, rejection of ethnic grouping, and opposition to high rents the main planks in their platform.

Mr. Isaac Moumoko, a well-known Moroka resident and leader of the former Alexandra squatters' movement has appealed to the voters of Moroka to decide the election on these crucial issues.

### MOST IMPORTANT

The elections this year, says Mr. Moumoko, are the most important in the history of the Moroka electoral gery camp, coming at the time when an attempt is being made to move the people from one slum area to another, under the guise of "helping" them to build homes for themselves.

Mr. Moumoko commented that many candidates are coming forward in this election, but almost all are merely seeking prestige and cannot be relied upon to fight for the interests of the people. "The defeat of the present Advisory Board is part of the struggle to defeat the terrible conditions attached to the site-and-service scheme. The people should vote only for those candidates who will fight for the immediate withdrawal of the site-and-service scheme with its present conditions, and of ethnic grouping."

## Vundla Expelled

JOHANNESBURG.

A conference of the Western areas region of the African National Congress decided to expel Mr. P. Q. Vundla from their membership register, and to recommend that the provincial executive suspend him from participation in the higher circles of Congress. This decision was taken in an example of Vundla's "anti-Congress activities: his public declarations at variance with the A.N.C., stand on the boycott of schools; his repeated visits to Government officials, and his deliberate sabotage of the Western Areas organisation of the boycott," said the conference resolution.

The regional conference reaffirmed the decision of the A.N.C., not only to oppose and reject Bantu education, but also to continue the boycott.

Finally, the conference passed a vote of confidence in the Congress "initiating the Congress people, and it urged all to work for the practical achievement of the objectives of the Freedom Charter.

**AND AFRICAN CONGRESS** "during a mass conference held on the 28th and 29th of July, the Congress has people to be and all Ny- and are and nail self-own-

# JUNIOR WANTS TO

By MIKE QUIN

**M**R. J. Fungus Finklebottom relaxed into his favourite stuffed chair, adjusted his pince-nez and opened the evening paper.

"Papa," said little Oscar Finklebottom, "what does opportunity mean?"

"Go play with your electric train," said J. Fungus. "Don't bother me."

"Answer the child," said Mrs. Finklebottom. "You treat him as if he was an affliction instead of your son and heir."

"Why do you have to dress him in that outfit?" asked J. Fungus. "It annoys me to look at him."

Oscar was dressed in a little Lord Fauntleroy suit. He was unfortunately cross-eyed and wore large horned-rimmed glasses.

"Papa," said Oscar, "what is opportunity?"

"Opportunity is a chance to make some money. Now go bounce your ball," said J. Fungus.

"Papa, how do you make money?" asked Oscar.

"Answer him," said Mrs. Finklebottom. "He wants to learn."

"You make money by going into business," said J. Fungus, still intent on his paper.

"Papa, can everybody go into business?"

"Certainly everybody can go into business."

"Suppose everybody went into business. Would they all be businessmen?"

"Yes, son, if they all went into business they would all be businessmen."

"Then who would do the work, Papa?"

"For the love of heaven, Amelia, tell this child to go play

with his stuffed elephant. I'm trying to read Dulle's speech."

"Answer him," said Mrs. Finklebottom. "He wants to learn."

"Who would do the work?" repeated Oscar.

"Everybody couldn't go into business," said J. Fungus. "It would be impossible."

"But you said they could," insisted Oscar.

"I said nothing of the kind," said J. Fungus.

"Yes, you did," said Mrs. Finklebottom. "Answer the child!"

"All right, then, couldn't," "Why couldn't they, Papa?"

"Because they don't have the money."

"If they had the money, could they?"

"Certainly."

"Then, if they all had the money and they all went into business, would they all be businessmen?"

"Yes, they'd all be businessmen."

"And who would do the work, Papa?"

"Amelia, if you don't tell this child to ride his tricycle, I'll drop him," said J. Fungus.

"Answer him, Fungus. He is thirsting for knowledge."

"Who would do the work, Papa?" asked Oscar.

"They couldn't all be businessmen," snarled J. Fungus.

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"They couldn't all be businessmen," snarled J. Fungus.

## Extend Democracy to All

JOHANNESBURG.

Democracy in South Africa can only be safeguarded by extending it to all races, says the Congress of Democrats in a statement which welcomes the stand taken by the Governemeters in their fight against the Government's violation of the Constitution.

The agitation for a National Convention will merely touch the problem of opposing the Nationalists effectively, says the C.O.D. "We believe that if it is their intention to limit the proposed Convention to registered voters, thus excluding the masses of the people, the Governemeters are merely repeating the mistakes of the present-day parliamentary opposition by failing to recognise that the Nationalist Party and its policies of race discrimination can only be defeated by the unity of all South Africans irrespective of race or colour."

The foundation for a free South Africa was laid by the people of the People, adds the statement. The principles embodied in the Freedom Charter drawn up by that concerned, which was attacked by the Government, are the only basis on which the Nationalists can be defeated.

## VEREENIGING also plans to start a site-and-service housing scheme for Africans, to be subsidised from the beerhall profits at the municipal brewery at Sharpeville.

# NATIONAL CASE — THE SISPERA CASE

LONDON.

**T**HE English Press has made a big fuss over Mrs. Sispera and her three children, presenting her case as an example of the tyranny which the cold-war specialists claim exists in Czechoslovakia. This British-born former wife of a Czech airman was not slow in cashing in on the publicity. Her story as "told to Czech refugee Jaromir Chudy" was sold to the "Daily Express" for £2,000.

"According to her she was 'forced to divorce' her husband, tortured, imprisoned and raped in front of her children 'while the other Bolsheviks' slapped their hands and laughed."

Unfortunately for Mrs. Sispera and her children, the facts have now come out. Chief amongst them is her close association with the Czech refugee, Jaromir Chudy, who received a special passport to accompany her to Britain from Western Germany, to which country he has since returned.

Chudy happens to be an ex-Nazi stormtrooper who was convicted as a war criminal and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. He was released as an act of grace in 1954, but declined an employment offer to him. Instead, he lived with Mrs. Sispera, both of them doing very well on the disability pension and children's allowances which Mrs. Sispera received from the Czechoslovakian State and from her divorced husband.

And Chudy was not the only shady character entertained by Mrs. Sispera. Her story states that he was only one of 12 different

ex-political prisoners" who "had their first taste of some sort of comfort in my tiny room." British readers are now wondering whether they were all men and ex-Nazi war criminals.

The story that she was granted a passport only after extreme pressure from the British government

was also nailed by a statement issued by the Czechoslovakian Embassy in London. Both she and her children, at their own request, had been granted a passport as long ago as 1949. Instead of using it, they remained in the country and the passport copied after the lapse of a year.

## "CREEPING PARALYSIS" IN P. E. SCHOOLS

**"W**E have embarked on an intensive campaign to educate the parents on the evils of the Bantu Education Act, and are well satisfied with the progress of the boycott of the Verwoerd slave schools."

Further evidence of the "creeping paralysis" that is overtaking the Verwoerd schools is the fact that in Veeplatts, two out of the three schools were quite empty last week.

It was an impressive sight last Sunday when columns of children, known here as Pioneer Fighters, led by volunteers in Congress uniform lined up at Mtibweni Square and marched to buses which took them to the mass meeting at that site, to which they were addressed by Congress officials on the boycott.

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It was an impressive sight last Sunday when columns of children, known here as Pioneer Fighters, led by volunteers in Congress uniform lined up at Mtibweni Square and marched to buses which took them to the mass meeting at that site, to which they were addressed by Congress officials on the boycott.

Sispera and his wife later attempted to leave the country illegally after the police had discovered that they were taking part in the children's home away they can make money is by getting higher wages. Isn't that true, Papa?" asked Oscar.

"Amelia," said J. Fungus, "I refuse to believe—that I don't like to say—but this isn't a child. He's a nightmare. If he's my son, well—"

"Answer his questions," said Mrs. Finklebottom. "The child wants to learn. He hungers for knowledge."

They had had to be re-admitted to the children's home away they can make money is by getting higher wages. Isn't that true, Papa?" asked Oscar.

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## Youth League Meetings Banned

**T**HE New Brighton African National Congress Youth League has issued a warning against the banning, by the Port Elizabeth City Council, of every A.N.C. and A.N.C.Y.L. function in New Brighton.

For about six months the Council has refused the Congresses permission to hold meetings in the halls openly taken over by New Brighton. This move on the part of the authorities, says the statement, is an attempt to break the Congresses.

"The authorities should know that a just democratic organisation, which is a people's liberatory movement, can never be dissolved by the democratic liberties for the defence of its necessary rights," states the Youth League.

Throughout the years of its existence the A.N.C. has consistently worked for a more democratic and progressive South Africa. The defence of the Congresses is the defence of the democratic liberties for all.

"The A.N.C.Y.L. therefore appeals to all members, friends, supporters and those who love liberty to rise to the challenge of the defence of the Congresses."

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ARE AIMED AT MAKING THE

# SCHOEMAN BILL EVEN WORSE THAN BEFORE

by Ray Alexander



WHEN Ben Schoeman introduced his Industrial Conciliation Bill in May, 1954, he boasted that more discussion and negotiation had gone into it than almost any other law. He also claimed that his "Ministerial Committee" of bosses and trade unionists had supported the whole Bill except for its racial provisions.

Yet Schoeman decided to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, "because," he said, "it is possible to improve it still further." He did this undoubtedly because of the large-scale opposition that developed against what he called a "good Bill, perhaps the best of its kind."

## WILL DESTROY FREE UNIONS

Those who have hoped for an improvement on the Bill will look in vain to the Report of the Select Committee. It makes no recommendation of any value. As far as it is concerned, the Bill will remain a racialist, undemocratic piece of legislation aimed at the destruction of free trade unionism and the persecution of Non-European workers.

In fact, under the Parliamentary rules the Select Committee had no authority to challenge the general principles of the Bill which the Chairman (Van den Berg, the Labour Party turn-out) defined as "the protection of white workers, job reservation and apartheid in trade unions."

One wonders why so much time and public money is spent on discussing something that had already been cut and dried.

## MAIN PURPOSE

The main purpose of the Select Committee was to enable the Minister to say that he has given the public every opportunity to consider the Bill.

No Non-European workers appeared. The persons who did give evidence, whether on behalf of the workers or the employers' organisations, were representative of the White supremacy point of view.

## WANT A JOB?— FINGERPRINTS PLEASE

TAKING advantage of the demand of many European housewives that African women domestic servants should be made to carry passes, a certain private employment agency in Johannesburg has taken to issuing "Reference Certificates" to the servants of those housewives who join the agency.

An employer who telephoned the agency was told its aim was to "render a service to housewives." The Reference Certificate was a form given to the employer and the servant after being printed on its cover. "We are Building a Better Understanding," it says.

**PHOTO NUMBER, RACE**  
The certificate carries the photographs of the African woman who is registered, together with her name and number, and race. Then her qualifications as a domestic servant are ticked off in a column with items such as cooking, quick worker, speak English, neat African, answer telephone, polishing floors, and so on.

The housewife joins the agency pays one pound a year for its service. The African domestic servant has to pay the cost of the photograph on the certificate, which is three shillings.

No one tried to challenge the policy of race discrimination contained in the Bill.

All the witnesses objected to some provisions of the Bill. But the criticisms were always presented in terms of European interests, real or imaginary. For instance, when Miss Dulcie Hartwell, the General Secretary of S.A.T.U.C., attacked the clauses for cutting unions into segregated kraals, she argued that mixed trade unions were the only means of maintaining the principle of equal pay for equal work on which the European standards depended.

## MURDER BY DEGREES

Whereas Miss Hartwell and her colleagues of S.A. Trade Union Council were opposed to the compulsory colour-bar union, McCormick of the S.A. Federation of Trade Unions found no difficulty in accepting the Nationalist policy. What he wanted, however, was a "gradual" method of destroying the mixed unions. His policy of murder by degrees did not, however, satisfy the principle of equal pay for equal work which the S.A. Mine Workers, who said, "I am of the opinion it should be done as soon as possible."

## MOST VICIOUS

The most vicious racialist before the Select Committee came from the Ko-orderende Raad in the person of Mr. L. V. van den Berg who had been a member of the Botha Industrial Legislation Commission which led up to the Bill. Mr. van den Berg was slightly contradictory. He found the Bill wishy-washy, he complained. "It led mixed unions in existence and even allowed White and Coloured members to meet together and sit on the same committees."

What he wanted was a law that would give the Whites an undisputed statutory "leadership" over the Non-Europeans. Once this was granted he had no very strong objection even to a mixed membership.

## BOSSES WERE BRIGHTER

The employers' organisation, while showing a better grasp of economic realities than most of

the trade unionists, wished to impress on the Select Committee that the employment of Non-Europeans will increase the employment of Europeans.

The S.A. Trade Union Council finds that the Industrial Conciliation Bill, as it has emerged from the hands of the parliamentary Select Committee, is considerably worse than the previous one.

Mr. T. P. Murray, of the T.U.C. told this to the inaugural meeting of the council's Transvaal Area Division last week.

Mr. Murray said that the views of 150,000 workers (the T.U.C. had been completely disregarded by the Select Committee.

The Bill in its latest form, said Mr. Murray, was considerably worse than the document before the Cape Town and Durban trade union conferences. "Those conferences were very perturbed then; what they would have been, faced with the new Bill, I don't know."

They at least drew attention to the contradictions between the importance of the Non-Europeans in industry and the colour bar. European and Non-European workers, they said, formed a single labour force; to segregate them

would lead to chaos in negotiations for wages and conditions of work.

The employers were far more critical than the trade unionists of the provisions for reserving occupations to members of one or other race. The attitude was that it could not work without appalling inefficiency and expense.

## COLOUR-BAR CLAUSES

Most of the witnesses objected to the colour-bar clauses, but the Select Committee, like the Industrial Legislation Commission, had made its mind up and was not going to budge. Its report recommends one or two minor modifications, as, for instance, that before getting registration an all-white union must represent at least 50% of the European workers in the industry.

The Select Committee's Report, however, is in the main intended to remove the weaknesses that Van den Berg and other racialists complained of in the Bill.

For instance, the Committee recommends:

Once an exclusively White union has been registered for an industry already covered by a mixed union, the Europeans belonging to the mixed union will automatically be excluded from its membership; in other words the mixed union will become, against its wishes, a purely Coloured union.

Also, if the new all-white union has a membership of more than

half the total number of white workers in the industry, the assets of the original union are to be divided with this new union. The Furniture workers in the Cape will be able to see the pitfalls for themselves. Probably 80% of the workers in the Cape are Coloured. But it only requires half of the European members in one-tenth (10%) of the members, to force a split, compel all the whites to leave the union and claim a proportionate share of the funds.

## MUST BE FOUGHT

The Bill must be fought. But it is clear that the leadership in this struggle will not come from the entrenched white working-class which is concerned not to bring about the unity of all workers, but to defend its own privileged position. Therefore the responsibility for continuing the struggle remains with the skilled and less skilled Non-European workers.

The Coloured and Indian artisans and industrial workers who are affiliated to the S.A.T.U.C. and S.A. Federation of Trade Unions must be made to realise that these organs do not exist for the maintenance of White supremacy and that their salvation lies in a militant inter-racial organisation like the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions.

The S.A. Congress of Trade Unions will have not only to organise the unorganised and poorly paid workers in our country to save them and their children from the fate which will befall the struggle of all Non-European workers for the right to work, for the right to live!

Only when all workers, irrespective of colour or race, have the same opportunity will there be real unity of the workers. Real unity must and will come. It is the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions that will have to play this important role in the history of our country to achieve this real unity.

LONG LIVE THE UNITY OF ALL WORKERS. LONG LIVE S.A.C.T.U!

## BOOK REVIEW

# SOUTH AFRICANS IN THE SOVIET UNION

WITH the South African government imposing ever more restrictions on travel, it is becoming more and more difficult for South Africans to get out and see the rest of the world lives—especially that part of the world where racialism is outlawed, like the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and China.

But the denial of passports cannot stop the spread of knowledge or the inter-change of ideas, and in a new booklet "South Africans in the Soviet Union" (price 6d.), the people of this country have an excellent opportunity of hearing what their fellow-South Africans did and saw when they visited behind the so-called "iron curtain."

The booklet contains articles by six South Africans on different aspects of Soviet life, together with an introduction by the Rev. D. C. Thompson.

Writing on "Soviet workers," P. J. JOSEPH, a young Indian, declares: "No worker in the Soviet Union faces a dead-end job, or is doomed to unskilled work, denied the rights of Soviet life, and opportunities have opened up for all."

WALTER SISULU deals with the progress of the once-backward minorities, particularly with his visit to Azerbaijan, in his article "Freedom of Nations."

The Soviet system has "welded together in friendship and brotherhood the peoples of many nationalities," and Soviet experience has "shown that even the most backward peoples can reach high

levels of achievement in a breathless short period," are some of Mr. Sisulu's conclusions.

Talking of Soviet education, DUMA NKOSWE writes that "Soviet education aims at the balanced development of the physical, mental, moral and aesthetic abilities of the individual."

BRIAN BUNTING found the Soviet people the most cultured in the world, and tells you why. SAM KAHN made a special study of the position of Jews in the Soviet Union. The Jews he met, says Mr. Kahn, "were indignant and resentful of the accusations of Soviet Jew-baiting in their country, that Jews were the victims of anti-Semitism."

In the last article, "Building the Future," HENRY FIRSI\* says that "Life seems to change the very eyes in the Soviet Union," and concludes:

"In the coming decade, life in the Soviet Union will be a new brightness. The Soviet people know this is so because by their own efforts they have broken all the fetters of social and economic progress and there is no reason—except war—why they should not continue to do so."

All South Africans should stress the Soviet people's passionate desire for peace.

Readers will find their sixpences well spent indeed. N.S. (South Africans in the Soviet Union: Price 6d. Order from Ruth First, P.O. Box 491, Johannesburg, Include 2d. postage.)

## STRIKERS WIN SWIFT VICTORY

JOHANNESBURG.

A LIGHTNING protest by African and Coloured workers in a dry cleaning factory in Kew Township, near Alexandra, brought a swift victory to the workers last week.

As the factory is outside the Johannesburg municipal area, it is excluded from the provisions of the industrial council of the laundry industry.

Some months ago the entire factory joined the union, but all along the employer refused to have anything to do with the union or to negotiate with the workers.

One day last week the workers presented to the management a list of their demands. They insisted on increased wages, the recognition of their union, the recognition of their factory committee, and their inclusion in the Johannesburg sick fund for the industry. The ultimatum was so emphatic, and the workers stood so solidly together, that in a few hours the factory management had conceded every one of these demands, and the factory committee had been granted recognition on the spot.

All the workers win a wage increase, some of 5s. 3d. and 5s. 6d. a week, and some as much as £1 a week. The wages in this factory have now been brought into line with the wages in the Johannesburg Laundry Council agreement.



The pictures were taken at Doornop, of the first shacks built at the site-and-service scheme by the families moved from "New Look," a private farm near Moroka. (See report page one.) Graphic illustration indeed that the site-and-service schemes are a blatant fraud for the creation of new slums.

## AN ARTIST IN KOREA

By PAUL HOGARTH

MY first impressions of Korea were of neat and well-cultivated fields under which the scars of war were only faintly discernible from the air. But as the plane approached the airport the crazy pattern of bomb craters became a terrible rash culminating in shattered hangars whose rusted, splintered girders glinted against the morning sun. In every direction lay the ruins of a city. It was as though one had landed on the moon. As the jeep raced along the pitted highway the enormity of Pyongyang's destruction began to be realised. Then one noticed that the desert had, in fact, been built on. Bridges had been constructed; temporary housing, schools, department stores and administrative buildings had been built—by the half million citizens who had returned.

I stayed in the only hotel, a converted department store; a large new one was being built nearby. Beyond my window a slogan read: "Everything for the Reconstruction of our country." Korean housewives, immaculate in their spotless white costumes against the dust and clamour, hurried along with shopping bags over their babies swaddled round their backs. Later, I visited the western half of the city—formerly the Korean quarter in the days of Japanese rule. From the rebuilt Moranbong Theatre which is situated on a height dominating the city, I looked across on to thousands of temporary houses built on a wilderness where once had stood streets and houses. Here thousands had died as day and night raids brought walloping waves of H.E. and incendiary bombs. Fire swept through the congested streets leaving behind a burnt-out desolate plain.

### THEY WEP

It is said that even Poles and Russians who went through the ordeal of Warsaw and Stalingrad, wept when they looked on Pyongyang after the Armistice talks brought peace. The city was consistently bombed for no other reason than that of being the biggest civilian target; for long after such military objectives as the river bridges, had ceased to exist, round-the-clock raids blasted down every kind of human habitation whether hospital, museum or school. Thousands lived like rabbits in tunnels and shelters. Over 50,000 were killed; the entire city was destroyed.

But in the months after the Armistice talks ended, the martyred city

took on a new atmosphere; firm leadership gave the people the heart to carry on. Temporary dwellings were erected. The foundations of many new buildings were laid. As the work progressed, the people returned and the population rose from 180,000 to over 500,000. Soldiers built schools. A whole educational district is under construction in the eastern quarter of the city with an engineering, polytechnic and other centres of higher education. A stadium was built—largely by the voluntary labour of student brigades. An emergency Three-Year Plan aims at restoring essential buildings and services; this will be followed by a Five-Year Plan. In 20 years Pyongyang will be rebuilt; the city having been completely replanned with wide boulevards and parks.

### WORKERS' GIFTS

From early morning there is a ceaseless flow of traffic across the rebuilt Daidong Bridge, porters with "everest" carriers carrying everything from drums of oil to great loads of vegetables and timber. New buses, the gifts of Russian, Czech and German workers, trundle by, crowded with girls on their way to the rebuilt textile mills on the far side of the Daidong River. Trucks race by with building equipment and supplies, for the day begins at six on the numerous building sites. Each day there were new fixtures in the hotel—Russians, Czechs, Germans, Poles and Hungarians—engineers and specialists, arrive to take part in the reconstruction of the country's life. After a day or two, they move on into the interior where they advise on the erection of a new factory, the building of a bridge or a railway. Much assistance has been and is being provided by the U.S.S.R. and other people's Democracies.

On the way to a village outside Pyongyang, I passed the famous Kim-Il-Sung University, built from the donations of rice—a patriotic rice—of tens of thousands of North Korean peasants. Gunned by the Americans, it has been rebuilt and is the landmark for many miles around; its silhouette majestic against the softly purple mountains of the south-west. The countryside around Miam—the village I visited—was golden with the ripened fields of millet and rice. There was singing in the fields, a co-operative had been recently started, its members were harvesting their first crops

of peace.

Back in Pyongyang I was introduced to a group of Korean artists; they had asked me to tell them about art in Britain. They then told me about art in Korea. Of how, after liberation from Japanese occupation, plans were made to develop an art for the people. The war ended work on many ambitious projects and introduced a grim reality for artists. Some went to the front; others recorded the struggle. Artists who had been trained in Europe and who had sought to introduce abstract art became the most powerful of realists. Artists lived in dug-outs and huts; made their own brushes and ink. In summer they worked in the shade of a tree, in winter on the snow. Air-raids made work difficult, at times impossible, but art-exhibitions nevertheless took place, even in much-raided Pyongyang. The people took courage from an art which portrayed their life and their hopes. A new form emerged, that of mobile art-exhibitions which took place in the open air; in congested underground factories.

### BARBARIC DESTRUCTION

After seeing an exhibition of their work, several Korean artists apologised for not being able to show me the ancient collections of Korean Art—Whether the subject was too painful to discuss or out of respect for my feelings, I was only to learn later that there are literally no national art treasures left. With a barbarian reminiscent of the *Wurmacht*, American forces systematically or wantonly destroyed the ancient cultural relics of the Korean people. They bombed and set fire to innumerable ancient temples, the old tombs with their priceless and irreplaceable frescoes, the pavilions and gate towers which were built many centuries ago. Precious monuments of a rich cultural heritage of an ancient people which often had no relation whatsoever to strategic objectives. Whether a building was protected under the Rules of War or not, made no difference.

But the devastation of this war of aggression, its utter and complete disregard for human life and cultural achievement found more than an equal in the tenacity, the courage and the strength of the Korean people. That the forces of peace in the long run, are stronger than the forces of war.

I will always remember this when I think of Korea.

## "POLICE STATE" LAWS FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SALISBURY.

SOUTHERN Rhodesia is fast catching up with South Africa in the introduction of fascist legislation. This is the view of political observers on a number of Bills now before the Southern Rhodesia Parliament.

The Public Order Bill has much resemblance to Swart's Public Safety Act, and is aimed at further oppressing the African people.

The Bill gives the Governor power to proclaim a state of emergency if any person or persons take any action "likely to endanger public safety, disturb or interfere with public order, or interfere with the maintenance of any essential service."

"Inciting" persons in essential services to go on strike carries a sentence of up to a year in prison.

### SUMMARY ARREST

The Governor will be able to order the summary arrest of persons whose detention the Minister of Justice deems to be expedient in the public interest.

A fine of £100 or one year's imprisonment or both is the punishment for making statements or doing anything intended to "promote hostility" between sections of the community.

For taking or administering an "unlawful oath" the sentence is up to 20 years in jail; for taking part in a riot or an unlawful assembly, a Rhodesian can go to jail for two years or one year, respectively.

An unlawful assembly or riot is defined as when three or more persons gather to commit an offence or conduct themselves in such a manner as to cause reasonable fear in a neighbourhood.

Such force "as is reasonably necessary"—including the use of firearms—may be used by a policeman of the rank of warrant officer and above, to disperse a "riot or unlawful assembly" and no such policeman shall be responsible for any harm or death caused to any person.

### "FEAR OR ALARM"

Any person who publishes or reproduces any statement, rumour or report likely to cause fear and alarm or to disturb the public peace, is liable to one year's imprisonment. It will be no defence that the accused did not believe the statement to be false.

### MILNERTON TURF CLUB

## RACING AT ASCOT

First Race starts at 1.10 p.m.

### 8 - EVENTS - 8

and

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20 Lower Burg Street,  
Cape Town.

### FOUND

One small vase, Enquire at 'New Age' Office.

### BIRTHS

ZUKAS—To Cynthia and Simon Zukas, a son, 19th July, London. All well.

Published by Real Printing & Pub Street, Cape Town, and printed by P Street, Woodstock. Unless otherwise stated by L. Forman, 6 Barrack Street,

Other clauses prohibit the wearing of uniforms "having a political significance" and the display in public of flags having a political association.

In the Subversive Activities Amending Bill, provision is made for the Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs to make an order banning any particular or all documentary information published by any person or association of persons. This means that the publications of any person or publishing house can be banned.

JOURNALISTS' PROTEST  
The Rhodesian Guild of Journalists has already written to the Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, protesting against the inroads into the freedom of the Press. Prime Minister of Rhodesia, Mr. R. S. G. Todd, has stated that the Bills are intended to bring the security legislation of S. Rhodesia into line with similar legislation recently introduced in N. Rhodesia.

## Silinga Case Remanded

CAPE TOWN:

When Mrs. Annie Silinga, popular A.N.C. leader at Langlaan, appeared in the Native Commissioner's Court last week on a charge of being in Cape Town without a permit, the prosecutor asked her whether she had told other women, at various meetings, to refuse to carry passes.

Mrs. W. F. Dennett (of Messrs. S. Kahn & Co.) who appeared for Mrs. Silinga, objected to the question on the grounds that it was not relevant to the charge.

The Native Commissioner held that the question was relevant, adding that it was well known what went on at meetings. The prosecutor then put the question again. Mrs. Silinga answered: "No."

Earlier in the case, the prosecutor had asked Mrs. Silinga whether she had refused to carry a pass. Mrs. Silinga said she could not answer the question in that form, and the Native Commissioner recorded her refusal to answer.

Mrs. Silinga is being charged under the notorious section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. Her defence is that she is exempt from carrying a permit because she has been in Cape Town lawfully and continuously for 15 years.

Her case has been remanded to August 1.

Another Cape Town A.N.C. leader who also faces a charge under this section of the Act is Greenwood Ngotyana. His case has been remanded to August 4.

## RACING

Milneron Handicap—A-COPELAND, Handcap, Deep Purple. Milneron Handcap B—LAVOUE, Handcap C—DANGER, Handcap D—RANGPUR, Danger, Fashion.

Progress Eight—NOTTINGHAM, Handcap, Call Girl.

Progress Six—APPLE AMBER, Danger, Mangle Lantern.

Three and Four year old Stakes—HEALCOURT, Danger, General, Maiden Stakes—GRACOBLE, Danger, Flanour.

Juvenile Plate—MAKHLA—Danger, Irrack, Irrack, Irrack.