

NEW AGE

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UPROAR OVER TRIBALISM IN BANTU SCHOOLS

Children Separated into "Ethnic Groups"

JOHANNESBURG.—This year Verwoerd's tribalism is reaching into the African primary schools where pupils from the grades to standard four are being grouped in classes, and taught, according to their tribal divisions.

This year a departmental circular summoned the children and their teachers back to school one week earlier for the new school year so that the teachers could screen and re-group the pupils along tribal lines. The children were asked the tribal groups of their parents and their home languages. They were then allocated to schools of either the Nguni or the Sotho language group. In their grouping of the children the teachers used their discretion: the parents were not consulted.

Teachers, parents and pupils alike are up in arms at this new enforced classification, which has provided glaring evidence of the evils of Bantu Education.

The parents have found that under Bantu Education they not only have no right to choose the type of education they want for their children, but now they can no longer send their children to the schools nearest their homes, or the schools with the best scholastic records, or even the schools of their own religious denominations.

Parents who are Methodists find their children being sent to Ethiopian schools. They cannot understand why, and are objecting strongly.

IN UPROAR

The schools have been in an uproar during this classification. Children are being sent to schools far from their homes, parents find themselves burdened with new and unnecessary transport costs and the worry of getting small tots home from schools far from their neighbourhoods. Children are being separated from their friends, removed from schools in which they have been taught for some years to entirely new schools and new teachers. Principals who have struggled to build up good staff teams find their best teachers transferred elsewhere, their schools depleted of pupils. In many cases they have been left with only half their original staffs.

One teacher who saw his pupils being dispersed and therefore his teaching post vanishing under his eyes, put Nguni-speaking pupils into what was meant to be a Sotho

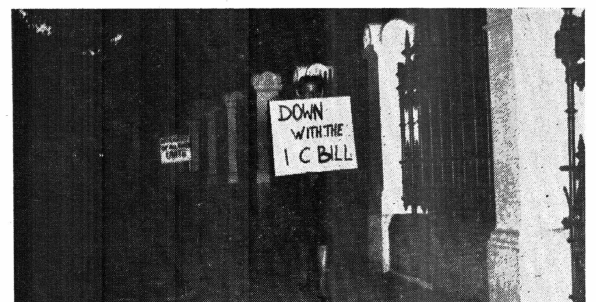
class to bring it up to its full complement of pupils!

The language divisions are in any case purely arbitrary. There are many homes where both languages are spoken.

This ethnic grouping is forcing the children from the earliest ages to think along tribal lines, something which has been absent in the urban areas up to now. Some schools already report the start of miniature faction-quarrels as children from one language group school taunt those from another.

This new system is creating grave distress among the teachers. They are being shifted to new schools, to new areas. A teacher leaving his language-group school in one area

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Our pictures show (above) some of the SACTU demonstrators marching past the Houses of Parliament while (right) are a few of the high-ranking police officers who stood by while the workers' names were taken.



Workers Demonstrate Against I.C. Bill

CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town's whole police force, plain-clothed and uniformed, were alerted last Thursday evening when the local branch of the South African Congress of Trade Unions staged a protest demonstration outside the Houses of Parliament against the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill.

Afterwards, the names and addresses of the demonstrators were taken down by the police on what appeared to be the personal instructions of the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, himself.

The demonstrators carrying placards marched down Parliament Street. At the end of the street they turned and marched back, again passing the Houses of Parliament. The demonstration started at 7.50 p.m., ten minutes before the House of Assembly resumed its night-sitting debate on the I.C. Bill. Members of the Special Branch had for over an hour previously kept watch on the building housing the SACTU office, which is near Parliament. A few hundred yards away, uniformed police patrolled Parliament Street, while in the grounds of the House itself, scores of policemen crouched under bushes and trees. Among the workers who watched the demonstrators was Minister of

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LOUW'S ACTION CONDEMNED

"WE HAVE NO QUARREL WITH THE SOVIET PEOPLE"

JOHANNESBURG.

The Nationalist Government's extraordinary action in ordering the closing of the Soviet Consulates in South Africa on the most flimsy and ludicrous grounds has aroused the indignation of democrats throughout the country.

"Why has the Government closed the Soviet Consulate? The South African people have no quarrel with the Soviet people. We want peace and friendship," says a leaflet issued by the South African Congress of Trade Unions, calling a protest meeting at the Trades Hall this week.

seeking to avert the horrors of atomic war, to relax international tension, and to strengthen ties of friendship among nations, this curt and one-sided rupture of relations can only serve to isolate South Africa and to lower her standing in the eyes of progressive world opinion," says a statement issued by the South African Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union.

Even the Conservative "Star" calls the action a "breach of diplomatic relations without any preceding incident whatever."

PEOPLE'S DEMAND

The Rev. D. C. Thompson, Chairman of the Society for Peace and Friendship, points out that the Consulate was opened in response to the demands of tens of thousands of South Africans, to cement the

alliance between the two countries which was sealed by blood and sacrifice in the common struggle against the enemy—Nazi Germany.

"Mr. Eric Louw says that 'the situation has now changed'—but the ten years that have passed since the military defeat of Nazism have not served to efface the abiding friendship of our peoples, born in those dark and difficult days.

"The scandalous action of the Union Government has struck a blow against peace, against South Africa.

"We call upon all South African men and women of goodwill, all peace-loving and democratic individuals and organisations, to join in the most vigorous condemnation and repudiation of this unfriendly action, and in demanding that direct diplomatic relations be established

with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

HOSTILE BLOCS

Mr. P. Beylvede, national chairman of the Congress of Democrats, describes the Government's action as "part of the reactionary diplomatic manoeuvres being carried on in several countries to perpetuate and strengthen the division of the world into hostile blocs."

"We will press most urgently for a resumption of full diplomatic relations," declares the C.O.D.

The South African Peace Council has also called on the South African Government to reverse its decision immediately. At no time in history, says the Council, was it of greater importance that normal relations be maintained between our country and the Soviet Union.

NEXT WEEK
Moses Kotane
 on his
Overseas Visit
 Make sure you get your copy by placing an order today.



American Films Prepare The People For War

I went to the cinema last night for a quiet evening. In true American style I was treated to a first half of war, hate and lies. The newsreel boasted of new submarines, of new destructive rocket devices, of ejector seats for jet aircraft. Of peace, of beauty, of all that is good and decent, there was nothing. My vision of a peaceful evening disappeared. Worse was to come. The remainder of the first half was an American film "They danced to Freedom."

This is the alleged story of two Hungarian ballet dancers who flee to Western Europe to escape Communist tyranny. The film is organised hate from beginning to end. Its basis is the big lie piled one upon the other. Here are just a few.

That in Eastern Europe old people are put into concentration camps to provide more housing for younger people; that artists in Communist countries are forced to dance when and where the Government chooses; that their artists have personal bodyguards resembling thugs and portrayed in the film as drunken hoodlums; that West Berlin is paradise and East Berlin hell; that they are continually watched by their secret police escorts and are prisoners; that it is a "crime to learn English"; that artists are paid more money than anyone else because it is stolen from the workers.

Apart from this endless string of lies the film contains a usually imposing list of inaccuracies and improbabilities. Thus, when the two dancers are "forced" to dance in East Berlin, they are "imprisoned" in their hotel. The "Minister of Security" in Hungary is there to watch them "personally," their passports are taken away for no apparent reason. And the highlight of the film? They emerge from the underground station in West Berlin and breathe "Freedom at last." Facing them in fifty-foot high letters are two adverts, one for Philips radios, an American-controlled cartel, the other for America's gift to civilisation—the one and only Pepsi Cola.

I thought during the interval of the American troops in occupied Europe, of the British "khalo-cous" ravaging Ceylon, Guyana, of the French Government murdering in North Africa, of our own Nazis who call their laws, their thug policies, their Suppression Acts, of the four million unemployed workers in America, of the thousands of actors and musicians in Britain who can't find work—and I wondered at the check of these American film bosses who call this "freedom." This sort of film shows the way neither to freedom nor to peace. In fact it prepares the people for war by spreading lies, hatred and suspicion.

After seeing these films, I resolved there and then to redouble my efforts to win freedom in South Africa for all its people. Black and White, Coloured and African, nor to rest until the plague of Nationalist apartheid is destroyed for ever.

BERNARD GOSCHALK
Cape Town.

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

Language Rights And The A.N.C.

In support of a member of the Cape Town A.N.C. who complained in New Age of 19.1.56 that his delegation was refused a hearing at the recent African National Congress conference in Bloemfontein, I must draw the attention of readers to the fact that many Transvaal delegates were refused a hearing in Soweto. Only those who could speak English, Zulu and Xosa were allowed to speak at the conference.

Is it the policy of the A.N.C. not to allow delegates to speak in their mother tongue? Why does the Congress fail to have a chairman who is able to understand all our different languages?

This is a matter which the National executive of the A.N.C. must take up at once, to see that it does not happen again.

S. S. M. MAIMELA,
A.N.C. Member.
Lady Selborne, Pretoria.

Destroy White Supremacy

The socio-economic commission which has been established to study the socio-economic progress of my people in their areas is to submit its report in two months' time.

As a rural African, I doubt whether the report will reflect the true position. I hope the report won't deceive the world that African areas which have accepted the sinister Bantu Authorities Act are enjoying socio-economic progress.

The Nats claim that Africans can be given control of their own affairs within the framework of apartheid. The freedom to look after ourselves in, say, a "centralised administrative house" in which we enjoy personal supervision of our affairs is impossible until white supremacy is eradicated in South Africa and until there is a Parliamentary constitutional safeguard for the establishment of such a "house".

WELLINGTON K. RANGAKA,
W.N.T., Johannesburg.

Why Dr. Malan Resigned

There are many men such as magistrates, judges, lawyers who have good brains but they are all confused because they don't know what apartheid is about.

Some Europeans think apartheid means the people must keep apart from each other, and each handle his own affairs. But they are utterly wrong. In South Africa would mean we would have our freedom, but under the Nats there is no freedom.

That's why the old man Dr. Malan resigned. He knew what apartheid really meant.

J. T. DYUBENI,
Langsa.

Nyasaland At The Crossroads

Mr. Nkararua C. Kaunda, organising secretary of the provincial headquarters of the South African Nyasaland African Congress, addressed a big gathering in Sophiatown recently. With him was the vice-president Mr. John Kamanga.

Mr. Kaunda told the meeting that the people of Nyasaland are to-day at the cross roads. They are girding up for the struggle against federation and to free Nyasaland from the British yoke. The Nyasas are fighting for equal rights for all races in Nyasaland, and for equal pay for equal work. "We want democracy in Nyasaland, and for all to live in peace."

Mr. Kamanga called on the Nyasas to wake up before it was too late. He said nobody could help us but ourselves and we must make the future safe for our children.

The meeting closed with the singing of Nkosi Sikelele Afrika.

D. N. Banda,
Sophiatown, Johannesburg.

The O.F.S. Was Burning

The Orange Free State provincial executive of the African National Congress recently sent out its volunteers to different towns in the Province to organise the people and hold protest meetings against the pass books for women.

On January 15, two were busy in Kroonstad, two in Brandfort and two in Bethlehem.

On January 22, the O.F.S. was burning. Joint public meetings were held by the A.N.C. and the Women's League. There was a big mass meeting in Bloemfontein. There was another in Ficksburg and in Bethlehem.

The O.F.S. Executive Committee is telling the people of the evils of the women's pass books. Everywhere the people are resolving to fight passes to the bitter end.

Africans! We Africans have always been oppressed, but today the government has added another insult to the oppression. Dr. Verwoerd has insulted all Africans, even those who are not yet born.

Africans! Come forward and fight Verwoerd's insult!

L. HONNANNYANE,
A.N.C., Bloemfontein.

Day of Freedom in Bethlehem

It happened one Sunday morning when two visitors arrived in Bethlehem. They wore dresses which were seen in Kipton last year—with the A.N.C. colours. They were the well-known O.F.S. officials, Mrs. Mohlakane and Mrs. Mafora.

They were like two lionesses. They never had a rest, but all day went from house to house, campaigning for the Freedom Charter and against passes for women.

Although the Bethlehemites were not granted permission to hold a public meeting, they went about singing in the streets and preaching from corner to corner in the presence of the C.I.D., selling Congress calendars.

This Sunday seemed as if it was the Day of Freedom. Every body was shouting Afrika Mayibuy!

MOSES RANTEKANE,
A.N.C.V.L., Bethlehem.

A BLOW TO PEACE

THE decision of the South African Government to close the consulates of the Soviet Union in Cape Town and Pretoria will be condemned by all peace-loving South Africans. It can only lead to a deterioration in relations between the two countries and make more difficult the promotion of friendship between the South African and Soviet peoples. At a time when the efforts of the peoples of both East and West are more and more concentrated on the relaxation of international tension, the Government's move is deliberately calculated to provoke discord.

Why? The reasons advanced by Mr. Eric Louw, as Minister of External Affairs, are sheer moonshine. He says the Soviet officials have "cultivated and maintained contact with subversive elements" and that "the same channel has been used for the diffusion of Communist propaganda directed particularly at the Bantu population in transgression of the law of the land."

But the only "evidence" he can advance in support of either charge is a further unproved allegation that a recent broadcast over Moscow radio contained "an incitement of the Bantu and Non-European population, more particularly the African and Indian National Congresses, respectively, to resist the Government of the Union"; and a childish complaint that "the provisions of the Liquor Act have not been observed on the premises of the Consulate-General."

Mr. Louw may feel that he can get away with this sort of logic, however inadequate his reasons may be. What is known as "public opinion" in South Africa today has been so intimidated that it dares not cross swords with the Government on an issue of this sort. Certainly nothing could be more cowardly or contemptible than the timid acquiescence with which the English press has accepted his statement.

But this press and this "public opinion" does not represent the majority of the people of this country who want to maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union. In their eyes Mr. Louw's allegations are of the same order as Mr. Swar's Communist plots to poison reservoirs and start bush fires—the hallucinations of a politically disordered brain. Speaking for this majority, let us say here and now that we find Mr. Louw's arguments completely unacceptable, and the closing of the Soviet Consulates therefore completely unjustifiable.

The Government makes the brave claim that it is fighting what it calls "Soviet penetration in Africa." Were the Soviet Union plotting aggression against any African territory, as the Nazis plotted before the last war, one might understand the Government's panic. But we have it on the authority of the Minister of Defence, Mr. Erasmus, that there is no such danger in Africa. He is, after all, the man who should know, because it is his business to defend us all against aggression. As recently as January 26, speaking in the House of Assembly, Mr. Erasmus said: "It had become clear that Russia was beginning to infiltrate into the Middle East and that her infiltration was taking a financial and economic form . . . Regarding the methods that the Russians propose to use in Africa and the Middle East, he could say no more than that they appeared to be those of economic and financial infiltration" (Cape Times, January 27).

In other words, it is not Russian aggression that the Government is afraid of, but Russian peacefulness, Russian trade. The big bogey with which Western Governments have tried to mesmerise their peoples for a generation—the Red peril, the bloodthirsty Communists, the Russian menace or what have you—is at last revealed to be a myth. It is not the Russian armies which are called upon to fight, but Russian "economic and financial infiltration."

Mr. Louw has closed down the Soviet Consulates as a gesture to the Western world, which has always been so critical of South Africa's apartheid policy. "You may not like our race policies," says Mr. Louw in effect, "but that is our domestic affair. As far as international politics is concerned, we see eye to eye with you. You don't like Russian financial and economic penetration in Africa? Nor do we. You want to stop it? Do what we do, and kick the Russians out." In this way Mr. Louw undoubtedly hopes to hide the fascist nature of his Government and pose as the leading power in Africa defending "Western civilisation" against the "Red barbarians." And significantly, neither the United States nor Britain, nor their press, have offered the slightest objection to the South African Government's move.

Thus the closing of the Soviet Consulates is not just the outcome of a petty dispute between Mr. Louw and Mr. Ivanov. It is a deliberate blow to the peaceful relations between states, a blow delivered with a view to preserving Africa as a happy hunting ground for the imperialists, a blow to the aspirations of the African peoples for national independence.

With the exception of the handful of white supremacists and their hangers-on, the majority of the South African people cherish feelings of warmest friendship towards the Soviet people, and do not intend to allow themselves to become the victims of Mr. Louw's plot. Those who fight for the realisation of the Freedom Charter in South Africa must recognise that Louw's move is in essence an attack on themselves, and should without hesitation demand that normal diplomatic and consular relations with the Soviet Union should be restored without delay.

SOVIET UNION NOT PRO-ARAB

Soviet Seis Up Ministry of Automation

MOSCOW.

The Soviet Government has set a special ministry to deal with automation, which is an integral part of the draft directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan now under discussion all over the country.

This nation-wide discussion is in preparation for the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, opening here on February 14.

The plan proposes a 65 per cent increase in industrial production in the next five years, and an increase in the productivity of labour of over 50 per cent.

The newspaper Pravda pointed out recently that though from 1928 to 1953, productivity had increased six-fold, and overtaken the most advanced industrial countries in Western Europe, the Soviet Union is still behind the United States.

"The inevitable competition we have to overtake and surpass the most developed capitalist countries in production per head of population—and that in the shortest possible period of time," said Pravda.

Chou's Call To Formosans

LONDON.

In a dramatic call to the Chinese on Formosa recently, Mr. Chou En-Lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, asked them to join in the reunification of the island with the mainland.

He appealed to political leaders there to recognise the inevitable trend towards development and to "liberate Formosa by peaceful means," and so aid Asian and world peace.

NEW CABINET CRISIS IN INDONESIA

LONDON.—Incomplete returns from the elections to the Indonesian Constituent Assembly last year show that the Nationalist Party topped the poll in the whole of Indonesia with 8,077,000 votes. Next came the Muslim Priests' Association with 6,508,000 votes, the Communist Party with 5,863,000 votes, and the Masjumi with 5,477,000 votes.

In the island of Java, Communist votes increased by 65,000 over the returns for the parliamentary elections a few months before. The Indonesian Nationalist Party received 3,425,000. The other two parties each lost more than 60,000 votes.

The Muslim Priests' Association and the smaller Muslim Political Federation have withdrawn their support from the Indonesian Government and have asked the Prime Minister to return his mandate to the President.

But the Government retains a small majority in Parliament and will probably remain in office until the Dutch-Indonesian talks at Geneva are concluded. These talks are the reason given by the two Muslim parties for their withdrawal. They allege that the Government, dominated by the reactionary Masjumi Party, has sold out to the Dutch and abandoned Indonesia's claim to the disputed territory of West New Guinea.

GAINS FOR LEFT

The Masjumi Government came to power after the former Nationalist Government of Sastrodirdjo Cabinet had resigned over a dispute with the army. Since then two elections have been held, and both have

'Our Policy is Sympathetic to all Peoples'

—KRUSCHOV

MOSCOW.—The attitude of the Soviet Union towards the Middle East was explained in an interview given by Mr. Kruschov last month to Mr. Harold Wilson, the British Labour M.P. and former Cabinet Minister in the Attlee Government.

According to an article in the London Observer, Mr. Wilson asked: "Would it be fair to say that the U.S.S.R. is pro-Arab and anti-Israel, or is that over-simplified?"

Mr. Kruschov replied: "Over-simplified. Our policy cannot be pro-Arab or anti-Israel. Ours is a policy which is sympathetic to all peoples."

He agreed that in his last speech he had taken up an attitude against Israel, but said this was because Israel had played an unpleasant role in Middle Eastern affairs. He added: "But it is, of course, the same like other States . . . It is made up of all levels; there are the peasants, the workers, the administrators and so on."

BAGDAD PACT

Mr. Kruschov was extremely critical of the Bagdad Pact linking Turkey, Iraq, Pakistan, Iran and Britain in an anti-Soviet alliance. The reason for the pact, he said, was simply that Britain needed oil, and it was necessary to tie the Middle Eastern countries into a pact in order to guarantee a supply of oil.

"In the past," he said, "Britain's tactics were crude. What was one done by outright occupation now requires pacts and treaties."

The need for oil was the basis of Britain's policies in the Middle

East, and the struggle for control of Egypt's policies was a struggle for control of the Middle East. Britain's fear of losing her influence in African territories as a result of parting with her colonies was also related to her Middle Eastern policies.

The imperialist powers exploited the colonial peoples and pumped out of them their wealth and resources, said Mr. Kruschov. At this point, Mr. Wilson remarked that post-war British Governments had pumped in much more than they had pumped out.

"I cannot understand why anyone should enter a country except to 'pump out,'" Mr. Kruschov replied.

What the Queen will not see in Nigeria

LONDON.—Lagos, capital of Nigeria, which the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are touring today, "has the worst slum in the Continent of Africa, with the possible exception of the shantytowns of Johannesburg," writes Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, in the weekly "Reynolds News."

"The houses are cracking trees, with old cloths front and back. The sewage flows in open drains under the floorboards."

"Here 30,000 people live and die, 500 to each acre of small and disease."

Commenting on the news report that Lagos was to be whitewashed for the visit of the Queen, Brockway says: "It will not be easy to whitewash this social sore. No doubt her Majesty will be guided elsewhere."

"But as the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh travel along the red-earth roads of Nigeria, they cannot escape the poverty and ignorance which 100 years of British rule have not removed."

"Most of the people scrape an existence from the soil as peasants, earning from £3 to £10 a month."

"There are only 500 doctors . . . for 30 million people. Only one million of the 5 million children of school age go to school; only 20,000 to secondary schools. Ninety per cent of the people are illiterate."

Brockway says, however, that Nigeria is not all drab. "The Royal visitors will meet laughter, singing and colour . . ." The Queen will see examples of technical training, of educational advances, of industrial and agricultural development, and of increasing self-government by the Africans.

"And she will not find any colour bar. When the Royal visitors are welcomed by the Governor, they will be introduced to more Africans than Whites."

"But will be no pretence that this is not an African country; there are fewer than 12,000 Europeans."

West Germany Trying to Revive Military Spirit

Public Deeply Suspicious of Former Nazis

LONDON.—The West German authorities, faced with a population which has become deeply suspicious of the militarists, has launched an intensive campaign to secure recruits for its new army.

Addressing the first parade of the army near Bonn recently, Chancellor Adenauer said the West German soldier must be "estimated once again at his proper value."

On parade were 1,200 men of the West German army, 200 men of the navy and 200 of the air force.

In charge of the parade was the former Nazi general Hans Speidel, who is the West German chief military representative at NATO.

Dr. Adenauer said the armed forces would have to be subordinate to the political leadership of the State.

DISCIPLINE

Great discipline and self-control would be required from the soldiers to secure "the incorporation of the forces in the political order." But, he added: "It requires also, however, readiness on the part of the public to make continued efforts not to thrust the soldier into hateful isolation, but to esteem him once again at his proper value after the many misunderstandings and negative influences of the past."

In this task, however, the West German authorities have not set a very good example. The President of West Germany was not invited to attend his parade, nor were any political leaders or M.P.s except the chairman and deputy-chairman of the Defence and Finance Ministers. This has aroused strong criticism.

Meanwhile, the Government is making every effort to crush the forces in West Germany which were former Nazi Party members. These are the men who are sending men and women to prison for opposing rearmament.

It is symptomatic that for opposing Nazi aspects of West German

policy, nearly 6,500 Jews have been sent to jail in West Germany since 1950. Preliminary proceedings have been opened against a further 35,000 Jews.

More Soviet Aid To Yugoslavia

LONDON.—Improved relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have been consolidated with the publication in a Belgrade economic journal of details of Soviet financial assistance to Yugoslavia.

Western aid to Yugoslavia, "so freely given," comments the Manchester Guardian, "when Yugoslavia was at loggerheads with the Soviet Union has been tapered off since the Bulganin-Kruschov visit to Belgrade. This revealed a lack of balance in Yugoslavia's economy which Soviet aid is now designed to cure."

The Soviet Union is granting Yugoslavia a credit of 110 million dollars for the next ten years. The amount of the credit is not astronomical, but the terms on which it has been granted have filled the Yugoslavs with pleasure.

A Belgrade radio commentator pointed out that the new agreement provides Yugoslavia with aid on more favourable terms than she had ever been able to obtain from any other country. The rate of interest on the loan is only 2 per cent, and repayments will only begin in 1959.

Under the agreement the Soviet Union will build for Yugoslavia two artificial fertiliser plants and a power station, and will modernise three mines.

In addition to the ten-year loan, another credit agreement for 54 million dollars for Yugoslav purchases in the Soviet Union, and for 30 million dollars in gold or foreign currency, is to be signed by a Yugoslav delegation which is leaving for Moscow soon.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT AMERICA



From an exclusive interview with the U.S. journalist CEDRIC BELFRAGE

WORLD STAGE

"I NO longer have any use for America at all. I wouldn't go back there if Jesus Christ was President."

The speaker was the man who, of all others, has been the longest beneficiary of the world with the god things that have come out of America. For 14 hours straight in his paradise-in-exile near Vevey, Switzerland, Charles Chaplin talked to me about America and himself. I told him that to hear his bitter verdict was difficult for me—likewise an exile from America, but determined to go back.

"Yes," he said, "I feel bitter—very bitter. But remember that for fifteen years I was bound to a 'communist' and persecuted as if I were a criminal."

Always A Rebel

You don't waste the precious moments with him by talking except to prompt him occasionally, not even if you are one of the crowned heads or international celebrities who vie with journalists for the chance to visit him. You let him talk, and this is how the pieces he offered of his story and philosophy fit together:

"I am the same person I always was—always a rebel and partly a gypsy. At 12, in the East End of London, I was furious if the king was going by in procession, and I was prevented from crossing the street. I didn't like the class lines that held down poor people like myself and, when I went to America 45 years ago, I felt I'd rather sing hash there than be a Lord Peabody in England."

"But then I flipped-into success from being a frightened, lonely person, and it was the greatest thing that ever happened to me. I suddenly realized that in Hollywood to New York in 1916 it was a train from the first few films. I was shaving as we pulled into Albuquerque, New Mexico, but they hauled me out and held the train while the mayor and cheering population entertained me at a banquet on the flag-decorated platform. In Chicago I had to get on the roof of the train to get clear of the mob of fans. In New York, because they feared a riot, car, and the newspapers headlined in their biggest type: HE'S HERE!"

"Success brought life into focus and showed me the hollowness of men who run the world and of their solemn pronouncements. Overnight, people were coming to me for my opinion on things I knew nothing whatever about. I began to wonder: if they ask me for my opinion, whom won't they ask, and why should I believe the others know any more about it than I do?"

"I never really felt part of America although I lived there so long, and living again in Europe I wondered, wondered. As for Hollywood, what can you say of an industry that has earned such fortunes out of the people and has never even thought of giving a million or so to endow a department of drama in a university or to build a hospital? All it has ever produced for the public benefit is a race-track."

"Today, with all his once-vested interests in America sold, Chaplin is the world's most independently wealthy movie-maker and insists:

"I do not need the American market for my films. I will never allow any of my pictures which I control to be shown in America again."

"Comrades! I Greet You"

He recalls the salutation that started him on the road to exile:

"Comrades! Yes, I greet you as comrades, and I greet our Russian allies as comrades."

Chaplin said that early in World War II to 10,000 San Franciscans at a Russian War Relief meeting—where he substituted for the ailing U.S. ambassador to Moscow. Then he double and triple-branded himself as "communist" in speeches in New York and Chicago for opening the Second Front, in which he said:

"The Russians are dying for us by the hundreds of thousands. But I know the Americans like to do their own fighting and dying."

In the post-war witch-hunt he was summoned to account for his politics and morals by the Un-

American Activities Committee; the subpoena was withdrawn, mostly because the Committee learned of his intention to go there as "Charlot" with the big feet and burlesque the burlesque. Public attacks on him intensified, and FBI agents kept calling and asking ominously: "Did you say 'comrades'?"

He told them he wasn't and never had been a Communist, but didn't know anything about communism and couldn't have something he knew nothing about to produce. His respectable firm of lawyers helpfully suggested that he could clear the thing up very simply—by denouncing the Communist Party. He wouldn't do it.

When he and his American wife Oona finally left America with their four children, it was only two days out at sea that he knew he would never return. The news that if he did he would be held on Ellis Island for a politico-moral inquisition came over the ship's radio. He decided then, but did not say so publicly, that he would live thereafter in Europe. The problem was to liquidate his American holdings and get the money out, so that he could continue to produce, financially independent of any outside financing as he had been doing for years.

He brought it off by the breadth of two hairs. Not long afterwards Charlie went to the U.S. Consulate in Geneva where he turned in his American passport. He told them he was "Charlot," Charlie said. Next time they went to London, Oona formally renounced her citizenship at the U.S. Embassy there.

In Europe, from the outset, everyone had gone out of his way to welcome Chaplin as a great artist and to hate his American persecutors. Chaplin asked why the Labour Government had sold out so cheaply to Washington, granting it bases in Britain with almost nothing in return. When Chaplin said the thought of the entire world coming to London, Morrison said: "I entirely disagree," and turned coldly away.

As honored guest at a Dickens Society dinner commemorating the novelist, Chaplin the self-styled "peace-monger" developed his theme of the East war. He called the atom-bomb "the greatest possible crime" and said: "If Dickens were alive he would be angry." He said war was out of date as a way to solve anything, as Gandhi had successfully shown in India; and "you can jail or execute all the Communists, but others will rise up calling for bread and justice." The speech "didn't go well" with the Dickensians who had expected something cozier and wittily "uncontroversial."

Called On Chou-En-Lai

As in the old California days—before the witch-hunters' cries of "Communist!" scared most of them away—there is the procession of blue-bloods and celebrities to his door. Herbert Morrison, Chaplin asked why the Labour Government had sold out so cheaply to Washington, granting it bases in Britain with almost nothing in return. When Chaplin said the thought of the entire world coming to London, Morrison said: "I entirely disagree," and turned coldly away.

As in the old California days—before the witch-hunters' cries of "Communist!" scared most of them away—there is the procession of blue-bloods and celebrities to his door. As for Hollywood, what can you say of an industry that has earned such fortunes out of the people and has never even thought of giving a million or so to endow a department of drama in a university or to build a hospital? All it has ever produced for the public benefit is a race-track."

Today, with all his once-vested interests in America sold, Chaplin is the world's most independently wealthy movie-maker and insists:

"I do not need the American market for my films. I will never allow any of my pictures which I control to be shown in America again."

"I thought that no one feels more intensely than this man—whom somebody recently called "the most loved and most hated man in the world"—his brotherhood with all victims of persecution, and American and Chinese. Charlie Chaplin is an individualist with a passionate love for human beings everywhere. Such love cannot be overwhelmed by his bitterness toward "America."



Some of the East London women who told the Native Commissioner exactly why they reject passes for African women.

"OH, WHAT A LAW!"

East London Women Reject Reference Books in Toto

EAST LONDON.—"We uncompromisingly reject reference books for African women in toto," declares a memorandum which the women of Duncan Village Location, headed by the local ANC Women's League, recently presented to the East London Native Commissioner.

"We are not asking for amendments or modifications of these books. We reject them in principle," the memorandum continues.

"The application of reference books to our menfolk is already intolerable and in our experience of the administration of the law of this country, we feel we shall inevitably share the fate of our menfolk."

The women gave thirteen reasons for rejecting the reference books: Firstly, they say, passes for African women were rejected as far back as 1933, and there is nothing to support their acceptance in 1956.

"The reference book is a badge of slavery and we are not at all prepared to share the intolerable fate of our menfolk."

FAMILIES BROKEN UP They point out a number of ways in which the reference books will break up African families. "The places of birth of husband and wife are major points to be entered into the book. This will put married persons at the mercy of any local authority to force them to go to their respective places of birth irrespective of their aspirations or intentions and thus families will be broken up at will."

"The requirements of the reference book, that its bearer should be under employment, will have the inevitable result of breaking up families, deportations, and other pressures. This will make things even more unbearable as we cannot all be employed since there cannot be enough employers to take every woman in Duncan Village. Many of us are housewives and the issue of reference books will destroy our peace as housewives."

"Reference books will also tamper with our rights of domicile as domicile will now be permanently fixed to one place written down in the book. We shall not be able to go to the rural areas and back to our husbands freely. Girls will be debared from marrying according to their choice, as they will be registered to confine themselves to their place of domicile."

"Marital ties will be broken by the reference book as all those who do not possess domicile as a married person will not be recognised as duly married persons," the women claim, pointing out that many Africans are married by tribal custom, where

A Child Was Dying—But The Home-Wreckers Carried On

CAPE TOWN. Kraaifontein mothers and children stood by helplessly as their homes were destroyed under personal supervision of the Divisional Council Health Inspector last Thursday. About 40 dwellings were razed to the ground while the menfolk were away at work.

The corrugated building and materials used to build the homes were loaded on to lorries and taken away. When the people protested, they were told they could buy it back "the other side."

All that was left them was their beds and furniture. The Health Inspector warned them that if anybody attempted to put up any kind of shelter whatsoever, it would be demolished immediately.

"Where must we go?" the women asked him. "You can go to the farms," was the reply.

In one of the houses, a child was dying. But that did not slow down the demolition work.

The Kraaifontein houses have been under sentence "for about a year and a half. When the Divisional Council first threatened their destruction the people, under the leadership of the ANC and SACPO fought back; and in a court case, were given the assurance by the Magistrate that if they laid foundations for proper dwellings and applied for loans, their present structures would be safe."

A number of people maintain that they have applied for loans, but have heard nothing.

The Divisional Council, turning a deaf ear to the people's plight, last week ordered the demolitions to begin.

6,000 Prisoners A Day Hired Out

CAPE TOWN. A daily average of 6,000 convicts are at present employed on farms and by private persons, the Minister of Justice said in reply to a question by Mr. Len Le-Warden in Parliament last week.

No prisoners are detailed for work in mines, factories or industries.

In 1950, 981 convicts were each day detained in prison outstations, the Minister said in reply to another question. By 1955, the figure had jumped to 6,329.

The figures for the intervening years are: 1951, 1,319; 1952, 2,219; 1953, 3,018; 1954, 3,812.

From Bechuanaaland the Bamangwato people are once more issuing a loud and insistent cry for the return of Seretse Khama, the Chief. The internal peace, unity and progress of Seretse's tribe have been shattered by his exile; and detailed reports now filtering out of the territory paint a horrifying picture of the terror campaign and reprisal measures being taken against Seretse's supporters; the great majority of the Bamangwato.

RETURN OF SERETSE KHAMA, CHIEF OF THE BAMANGWATO, CRY

Even Government officials concede that over three-quarters of the Bamangwato still want Seretse back, with his wife Ruth Khama, and are prepared to recognise his son as heir to the tribal chieftainship. It is these people who are today

ple have left Serowe. "The seat of the rulers imposed on our people by the British Government," and live on their lands or cattle posts with their children.

"Serowe, our capital, is now a mass of ruins—a deserted village which lacks the pen of an Oliver Goldsmith to describe it."

1. trying to get a delegation of Seretse supporters out of Bechuanaaland to expose in Britain what is going on in the territory;
2. organising a mass petition to Whitehall for Seretse's return as Chief;
3. appealing for a Commission of Inquiry into their numerous pressing grievances.

In an appeal to a Labour Peer in Britain Seretse's subjects give a graphic account of the stagnation that has set in among the Bamangwato. But more than that, they draw attention to the putting down of several popular insurrections; and barbarous punishments and brutal reprisals carried out against the people by Tshetedi supporters and the "Native" authorities.

School Children Flogged

"The treatment of school children is most barbarous. Can you imagine school children, boys and girls, flogged in kgotla, in public, by savage tribal police?"

Serowe in Ruins

Since the banishment of Seretse, says this moving appeal, many peo-

ple have left Serowe. "The seat of the rulers imposed on our people by the British Government," and live on their lands or cattle posts with their children.

"Serowe, our capital, is now a mass of ruins—a deserted village which lacks the pen of an Oliver Goldsmith to describe it."

Education at Standstill

The number of children in the schools today is less than it was in 1948. Not more than three new schools have been built since that year. The number of school buildings erected each year were an earnest of the people's zeal, their ambitions and aspirations to better themselves for a happy and progressive future. The banishment of their chief designate tossed them from the height of hope to the depth of despair."

Fewer Crops

After Seretse's banishment many people left their fields to be as far away as possible from the imposed government which they abhorred. Order never sent out by the Native

Fewer Crops

Authority towards the end of 1954 that as people who no longer ploughed their fields should return to their homes. Yet many did not go back to plough their fields. Agriculture suffered as a result and there is less food grown today than before 1948.

Favouritism

This document alleges also that on the return of Tshetedi and his followers to the country of the Bamangwato many people were robbed of their fields, which were given to Tshetedi's favourites.

There can be no co-operation, says this appeal, between the governed majority and the governing small minority because of the latter's unprecedented acts of savagery and brutality, because of their haughty and cynical attitude, secure under the wing of the powerful British Government, because they are discriminating against Seretse's followers, and because they are usurpers in every sense of the word.

"These are no empty allegations against rulers imposed on us without our consent and in defiance of our protests. We have details at our fingertips to substantiate them."

No Development

The introduction of tribal councils among the Bamangwato and the democratisation of the government has been held up because Seretse has not been returned to his people.

Comicted for running an Illegal School, but I'm Not Frightened

—SAYS MRS. MBALATI

JOHANNESBURG. Mrs. Lucret Mbalti, of Jabavu, has a suspended prison sentence over her head as a result of her conviction recently under the Bantu Education Act for her part in running the Jabavu Cultural Club. But, in her own words: "That does not frighten me!"

Thirty-three years old and the mother of three young boys, Mrs. Mbalti was approached to help with Jabavu Cultural Club after the schools boycott, and she agreed on the turn.

No talk from Lucret of having to "think it over" or "ask my husband's permission." She is a firm opponent of Bantu Education and prepared to back her convictions by action. She also met her husband, a Congress member, would support her.

So she helped show the children games and sewing at the school. She sang and danced, and that was held by the club that tried her to be "education" as covered by the Bantu Education Act and therefore a crime if conducted anywhere but in a Government registered and approved school.

Lucret talks wistfully of her own childhood. As a little girl she had school, she said, and only by the time she was thirteen did she change her attitude to teachers and classmates.

By then it was too late, for Lucret had to leave school after passing standard five. Her father was unemployed; her family could not afford school books and her uniform; and so the youngest of this family's three children left school just when she was getting the urge to study, and she went to work for a dressmaker.

"I'm sorry, really sorry I could never have more education," said Lucret. "What we could not have we must win for our children. I wanted to learn and I failed. We must not fail in our fight against Bantu education and for our children."

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Three "Insurrections"

Three "insurrections" in the Bokalaka are then referred to. The last occurred in November of last year, when sixteen truck-loads of police were called in. In the second "insurrection" a newly born baby was trampled to death in its mother's hut by the Government police.

Again, when the people think there is peace and quiet the police come in the night to make arrests in private households. The arrests cannot solve these insurrections which have taken place all over the country. The root of the trouble lies in the attitude of the Government of Chief Seretse, and the determination of the Government to persist in the error they commit.

"We cannot elect Basobeli (the British nominee) or any other person as Chief. The small minority of Tshetedi followers may do so with the Government's approval. In that event a situation which may be irretrievable will arise. It is in the power of your people (the British) people to avert this situation by returning Chief Seretse to his people and his country, or to bring matters to an explosive end by imposing a chief on us as they did Basobeli as Native Authority."

Elsies River Condemns Removal Scheme

CAPE TOWN. "The residents of Elsie River view with great concern and resentment the decision of the Goodwood Local Authority to remove the mass of the Africans of Elsie River into the wild bushes of Nyanga, where no accommodation has been arranged," reads a resolution adopted at an open-air meeting in Elsie River last week under the auspices of the ANC.

"We call upon the authorities concerned to reconsider their decision, and allow the already suffering Africans to remain in their dwellings."

"We want better homes, education for our children, and social facilities and therefore demand a government for the people, not a government for one section to oppress the others," the resolution concludes.

The meeting was attentive and enthusiastic and speakers were greeted with cries of "Africa!" at intervals during the speech.

The meeting is the first of a series of meetings for one section to oppose the others," the resolution concludes.

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Pass your copy of
NEW AGE
to your friends

“ZULA”

By Andrew B. Mnisi

ABOUT 56 miles west of Nelspruit or 52 east of Lydenburg, is a modicum of mountain with caves and rocks for the wild life to inhabit. Trees and grass grow undisturbed except occasionally when the herd-boys decide to take their herds to graze there. In this region lies the settlement of "Nakobolwane." Here, people kept as much cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys as they could manage. They cultivated and ploughed as they pleased. They were never in want of food, but ate and drank to their taste. There was no fear of police or even hoodlums. This spot gave birth to a young man named Zula, among other young Africans.

The villages were scattered all over the mountains and valleys. In one village, a bit far from Zula's home, was a wedding feast. Everybody from the neighbouring villages attended this splendour. Zula, too, saw a chance of meeting one who would be his friend. There was a lot of food and drink as there were people to consume it. Even dogs got annoyed at the sight of the beer. Young men felt comfortable in the company of young females who were also looking forward to a wonderful day. Zula, who was enslaved to drinking found it hard to pursue his hunt, as he could not part with the beer. He drank so much that he found his stomach a load to him. Yet one thing he did not allow himself to lose sight of—the tent way home.

At midday, he started on the road so that by sunset he could be reaching home. Half-way on his journey, he got overpowered by a tall dead ape. I know that in his country it was a disgraceful thing for anybody to assault or take advantage of any helpless person. So, stepping outside, along the road or in any other place was as safe as being in the house. With those points in his favour, he found it safer to sleep on the roadside where any homeward bound people might wake him up and take him with them to persist alone along the road where passing cars might harm him. He therefore found his comfortable bed there where the combined strength of the heat and scorching sun laid him. He slept till late in the afternoon, when he found himself being awakened by a European who had a motor car. Zula was very pleased and grateful to receive this kind "Baas's" offer of a lift.

The car drove for a long distance in the open country while he was again overcome by sleep.

When he eventually came to, the car was moving along a road unknown to him. But the dark blanket of night had already covered the whole earth, with lights and fires twinkling and disappearing on the distant circumference. To satisfy his curiosity, Zula decided to enquire from his kind "Baas."

"Baas, where are we now? My place is not so far."

"We took a winding way," replied the man.

"Even then Baas, I am not acquainted with this part of the country," returned Zula. "I shoot you and drop you here," Zula started perspiring with many drums drumming in his head. He did not know what to scream, or drop himself down, or grab the man by the collar. One thought overruled the rest, and felt that the man was about being endangering his life. All this came to him in close succession as the vehicle continued to swallow up the long road. The

journey lasted as the night shortened his sight. His stomach grumbled from hunger; he also felt like answering to the demands of nature, but alas! the man would not stop, lest it be difficult to get him in again.

Later, the car took to a small winding country road. He was then ordered to get off and open the gate. He did and also closed it and resumed his seat in the car. Running away was at this stage useless. After another gate, the car pulled into planted trees under which was a country house. Dogs barked but quickly recoiled to the man. After a few kind words to the dogs, he told Zula to sleep in the car until the remaining hours of that night. Zula with grumbling empty stomach, without blankets or sufficient space to stretch and relax, heard the barking dogs and the groaning of frogs from the nearby pools in the dark and innocent night. Cocks continued to crow as the hours came and passed.

Early in the morning, he heard whistles and calls as the milking men went about their duties. Cattle protested when they were stopped from enjoying their mothers' teats. Mothers also

strained their voices in trying to call their calves, whilst ducks and geese, too, rendered their disconcerts.

Dawn led the sun from the eastern horizon. Zula found the country and everything strange to him. He found the sun rising from a different angle to that of his home. The place he came from, he did not know even the people there. He must find a place to relieve himself, but where? His "Baas" did not appear till after 9 o'clock, after his breakfast.

When this man rejoined Zula, he gave him some duties to perform. He instructed him to wake up very early every morning, and get to the wheat field and water it thoroughly. He would have to carry his breakfast with him, so at lunch time, a gong would ring, which would mark his offs and ons. In the evening, he would have to knock out his sheep, so no longer able to see properly. He then led Zula to the "waanhuus" (an ox-wagon shed) where he told Zula to live—probably so as to be able to check on him in case he deserted. For his sheets and blankets he was given a generous supply of sack used for mealies and other things. He would have to fetch his mealie-meal once a week from the goods shed. Skimmed milk used for milk often given to pigs, constituted a greater part of the relish. Otherwise the intestines and other internal parts were obtainable if there had been any animal slaughtered. All these things, the farmer told Zula, smiling as though he was joking, or so Zula thought.

In return Zula received or welcomed them with all endless "Nkosi's" for he had never been under a European before. He was scanty men to enquire about his rate of pay.

Days and weeks passed and formed months. Months wore off with the "Baas's" smiles. He no

longer could tolerate mistakes of any form or size. Whenever he said or did something to his labourers, he did not have to be questioned or answered. Life worsened for Zula. Klaps and sjamboks became a daily language on the farm.

One day the "Nooi", the farmer's wife, sent Zula to spend the day milking a few bags of mealies for the labourers' mealie meal, while her husband had gone to Steelpoort on horseback for a day. Zula did so, and left the wheat field alone. On his way home in the late afternoon, the farmer went via the field. Alas! the field was as thirsty as ever. The farmer boiled with anger. He turned in all directions calling on Zula, but no answer reached his ears. "Where have you been, where is the damned kaffir," could he have deserted, he wondered, or has he just knocked off early, "I am going back home today," he concluded and rode home. On his arrival, he asked his wife where Zula was.

"I do not know anything about your kaffir labourers," she replied.

That was enough for the farmer. He went out with his sjambok. He shouted on Zula, who came running from the milking room full of mealie meal. "Where have you been the whole day when my milk is dying?" enquired the farmer as he got hold of him and skinned him with the sjambok. Zula tried to explain his cause in the midst of pains, but there was no time for the farmer to listen to any pleas or explanations. He lashed poor Zula till he could no longer cry but just open his mouth. He tried to stand when ordered, to but could not do so. At last the farmer left him and called on his labourers to take him to his "waanhuus" and wash him with some warm water with salt in it.

That evening Zula got his meals from the kitchen. A piece of bread, mutton and a jam tin of

coffee were sent him. But Zula was in such a state of pain and distress that he could eat nothing. He did not know or feel how the night passed. He wondered which gods had forsaken him into that forsaking life. Thoughts of leaving the place after his pay whenever it would come, captured him. But from which direction did he come? Which way would he go? "No!" he replied to himself, "I shall have to give notice." While still wandering in his desert of thoughts, he was abruptly disturbed by the entrance of his "Baas," who told him "it is time to get to work."

Poor Zula struggled and got up, found his way to the cornfield. The whole of that week the misuses appeared to be very kind. She kept on sending him some breakfast specially from the kitchen. The "Baas's" brought along his old shirts and discarded working trousers. This after all was not what he wanted. He brushed this temporary kindness, too, disappeared with time. Arrogance again prevailed, sjamboking became frequent.

Zula at last thought he should desert, even if he did not know his way home. So, as soon as the world went to bed, he decided to take advantage of the quietness, and fled. He walked and even ran but he soon got tired. At dawn, he looked for a bush under which to hide himself from the light of day, and also to give his bones some rest. He slept soundly, but hunger disturbed his sleep. He had no provision nor any money with him. It was long since he had last seen his pay. He therefore went to the nearest village to ask for water and food. Thereafter, he went to hide and wait for darkness.

Whilst he was hiding, the search for him was so great that even the village he had just been to, was visited. Probably some information leaked through that he had been seen. Darkness at dawn reappeared, and Zula became the lonely traveller for the night. He travelled a few miles before he happened to notice people in front of him, and they called on him. He noticed they were strange people with axes and kierries in their hands. He spent no time but turned and ran back, calling for help, as these men were cannibals. Zula escaped this death but landed himself in the hands of his "Baas" and police, whose task was simplified by his cry.

Then Zula was taken back to the farm. The police were honoured by the privilege of taking Zula to their satisfaction, not to talk to the farmer. Zula continued to work on the farm, and lost any hope or idea that he would ever leave the farm. He had also been advised by fellow labourers that he must never dare ask for a notice, lest he be sjamboked and imprisoned. Zula, scared of the men in uniform with shining buttons, never opened his mouth again.

He thought of his home daily, and longed for his people every moment. He would never see them nor his home. Months and years passed.

It was one summer afternoon, as Zula went up into the field to fetch milk cows when he met one of his home fellows, who had come there on a three-month contract. This fellow, Jubundabo by name, was herding sheep for one of the nearby farmers, as a form of rent for the farm they occupied. After three months, he would go home.

Zula inquired about all his people and friends, and was very pleased to see one from his place. He daily begged him that the day should come when he could see and fetch him his people, he kindly let him come to meet and fetch him from "hell." This arrangement was kept a dead secret. Time came for Jubundabo to return. When he got home, he reported that Zula, who was taken to be dead, was alive and would be sent home to be fetched. He explained all that had happened from the day Zula disappeared.

Zula's father and two other men left a month after they had received the news. Zula had a strange feeling as if his friends had forgotten him. He was just trying to make his fire after a day's work, when he heard dogs barking and people peeping out and noticed moving objects, though he could not make out what it was, as it was dark. As his fire started, he was asked to go to the kitchen, which went to it. He then heard them greeting. He seemed to recognise the voices. "Is it true? Am I still alive?" he asked himself. He called them nearer, and knew them. He embraced and kissed his father. He saw his slavery bonds slipping off. He found it hard to

compose himself. He made them food, gave them water to wash their faces and got down to discussions with them.

He found the night to be very long before he could say "good-bye" to that unbearable place, though the night passed and morning came.

Zula's father and his comrades went to the farmer to tell him that they had come to fetch Zula who was then making the farmer look at them and told them to go away, he did not have anybody by that name. Zula's father got annoyed and told the farmer that if he refused to release his son, he would report the matter to the police. He would also tell them the whole story of how he stole his son, and the ill treatment he had given him.

After some long discussion, the farmer agreed, but requested them to leave Zula, or wait for him for a period of one month. This appeal made the old man boil with anger. He finally won the dispute and took his time. People at their home became scared of these unknown Boers with cars. Zula became ever surrounded by and asked with strings of questions. He ever thanked Jubundabo, and gave him a goat as a sign of appreciation.

JUDGES' COMMENT:

This story is written with real ability, especially in the scenes of Zula's wedding feast and the kidnapping of Zula. The life on the farm is also well told in parts. But here the writer meets with a real difficulty. During all this time does Zula change or does he learn nothing? Why can't his fellow-labourers help him, or have they also been kidnapped? The reader wants to know such things. What does Zula look like? What is his father like?—he seems to be a strong and determined man. Also, what do Zula, his friends, the farmer and niooi and Zula's father say in their own words? A story should contain such things so that the reader can see and understand what happens as if they were his own experiences. Of course this cannot be done in a short story. The subject is too big for a few thousand words and so much of it reads like the outline of a long story, or a collected volume. However, this is a promising piece of work. It is convincing and has a great sadness.

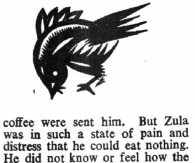
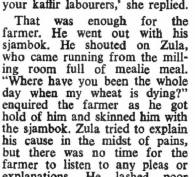
Five African Leaders Sent Into Exile

JOHANNESBURG.

Last week saw the Government act to depose yet another chief and to send five men into exile. They were Chief Jeremia Mabe and Sub-Chiefs Ntoe Mabe, Tloane Mabe, Mokogeti Ramafoko and Sava Mookana and teacher Thomas Moko, all from Mabieskraal.

The teacher was removed from school as he was teaching. The four men were collected together in one of police cars and removed of Pretoria where they were put in the train to Vryburg, the place of exile already of Gwentshe, Longisi and other victims of the Government.

It is believed that the reason for the removal of the tribal chiefs is their opposition to the Bantu Authorities and Bantu Education Acts.



"Most Retrogressive Step In S.A.'s Industrial History"

—Lee-Warden on I.C. Bill

CAPE TOWN.—The Industrial Conciliation Bill "introduces all the evils of apartheid into industry, creating competition between the various workers groups with a consequent lowering of the living standards of all sections of the people," said Mr. Len Lee-Warden, African representative for Cape Western, during the second reading debate on the Bill in the House of Assembly last week.

"Outside the ranks of the Nationalist Party, neither the worker nor the employer wants this Bill. Of all the witnesses who appeared before the Select Committee only one showed any favour towards the Government's measure, and it is crystal clear that the Government hopes to smash the power of the trade union movement in South Africa by introducing the Bill.

"It is an open admission that the Government fears the people who are organised in trade unions and will stop at nothing to smash them, to divide and rule.

"The Government tells us that

Workers Demonstrate

(Continued from page 1)
Justice Swart. He clearly did not like the placards which were read "Down with the I.C. Bill!" "We don't want apartheid!"

Mr. Swart was seen to speak to a young girl demonstrator who had fainted was carried away by friends. This did not prevent a policeman from running after her and asking for her name, in spite of her unconscious state.

"This big display of force clearly shows how frightened the Government is of the people," Mr. A. Sibeko, SACTU secretary, told New Age. "They know their policy is hated and opposed by the mass of South Africans."

LEAFLET

SACTU last week issued a hard-hitting leaflet calling on all working men and women to unite to stop the slave labour bill.

"The mad dogs of racialists are out for blood," says the leaflet. "Not satisfied with having devoured the rights and ruined the life of the African, they now want to enslave the Coloured and Indian workers who will not be allowed to choose their own jobs or elect their own leaders."

"For the past 75 years, Coloured building workers, furniture and typographical workers have built up their unions and served their unions as committee members, chairmen and secretaries. Now the Coloured furniture, building, garment, leather and other workers will be told that they are not good enough to do this, but that Europeans only must be on the committee. This is not trade union democracy—but white basskap!"

The Government was out to smash trade unionism as a whole, SACTU warned.

"The white workers are being tempted to accept this poisoned bait by being promised protection against Non-European competition. This is fatal! Once there is segregation the white workers will have no protection from the Coloured and Indian workers to improve and maintain their wage standards. Each racial group of workers will be attacked a certain time by the divide and rule policy."

The leaflet concludes by calling on the workers to organise meetings to discuss this bill, to send protests to the newspapers and to the Minister of Labour, and to send delegates, fraternal delegates and observers to the various areas where it is to be held from March 1 to 4 at the Salt River Institute to discuss ways and means of fighting the Bill.

This Bill is being introduced to protect the White worker, but there is a much deeper reason underlying it. This Government knows that a united effort by the trade unions in South Africa could put them out of office, and that is one of the reasons it is endeavouring to split them.

"The Nazis had exactly the same thing in mind when they took control of the trade unions in Germany in 1933. They also realised the power of the trade union movement, just as the Nationalist Party has done."

FOR EMPLOYERS

Criticising the harsh penalties for illegal strikes laid down in the Bill, Mr. Lee-Warden said "one can only assume the Government is taking the line that it is protecting the employers. On the one hand the Government poses as the saviour and protector of the White workers and on the other hand it protects the interests of the employers."

"But the workers know very well what this Bill sets out to do. I would like to say that if this Bill is passed and placed on the Statute Book it will be the most retrogressive step this country has ever taken in its industrial history."

"The Minister claims that the trade union leaders are in favour of maintaining the living standards of the White workers. Quite right, but not at the expense of the Non-

European workers. Common sense has told all trade union officials that it is in the interests of all workers to maintain and improve the living standards by co-operating and uniting to their best advantage."

Discussing the provisions in the Bill giving the Minister the power to reserve occupations for certain races, Mr. Lee-Warden asked what the position would be where there were Non-European employers in industry. At present these employers might prefer to employ Non-European labour, but under the Bill this would be taken away from them, and only Europeans could be employed.

NON-EUROPEANS ROBBED

"Is it possible that these Non-European employers of labour are going to be robbed of their livelihood in the same way as Indian traders in the Transvaal were robbed of their livelihood under the Group Areas Act? Is this the 'justice' that so often accompanies the name 'apartheid'?"

Mr. Lee-Warden said there was also the problem of the "poor Whites" who, in Government establishments, were often doing the work which elsewhere was regarded as suitable only for Non-Europeans. If this class of work was reserved for Non-Europeans, would it happen to these Whites? "Possibly the Government has in mind another enlargement of the Senate to absorb them," he said.

Mr. Lee-Warden supported the amendment of the Labour Party that the Bill be read this day six months—in other words killed altogether.

Mass Conference Rejects Slave Labour Bill

JOHANNESBURG.—The Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill was thumpingly rejected by a splendid mass conference of over 300 trade union representatives and observers from Reef factories held last week-end under the auspices of SACTU.

The meeting called on all trade unions and co-ordinating bodies to co-operate to fight the Bill. This is the first time that all the workers and their organisations, said SACTU.

The SACTU Treasurer recalled that the S.A. Trade Union Council had spurned the approaches of SACTU last year to initiate a joint campaign of the two trade union bodies against the I.C. Bill. Though the offer was then rejected, said Mr. Leon Levy, it is still open and we are ready for joint action and a combined fight against the measure.

Mrs. Jessie MacPherson, National Chairman of the Labour Party and guest speaker, stressed the need for unity of the workers of all races.

Mr. Leslie Massina, SACTU National Secretary, quoted tellingly from the experience of the African workers under the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act being administered, he said, not by the Labour Department but by the Special Branch of the police, to try to break the African unions and organisations.

The Act was failing, said Mr. Massina, quoting figures to show that there were more strikes in the year after its promulgation than during the one before. Trade union organisation among Africans had come on apace since the passing of the Act, he said.

Though the registered unions had not fought the Native Settlement of Disputes Act and had been blind

to the pattern of Government action that would in due course attack their rights, the African worker today would not let the registered unions down, said Mr. Massina, and would be prepared to join them in their front-line fight against the I.C. Bill.

Resolutions passed urged action against the Bill, endorsed the Freedom Charter and condemned passes for African women.

Court Sequel To Murder of Evalon Boycott Leaders

JOHANNESBURG. In the magistrate's court in Evalton recently an African described how he had been chosen by a group of anti-bus boycotters to point out the leader of the boycott movement so that he could be assassinated.

This trial follows from the death of three boycott supporters in Evalton, murdered on the night of December 21 while they were in bed. Six men are facing trial.

The witness described a meeting of the anti-boycotters where it was decided that money be collected for petrol for a lorry to Khabulane's (one of the three murdered men) house. He was to be killed because he was a strong member of the boycott.

The case is proceeding.

Persecuted For Serving His People

After 18 Years in Klerksdorp African Leader Faces Deportation

JOHANNESBURG.—Mr. Robert Duma, whose two appeals against his removal from Klerksdorp are still pending, is now to face a criminal prosecution for being in the area illegally.

Over the last five years Mr. Duma has fought one attempt after another to have him expelled from Klerksdorp.

He has lived in that town for the last 18 years. He has worked as a teacher, attorney's clerk, shop assistant, general hawker and commercial traveller. He served on the Klerksdorp Advisory Board for 12 years, and was the Board's secretary for seven.

Though born on a farm in the Umzimkulu district of East Griqualand, Duma has been a city dweller since 1926. Fifty-nine years old today, Duma has no chief in the rural area where he was born, no relatives, no land, no home in the country. "I have nowhere to go," he says. "I am a 'detrilled Native'."

MANY ATTEMPTS

In 1951 the superintendent of the location cancelled his location permit, holding that he was not a "fit person" to reside in the location. The magistrate in court ordered the re-granting of this permit.

In 1953 the Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department again cancelled this permit, and Duma once again appealed to the magistrate.

This appeal is still pending.

Because on the advisory board he raised the peoples' grievances and demands. Because he was among those in Klerksdorp who fought the removal of the old location to Jouberton and applied to the Supreme Court against the municipal valuation of the people's properties in the Old Location?

Here a man who is being persecuted for the sole reason that he has tried to serve his people. Verwoerd only wants obedient slaves in his locations.

Wage Increases For Bag Workers

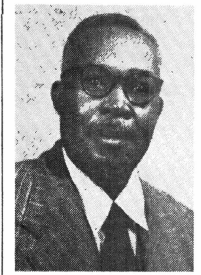
CAPE TOWN.

During the same week in which 82 workers at a Paarden Eiland bag factory were found guilty of striking unlawfully, a Conciliation Board agreement granting the workers substantial increases ranging from 3s. to over £1 per week, was finalised.

The workers were sentenced to a fine of £10 or 8 weeks imprisonment each, of which £7 10s. or 6 weeks was suspended for six months. They were given permission to pay the fines in weekly instalments of 10s.

The prosecution arose out of a stoppage of work at the factory on the day that the employer had received demands from the Bag Workers' Union for increased wages and better conditions. The employer had requested the workers to sign a document that they were satisfied with conditions in the factory and that they "were for him, and not for the people outside" (the union). Only a few workers signed the paper, and the chairman of the union, who refused to do so, was summarily dismissed. The majority of the workers then walked out for a few hours.

An appeal has been noted. Mr. Sam Kahn appeared for the defence.



Mr. Robert Duma, of Klerksdorp.

In 1955 Duma was prosecuted for being in the proclaimed area without permission. He was convicted and fined £2. He appealed to the Supreme Court and though on legal grounds (under the Urban Areas Act) his conviction was upheld, Mr. Justice Maritz, the judge-president, commented that it seemed unduly harsh for removal steps to be taken against a man who had lived in the town so long. The judge asked that his comments be conveyed to the municipality so further prosecution might be avoided. Counsel for the Crown said in court he knew of no reasons why these removal steps were being taken against Duma.

Through his lawyer Duma once again appealed for a permit to remain in the area of Klerksdorp. The local authorities replied by serving him with a notice to leave. Duma once again appealed to the magistrate.

This appeal is still pending, yet this month Duma faces a criminal prosecution for being in the area without a permit and for being in the location without a permit.

Get rid of ANGRY PAINS!

Mag-Aspirin is better. Take Mag-Aspirin for quick and effective relief. Feel how gently it soothes away the pain and calms the affected nerves. Mag-Aspirin's safe, sedative action has freed thousands of sufferers from the agony of backache, lumbago, neuritis, headache, sore throat, bladder pain and sleeplessness. Get your Mag-Aspirin to-day!

MAG-ASPIRIN is not ordinary aspirin

Mag-Aspirin Powders, 2/- per box. Also available in Tablets. All our chemicals and stores.

PUBLIC SERVICE
Why this history of persecution?

P.E. Organising Against Passes For Women

PORT ELIZABETH.—The campaign against passes for women is steadily gathering momentum in the Eastern Cape. For two weeks in succession open-air meetings have been held at Fairview, and already dates have been fixed for meetings at Despatch, Uitenhage, Hankey and other places.

The meeting held on January 29 was also attended by members of SACPO and a large number of Freedom Pioneers wearing Congress colours. Armed uniformed police stopped SACPO and ANC members who addressed meetings and took down their names.

Addressing the meeting, Mrs. F. Baard, chairman of the ANC Women's League (Eastern Cape) and National Treasurer of the Women's League, said that by whatever name the new passes for women were called, they were going to be fought most bitterly.

The Nationalists were determined to smash all traces of self-respect among Africans. Children

grew up in fear of police because daily they saw their fathers rudely flung into pick-up vans for failing to produce passes; daily they saw their fathers running at the sight of a pick-up van because of some trivial contravention of the law.

Now this system was being extended to the women, who would be harassed from pillar to post just like their menfolk. The African people, however, were not prepared to stand idly by and see their women hustled into pick-up vans. The people were now burning with an all-consuming desire for freedom and refused to be intimidated.

KORSTEN MEETING

On the same day, a crowded meeting attended by over 1,000 people was held by the Korsten branch of the ANC at the Rendezvous Hall.

The meeting declared its most emphatic opposition to the Bantu Education Act and the Bantu Authorities Act, which were designed to keep the Africans backward and ignorant. A resolution was also passed that teaching posts will be inflexibly opposed to passes for women, and would leave no stone unturned in the campaign to fight it to the bitter end.

In the course of the anti-pass campaign, a new rash of Freedom Charter slogans appeared on buildings all over Port Elizabeth—at the Technical College "No Bantu Education", at the Oval Sports Ground "Peace and Friendship"; on the wall of the Salvation Army Nursing Home "I.C. Binnest Slave Labour"; on the wall of the factory "U.C. Against I.C. Bill," and on the wall of a sweet factory "Away with slave labour."

STRYDOM'S ANTI-PASS BILL HAS AN ANTI-CLIMAX

There was a strange mood in Parliament last week as if something should have happened, but didn't. For weeks, months, the Opposition had been waiting for the Nationalist Government Bill on Friday it was published. Everyone expected a great commotion, loud protests, but instead there was a eerie silence. The whole thing fell flat.

Why, at the climax to nearly five years' of bitter struggle, should there be this anti-climax? Seek the answer in the dying heart of the Parliamentary Opposition.

The long record of appeasement, compromise and betrayal has also reached its summit, and now there is no fight left. When Malan first tried to ram his Coloured vote bill down Parliament's throat without a two-thirds majority, the Opposition at least fought against the threat to the century-old voting rights of the Coloured people, but as the years passed, the United Party edged away from the Coloured people and tried to confine the issue to the pure constitutional issue.

By last year, when the retreat had become so disgraceful that even Dr. Bernard Friedman had to resign in protest, the United Party was pretending that the Nationalist attack on the Coloured vote had nothing to do with the constitutional issue.

NOTHING TO SAY

The joint sitting will be held on February 13. The vast new Senate will troop in and take its seats. Strydom will thunder and shout and his supporters will cheer him. The United Party will then stand up and utter many words, possibly even some in anger, and be hushed in the words there will be emptiness.

The way to fight the Nationalists is clear for those who want

to see. The very first fact to recognize is that at the core of the coloured vote struggle lies the Coloured vote Bill. The next step is for the Parliamentary Opposition to take in the Coloured people and their friends, the Whites, as allies. To pretend that the con-

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEY by Peter Meyer

stitutional issue has its origin in an academic argument about sovereignty, and not in a ruthless attack on the voting rights of one section of the population, can at this advanced stage of the United Party's degeneration mean only one thing: its swift end.

Mr. Strydom realizes it only too well. He has left in the English language a gesture (a worthless gesture), so as to remove even that little moral from the U.P.'s clenching hands.

As you visit Parliament during the joint sitting, you will see the whole futility of the situation. The U.P., after a very brief reference to our gallant attachment (a worthless gesture), so as to remove even that little moral from the U.P.'s clenching hands. As you visit Parliament during the joint sitting, you will see the whole futility of the situation. The U.P., after a very brief reference to our gallant attachment (a worthless gesture), so as to remove even that little moral from the U.P.'s clenching hands.

Strydom is not going to relent. The continual retreat by nearly all sections of the Parliamentary Opposition has given him confidence. He sees weaklings all around, who meekly accepted the Senate Act and who, no doubt, will just as meekly accept the new one as it becomes law. But Strydom makes the mistake of thinking that Strauss is the pattern for the people outside. No, Mr. Strydom, outside Parliament there are strong arms and brave hearts, millions of them.

MUZZLE THE PRESS

On the same day that the new bill was published, the Bekker party brought in a motion appealing to the Nationalists to muzzle the Press as far as the publication overseas of "untrue" statements was concerned. It seemed like a put-up job. Mr. Bekker and then Mr. Coetzee attacked the Press, and later Mr. Louw joined them. No one on the Opposition side seemed particularly anxious to defend the Press. Nor does the Press defend itself. The most dangerous threats by Nationalist Cabinet Ministers and their henchmen aimed at the Press, are greeted with an aloof silence, as if the Press was securely enclosed behind an iron line. Like the United Party, the English-language Press in South Africa is marching quite happily to its own execution.

All the time, Nationalist legislation is being churned out by the Parliamentary machine. The Industrial Conciliation Bill, which the South Union followed in Parliament when it was first debated in 1954, has passed the second reading with a minimum of publicity. The U.P. Union speaker, Mr. Marais Steyn, told the country that the U.P. were better able to look after the White worker than the Nationalists, and that the I.C. Bill would remove Non-White workers from kindly White "leadership" and make them the prey of the Nationalists. The Nationalist speakers, brushing this aside

contemptuously, expounded their vicious race views, and made Mr. Steyn look lame by comparison.

Among the minor bills which are being passed is the Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill, which provides that nobody may manufacture arms except in a factory and then only on the authority of the Minister of Justice. It allows the Minister in times of emergency to seize not only arms in the possession of licensed traders but also in the possession of a factory. Expecting trouble, Mr. Swart?

The Slaughter of Animals Amendment Bill extends the provisions covering the painless slaughter of cattle to horses, donkeys and mules. The Minister of Health, introducing the Bill, said: "The slaughter of horses, mules and donkeys for human as well as animal consumption has increased considerably in the past few years." Nationalist supporters voted for a heaven on earth, and what do they get? Donkey meat!

A new bill which has been published will prevent Africans from seeking court interdicts or other orders restraining the Government if they are threatened with ejection from the premises or area where they are living. This simply means that Africans are to be prohibited from going to court to have their rights upheld if they are illegally ejected from a place. Only after they have been removed can they seek redress in the courts.

MILNERTON TURF CLUB

RACING AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11

8 EVENTS 8
including
£2,000 Steward's Cup Handicap (5 furlongs)
and
£1,500 Sidney Benjamin Cup Handicap (12 furlongs)

FIRST RACE STARTS 1.20 P.M.

Bus Services to Ascot Race Course leave from DOCK ROAD, at the corner of Adderley Street and from LOWER BUTENKANT STREET, near the Castle Entrance.

R. C. LOUW, Secretary.

Oceana House, 20, Lower Burg Street, CAPE TOWN. Phones: 2-6853, 3-5339.

RACING AT ASCOT

The following are Damon's selections:
Sidney Benjamin Cup: 1. LAVOUI-SIER, Danger, Fillerix.
Steward's Cup: 1. GARRRETT'S BEST, Danger, Eagle Ray.
Milnerton Handicap A: 1. GARRRETT'S BEST, Danger, Rivolt.
Milnerton Handicap B: J. WAVE.

ASCOT
1. E
2. I
3. Pro
4. P
5. AD.
6. E
7. AY.
8. Juv.
9. D
10. J

Up roar Over Tribalism

(Continued from page 1)

is likely to be transferred out of that area altogether, because the number of teaching posts will be restricted for him under the new system.

Above all, the teachers are bothered by the new problem, imposed on them overnight, not only of having to teach in a new medium instead of English, but of having to master an entirely new terminology of technical terms.

One teacher was speechless at the difficulties of trying to teach arithmetic in Zulu, especially in the higher primary classes. The number of teaching posts will be expressed in the vernacular. The terminology was more confusing than helpful.

The only result of these difficulties, he said, was that gradually science and the more technical subjects would be eliminated from the curricula in the primary schools, and the obstacles to African students studying science and medicine would become even greater.

Meanwhile, the schools this year are in a state of confusion, the parents and teachers are in an uproar, and only the tribalists in the Native Affairs Department seem to be satisfied with what is going on.

Passes For Women Condemned

JOHANNESBURG.

Women of all ages flocked to an open-air meeting held by the Moroka West branch of the ANC recently to protest against passes for African women, Bantu Education, Ethnic grouping and the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill.

Guest speakers were Mrs. Rantcha, general Secretary of the Women's League; Mrs. Mashaba from Germiston and Mrs. Helen Joseph, on behalf of the Congress of Democrats.

A similarly enthusiastic meeting was held by the Pinville Branch of the ANC. The meeting condemned the introduction of passes to African women, declaring: "The extension of these passes will create more cheap labour, slavery and poverty for Africans. This meeting strongly opposes the whole pass system."

AFRICAN PROPERTY FOR SALE

A corner business plot 100 x 55 and wood and iron house, Non-European area near railways and buses. Interested write P.O. Box 436, Cape Town.

"We can face the future with confidence"

—Huddleston

DURBAN.—An enthusiastic crowd of several hundred people filled the Bharat Hall last week to hear Father Trevor Huddleston deliver his farewell speech to Natal.

Father Huddleston said he felt very deeply that "here in South Africa at a time when things do seem pretty grim, when you can hardly be born, or married, or die without permission from the Ministers of Interior and when children are regarded as criminal because they attend schools—all these things seem to indicate a darker sky, less hope—yet at a moment like this, to look ever so little below the surface we see that this is not true.

"The most significant single fact," continued Father Huddleston, "is the course of the past three months, which has been brought out very strongly recently in the press, has been the sudden weakening in the time of Ministers and members of the Cabinet to the fact that the Union of South Africa is surrounded by other countries.

"It comes with a sense of shock that we are told that the Department of External Affairs is creating a new department within itself to deal with these neighbouring states. Louw says it is essential for South Africa to get on with other countries on the same continent.

"This I think is an encouraging sign of the first faint glimmer of intelligence in our present Government."

AN ESSENTIAL
"What does this really mean in the minds of the Government? It means that it is essential for the economic, social and political security of South Africa that they

should not be completely cut off from the rest of the Continent. This is why, I think, we can look forward to the future with so much confidence. Although ready to face a period of greater trial and greater difficulty, we should be thankful to be South Africans and to be in this country, and I wish I could be with you on a little longer.

"I do promise you that there will never be a day when I shall forget South Africa and my friends here, and I shall be in South Africa as long as I am allowed to do so. Speakers from the Congress of Democrats, the African National Congress and the Natal Indian Congress expressed the gratitude of the Non-European people for Father Huddleston's courageous stand against apartheid and injustice.

Liberia-Soviet Agreement

The African state of Liberia is to enter into diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union following the visit to Liberia of a Soviet Parliamentary delegation to attend the inauguration of President Tugman. The two countries state that diplomatic relations have been established on the basis of the famous five principles of Pan-Chinese drawn up by Premier Nehru of India and Premier Chou En-lai of China.

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