

THIS IS SITE AND SERVICE

Women And Children Sleep In The Open

From GOVAN MBEKI

PORT ELIZABETH.—In the bush on the western outskirts of New Brighton, lorries rumbled slowly, piled high with corrugated iron that had long rusted, and smoke-begrimed pieces of wood that once passed as timber. Grim-looking women, some of them carrying babies on their backs, were perilously perched on the swaying loads as the drivers controlled their machines on the uneven roads that lead to the Site and Service area.

These were the vanguard of the families that are being forcibly removed from Korsten to the outskirts of New Brighton where they have to house themselves on the Site and Service area.

DETECTIVE THREATENED TO KILL HER SON, SAYS MRS. AREND

Evidence At Inquiry

CAPE TOWN.

A Cape Town mother told the Magistrate's Court last week that only a few hours before her son was killed in the Woodstock police station, Detective Sergeant Jan Ben Wiese had threatened in her presence to shoot him.

The mother, Mrs. Miriam Arend, was giving evidence at the preparatory examination at which Wiese is appearing on an allegation of the murder of 15-year-old Omar Arend. "TODAY IS THE DAY ON WHICH I AM GOING TO SHOOT YOUR SON DEAD," Wiese said to her at about 3.30 p.m. on the day of March 7, when he came to her house looking for Omar, Mrs. Arend alleged. He searched the house and then made the threat to shoot the boy. Her sister-in-law was present at the time.

At about 6.30 p.m. she was told her son was dead.

On March 1, Mrs. Arend alleged further, Detective du Toit of the Woodstock police station told her



Mrs. Arend.

that if he found her son in the street and he ran away, he would put five shots into him. The detective

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Water has been laid and latrines constructed; one-way streets have been graded; but not a house had been built. Some municipal officials strutted around in a carefree manner, while others were showing bewildered women and a few men who had taken the day off (and lost their wages) to help their womenfolk, where to clear the bush in order to dig the holes for timber for the framework of their shanties.

LIKE A NIGHTMARE

For a short time after the Korsten shanties had been offloaded the women stood in a cluster and looked round them as if to size up the immensity of the void into which they had been flung without the least consideration of their plight. Then

Swart's Treason Trial Threat

—see page 2

one woman, as if suddenly awakening to the brutal reality of the position, slipped her baby off her back and as she laid it near a stunted shrub muttered: "Sleep here my child, otherwise there will be no shelter for you tonight."

Rising, she looked at the sun and exclaimed as if she had been dreaming all along: "God! it will be sunset before we are through with this job." As she said so she grasped a crowbar and started digging the first hole. The other women followed

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A woman wielding a pick-axe to dig holes for her shanty. Note the latrines in the background.

NEW AGE

SOUTHERN EDITION

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Miss Daphne McLachlan, 19-year-old domestic worker, works in Green Point. Her home is in Kensington (about 8 miles away). On the first day of the bus boycott, she walked to work from Kensington, getting up at 5 a.m. Each time she comes to Town, she walks. The rain last week did not deter her, and she walked all the way to the boycott headquarters, where this picture was taken. Miss McLachlan immediately volunteered to do boycott work, and joined SACTU. "Bus apartheid is most unfair," she says. "I do not see any reason why Non-Europeans should be subjected to the indignity of being ordered where to sit on a bus. I live with my grandparents and know what it will mean for them to have to climb to the top of the bus if the two side seats downstairs are full. I am prepared to boycott the buses as long as there is apartheid."

GROWING SUPPORT FOR BUS BOYCOTT

CAPE TOWN.

"Our bus boycott organisation is growing," Mr. A. la Guma, President of SACTO and one of the leaders in the Cape Town bus boycott campaign, told New Age this week.

The bus boycott, organised by the Congress movement — SACTO,

COD, ANC and SACTU—to fight against bus apartheid, is now in its third week.

Mr. la Guma said that during the past week many more people had volunteered to picket bus termini, distribute leaflets, and to give lifts along bus routes at peak periods.

An enthusiastic meeting at the

(Continued on page 6)



A lorry carrying Korsten shacks being offloaded at the Site and Service area.

WORK IT OUT FOR YOURSELF!

We have a special soft spot for the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress. They have wasted no time in implementing their decision to give all possible aid to our National Campaign. This week's donation of £15.8.8 from their organisation brings their total to £26.8.8d., already more than half of the target they set themselves.

There have been other resolutions from other organisations, adopted unanimously and with enthusiasm, at various meetings and conferences. Many of these appear to have been quietly forgotten even before the ink dried on the paper. Except for odd amounts from the Food and Canning Workers' Union and two branches of the Congress of Democrats, nothing at all has come in from the other trade union and Congress organisations.

Does this unpalatable fact mean that the Congresses and progressive trade unions are not interested in preserving New Age—the only mass organ on which they can rely to print their news, views and

opinions? Are the 25,000 copies of New Age read each week by the cream of politically conscious South Africans of no importance in the struggle for freedom?

Fine words and resounding phrases, even if written in letters of gold, don't help to pay the printer, the blockmaker, the rail-age, the postage, the rent, the wages or any of the other hundred-one expenses of a newspaper such as ours.

Resolutions are not worth the paper they are written on until they are implemented. The Transvaal Indian Youth Congress has shown what can be done when words are translated into action. It is high time that other organisations did likewise.

The £1,300 collected since the beginning of March—nine weeks ago—has not been sufficient to pay for current expenses. On the 30th of April, after scraping the bottom of our bank, we were still £300 short of what was needed to pay our urgent accounts. We had to borrow money to save New Age from the immediate danger of extinction.

How much longer do you think we can carry on like this? WORK IT OUT FOR YOURSELF!—AND THEN DO SOMETHING

ABOUT IT! Not tomorrow, the day after, but NOW.

New Age is the personal responsibility of every democrat in South Africa, the sign and symbol of our strength, our determination of overthrowing the status quo. To let New Age die for want of effort on our behalf would be an act of betrayal against democracy.

MAKE YOUR PERSONAL DONATION IMMEDIATELY! GET YOUR ORGANISATION MOVING IN OUR CAMPAIGN!

THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS

Dinner (further proceeds) £1.1; J.M. 9s.; F.M.J. £2; G.G. 11s.; H.R. £10; Food and Canning Workers (Wellington Branch) £2; Jumble £5; Dolly £2; Hopeful 10s.; Spuds E.T. B.H. £1; M.W. £1; Iron £10; H.P. 10s.; S.D. £20; T.S. £15; J.H. 3s.; M.O. (Readers Pennies) 2.10d.; Tvl. Indian Youth Congress £15.8.8; Paul £4.8s.; ANO 10s.; Donation £1.10s.; Promised £10.

Previously Acknowledged — £1,192 5 0
Total this week — 108 9 0

TOTAL TO DATE £1,300 14 0

SWART'S TREASON TRIAL THREAT

THE pieces of the Nationalist jigsaw are beginning to fit together. We have always maintained that in order to be able to continue their rule, the Nationalists must create an atmosphere of fear and terror among all sections of the population. In no other way could they hope to get the people of this country to tolerate their infamous apartheid policy.

Now the long series of assaults upon the democratic liberties of the people is moving to a climax. Last March the Soviet consulates were closed by order of Mr. Louw, and their staff expelled from the country. On Tuesday morning of this week, screaming newspaper headlines inform us that "Brutal Communist Forces Invade Free State"—a reference to the army manoeuvres being conducted this week, in which the "enemy" is clearly indicated to be the Soviet Union.

Finally, Mr. Swart announces in the House of Assembly last Monday night that as a result of the Union-wide police raids last September, 200 people are to be prosecuted for treason, breaches of the Suppression of Communism Act and other offences. The charges would be based on documentary evidence seized in the raids, said the Minister. The documents were still being "correlated."

Asked by Mr. Hepple why, if the situation was as serious and alarming as he made out, these 200 people were still walking about as free men six months after the raids, the Minister did not reply.

Naturally, there can be no adequate reply. The whole conspiracy against peace, order and good government in this country comes, not from the side of the people, not from the Soviet Union, but from the side of the Nationalists.

It is the Government's unpopular and vicious laws which stir up discontent among the people. It is the ferocious methods used by the police to implement these laws which, so very often, touch off the disturbances in which bloodshed and violence occur. It is the fundamental denial to the majority of the people of any voice in the conduct of their affairs which violates the most elementary canons of justice.

For all their boasts of the prosperity and advancement of the country, the Nationalists have singularly failed to achieve the promises with which they came to power in 1948. They have not built the apartheid mansion, but are still floundering about trying to get the water out of its foundations. They have not pacified the people—on the contrary, the increasing number of riots testifies to a worsening of race relations.

Above all, they have not improved their standing among the nations of the world. The reception of Father Huddleston's book alone proves that international opinion is hardening against South Africa's apartheid policy, and not all the books which Mr. Eric Louw can commission will succeed in softening it up. It is like commissioning Goebbels to write a brochure on the gas chambers.

A handful of farmers, Broederbonders, wine kings and politicians have prospered exceedingly since 1948, but the overall picture is one of deepening crisis, tension and conflict. And it is to distract attention from their accumulating failures that the Nationalists now plan a super Reichstag fire trial, hoping to give the people blood when they are crying for bread.

Let us warn Swart now that he is starting something which will finish quick otherwise than he hopes. His grand trial will get him nowhere. He must put 200 people in gaol, but he will never get the people to accept apartheid, or to cease fighting for the implementation of the Freedom Charter.

We reject the charges of treason, etc. with contempt. Ours is the only true patriotism, which is born in love for the whole people, and which has devoted itself to serving, not the handful of exploiters, but the highest interests of all, irrespective of race, creed or colour.

Detective Threatened To Kill Her Son

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five told her to keep a coffin ready. Sgt. Kirsten was on duty at the charge office on March 7. At about 4.45 p.m. Omar Arend walked in followed by Wiese and two Coloured detectives. Wiese had a pistol in his hand. Suddenly he heard a shot and saw Arend sink down behind the counter in the office. Kirsten said Arend would have had to push past three detectives had he tried to escape.

Det. Sgt. E. Daames said he was with Wiese when he arrested Arend at Eshies River on March 7 for housebreaking and theft. Arend was escorted to the Woodstock police station at 10.30 a.m. and his fingerprints were taken at 3.30 p.m. He

jumped up suddenly and ran out of the door. Daames told Wiese of Arend's escape. Later he saw Wiese with another constable and Arend in a car. Back in the charge office he heard Wiese say to Arend: "If you run I will shoot you."

A few seconds later there was a shot and he heard Arend say: "My God, I have been shot." Wiese put the pistol on the counter and held his head in his hands. Arend clasped his left shoulder, took three steps and collapsed.

Sgt. Daames said his impression was that Arend was resigned to the fact that he had been caught and was quite calm.

The hearing has been adjourned until today, May 3.



WONDERFUL SPIRIT AMONG P.E. AFRICANS

The recent banning of meetings, the shooting of Volunteer Nangoza Jebe, and the imprisonment of shot and wounded freedom lovers in the P.E. area, have heightened the spirit of resistance, raised the level of political consciousness and hardened the determination of freedom fighters in this area. The people are not passively "waiting" for liberation but are eagerly and actively "working" to achieve it themselves, speedily, in their own time. Not only this did I observe on a recent visit. I also noted with inspiration and gratitude, that Africans in this area have a remarkably strong "faith" in the ANC. Their unity, hardening their determination is unequalled, their perseverance is admirable, their confidence in their leaders moves one with pride and above all their courage is magnificent.

Let the oppressors know that every drop of innocent blood of the suffering Africans goes far, deep in bringing and welding together the souls of the oppressed masses. Our tears and indeed the blood of our blameless fellow men shed by the oppressors, for the sake of upholding the bitterly hated White supremacy ideology in this country, will be taken into account on the day of reckoning which is fast drawing nigh.

I was also moved by the Volunteer Corps' diligence, sense of responsibility and the way they respond to instructions from their leaders. Without question decisions are carried out at once. It was they who organised the funeral of the late Volunteer Jebe—within a matter of hours 30,000 people were brought together at the most impressive funeral ever seen or heard of in the Union.

To the volunteers the interests of the movement take top priority and personal convenience and interest come last. I wrote are the Cape Eastern Volunteers of

the ANC. How I wish Volunteers in other centres of the Union could acquire these qualities and this speed up the day of release from the police concentration camp in which we are suffering and being strangled.

Mayibuye Afrika!

J. J. HADEBE

Alexandra.

Pray For Those Who Died

Let us all pray for those who were injured and died in the recent riots.

We must all join hands and support the ANC which says to Minister Swart—"Call Off Your Police."

MICHAEL MEMELA

ANC Newclare Branch, Durban.

Boycott The Buses, Cycle To Work

Now that the winter rains are setting in, it can be expected that the boycott organised by SACPO will experience a setback as workers may be reluctant to walk in the rain unless sufficient transport can be found, but considering that the boycott is a long-term affair why does not every one buy himself or herself a bicycle. Bicycles can be bought nowadays on easy terms. Let everybody cycle to work. You get wet in any case even if you take a bus. I bought myself a bicycle and believe me it does my conscience good to think that the tramways don't get my money, not even the railways.

J. ANTHONY

Woodstock.

We Can't Fight White Apartheid With Black Apartheid

It is sad for me to read in your paper that there are some Africans who are opposed to the Freedom Charter. In Durban too, we have got some who are opposing the Charter. Why, I cannot understand.

They say that we Africans must fight for the Africans only. This is just like the Nationalists who say that the Europeans must look after themselves.

Those who say that we must only fight for Africans cannot oppose the Government because they say that they are fighting for the European peoples.

We must all, whoever wants to join us, be white or black stand together to fight and defeat the Government. The Freedom Charter is the weapon in this fight.

We can't fight apartheid of the white Government with black apartheid. We must fight for NO APARTHEID.

FLORENCE MKZIE
Durban.

Don't Surrender To Bantu Education

Africans must not surrender their children to this virulent Bantu Education. We are confronted by a perpetual struggle. Our children are being taught that the principles of education are just simply to say "I want work boss." We must reject these Nazi-like ideas.

Tell the parents who send their children to drink from these poisoned wells that it is exactly like trying to fill a basket with water. The darkness is visible under Bantu Education.

We must not continue to be an abused nation in our forefathers' land. Section 2 of the Freedom Charter says "All national groups shall be protected by law against insults to their race and national pride."

H. K. JABAVULA

Korsten Youth League.

ARAB COUNTRIES FORM DEFENCE BLOC AGAINST BAGDAD PACT

LONDON.—In a move which will profoundly affect the entire political situation in the Middle East, the armies of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen have been linked under a unified command.

A five-year pact providing for a supreme council, a military council and a joint command for the three countries was signed last week in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

This latest reply to the West-backed Baghdad Pact was described by the semi-official Egyptian paper Al Gomhuria as "another link in the great chain that will embrace all Arab countries."

The paper claimed that with the new alliance "the Red Sea basin has come under complete control of the united Arab front."

The basic aim of all agree-

ments recently concluded between Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen was to establish a unified Arab bloc "whose policy is based on its own interests and not the interests of imperialism," the paper said.

The treaty says that armed aggression against any signatory will be considered an attack on the other two.

TROFIM LYSENKO, the world-famous Soviet agricultural scientist, has, as his own request, been relieved of his position as president of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Agricultural Sciences. It is understood that this does not involve any rejection of Lysenko's theories, but that the release of the famous biologist from his administrative duties will give him more time for scientific work.

World Grets Bandung Anniversary

"The Asian-African Conference was an epoch-making world event," declared Japanese Foreign Minister Shigemitsu in a statement issued on the anniversary of the conference recently. Similar statements were made by state leaders in Indonesia, Ceylon, Jordan, Cambodia, Vietnam, India, Burma and Egypt.

In the Sudan, Africa's newest independent State, and first to obtain freedom since the Bandung Conference, a cultural delegation from People's China gave its premiere performance at the anniversary celebrations.

By coincidence it was during the anniversary week that South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr. Eric Louw, complaining about "Russian propaganda in Africa," said that the Native races are under the heel of their white oppressors," also drew attention to the importance of the conference.

He said that when he was in New York last year he had been "struck by the way in which every Eastern Non-European country represented there had spoken of the significance of the Afro-Asian conference at Bandung."

DISSOLUTION OF THE COMINFORM

LONDON.—The Cominform—the information bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties—which was founded in 1947 was dissolved last week. Its weekly newspaper, for a Lasting Peace, For People's Democracy, has ceased publication.

The official statement announcing this said that the Cominform had made a positive contribution to overcoming the lack of contact between Communist Parties in Europe at the time of its formation.

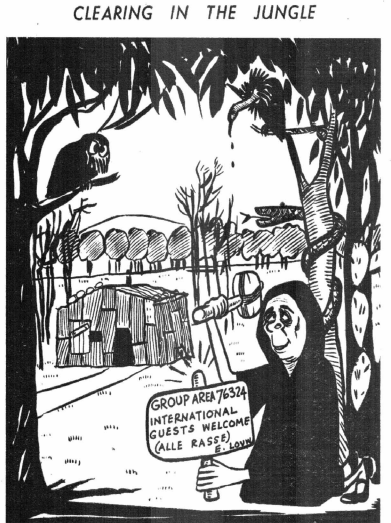
However, the changes that had taken place in the international situation in recent years, including the emergence of socialism from within the bounds of a single country and the formation of a vast "zone of peace" comprising both Socialist and non-Socialist countries in Europe and Asia, as well as other developments, and finally, "the now particularly pressing tasks connected with overcoming the split in the working-class movement, and strengthening the unity of the working-class in the interests of a successful struggle for peace and socialism" had created new conditions for the activities of the parties which were members of the Cominform.

The statement made it clear however that different Communist Parties would continue to exchange information and to reinforce their "spirit of mutual co-operation."

"Stop H-Tests!"— Japanese Fishermen

TOKYO. Seven hundred Japanese fishermen last week held a rally here to protest against proposed British and American nuclear weapons tests in the Pacific this spring.

The fishermen, recalling the deadly effects of radio-active dust on their fishing boats two years ago when the Americans exploded a hydrogen bomb in the Pacific, passed a resolution calling for a halt to future test and were trying to hitch up shelter for the night. Women exhausted with the labour of the day were battling against a strong breeze that kept on blowing out their Primus stoves. Some gave up the losing battle against the elements and started fires on the ground with the very



To try to prevent prominent Non-White visitors from abroad encountering our colour bar and suffering humiliation, and thus getting a "distorted" idea of life in South Africa, Mr. Louw is in favour of a "multi-racial, international guest house." Presumably, a sort of doss-house where "kaffers, koolies and honitos" (to use a Nationalist phrase) can find a bed for the night.

SITE AND SERVICE

(Continued from page 1) suit. Some wielded crowbars, some pickaxes and a variety of other tools. It was a beehive of activity to beat the time.

Realising that none was disposed to talk, I walked away to call later in the day, about sunset. A few men had already returned from work and were trying to hitch up shelter for the night. Women exhausted with the labour of the day were battling against a strong breeze that kept on blowing out their Primus stoves.

Some gave up the losing battle against the elements and started fires on the ground with the very

materials with which they were supposed to build their shanties. The younger children stood around clinging to shapeless pieces of bread. Here and there a mother was urging her child to eat the bread—up to then the children had not had anything to eat—but the children showed no interest either in the bread, the stuff of life, or in life itself.

JUSTIFICATION
Day after day since the ruthless demolition of the Korsten slums with a bulldozer, the Council has justified its action on various grounds. People could not be allowed to live in such conditions of squalor, they claimed. Some landlords were exploiting the "Natives." Korsten slums were a threat to public health—these and other reasons were advanced for removing the people from Korsten to the Site and Service Area.

But, argued one man as slight crept over the wasteland and the men stood unable to continue working in the dark: "We have carried the shun shanties with us."

The new landlords—the Council—also charge a rental for the use of their land; if the pondokkies in which they lived in the Works were a threat to health, the broken-up pondokkies now conveyed to New Brighton are not any the less dangerous to health.

They had lost the race against time. On the shrub-covered waste, families curled themselves for the night near their possessions. A beautiful night it turned out to be for those who had the leisure to appreciate the beauty, but it was cold for those who slept out in the open.

U.S. POLICE RAIDS on the Communist newspaper the Daily Worker have boomeranged. For a week afterwards, sales of the paper rose by 50 per cent and circulation has not yet fallen back to the old level. "As a result of the raid, the Workers seem to be winning far more sympathy than it ever got before," complained Time magazine. "Outright condemnation of the attack in the Worker by a large number of the biggest U.S. newspapers is evidence of the sharp swing from McCarthyism to greater freedom."

ROSENBERGS, SOBELL CONVICTION "AN F.B.I. ATROCITY"

Bertrand Russell joins Amnesty Campaign

BERTRAND Russell the famous British philosopher has joined in the campaign to win freedom for Morton Sobell, the American who was tried together with the Rosenbergs in the notorious "atom-spy" frame-up. Sobell is "an innocent man condemned as a result of political hysteria to thirty years in gaol," says Lord Russell in a letter to the Manchester Guardian.

"I am ashamed to say that at the time of the Rosenbergs' trial I did not look into the evidence. I have now done so. I AM ALMOST CERTAIN THAT THE ROSENBERGS WERE INNOCENT AND QUITE CERTAIN THAT THE EVIDENCE AGAINST THEM WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED ADEQUATE IF PREJUDICE HAD NOT BEEN INVOLVED.

"But the Rosenbergs are dead and nothing can be done for them now except to help

their official murderers to obliquely. Sobell, however, is alive and it is not too late for the U.S. Government to make some reparation to him.

"The facts in his case are briefly as follows:—He had a friend named Elitcher, who had been his best man. Elitcher had stated on oath that he had never been a Communist. The F.B.I. discovered that in making this statement he had committed perjury.

TO SAVE OWN SKIN

"They let him know that he could escape punishment if he would denounce other people as accomplices in treasonable activities. He decided to save his own skin by denouncing his best friend, Sobell. While negotiations in this sense were going on between him and the F.B.I. Sobell and his wife and their two small children went to Mexico. Sobell toyed with the idea

of not returning to the United States, but rejected it.

"His decision to return became known to the F.B.I., which had determined to present him as a fugitive from justice. In order to be still able to present him in this light, they hired thugs, who beat him into unconsciousness, hustled him and his wife and their two children into fast cars, and drove them without stopping from Mexico City to the United States frontier.

FALSE STAMP

"There they were handed over to an immigration officer, who falsely stamped their card of entry with the words "Deported from Mexico" although the Mexican Government had not been privy to the kidnaping and had expressed no intention of deporting them.

"When Sobell was brought to trial these facts were not men-

tioned as his counsel considered that any criticism of the F.B.I. however justified, would only increase the severity of his sentence, his condemnation being regarded by his counsel as certain in spite of lack of evidence.

"The judge instructed the jury that they could not find Sobell guilty unless they believed Elitcher. Elitcher, because he was useful in this trial, has never been indicted for his acknowledged perjury and, in spite of his being known to be a perjurer, every word that he said against Sobell was believed.

"People express scepticism when it is said that most Germans did not know of Nazi atrocities, but I am sure that the immense majority of Americans are quite ignorant of the atrocities committed by the F.B.I. They do not know of the standard technique of these defenders of what, with cynical effrontery, they still call 'The Free World.'"

"CORONATION ATMOSPHERE" FOR BULGANIN AND KRUSCHOV

World Stage By Spectator

ALTHOUGH the South African press has done an expert job in painting a picture of lack of interest and even hostility to the visit of Britain of the Soviet premier, Mr. Bulganin, and the secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. Kruschov, reports from London show that the facts were very different.

On their arrival in London by train, Bulganin and Kruschov were met by huge crowds which surrounded Victoria Station, occupying its approaches for over half a mile. (See photo at right.)

The first welcoming cheer was a roar; and when the party left the station the cheering was frenzied, lasting until the Soviet guests had disappeared from view.

AMAZING SCENE AT VICTORIA was the headline splashed right across the top of a page in the Conservative London "Star". The paper reported: "Even though they were kept back by barriers and uniformed police fully 60 yards from the spot where the Russian leaders alighted, and caught only a glimpse of them, the crowds in the station cheered enthusiastically as the Russian leaders stepped down from the train to be greeted by Sir Anthony and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd."

On the route to the hotel, the Star reported: "People lined the pavements twelve deep."

NOT THE REASON If South African papers presented a false impression of the reception it was not because they did not have the true facts. For this was the Press Association report which went over the tape: "As they set off the crowd started a tremendous cheer which lasted until the Soviet party had disappeared from view into Victoria Street. . . . There were shouts of 'Long live peace and friendship' from people in the crowd. . . . pavements were packed nearly half a mile from the station. . . . London turned out in force. . . . huge crowds surrounded Victoria in Wilton Road barriers held back vast crowds and all shops had been closed."

The London Times seems to have seen things differently. It's small double-column headline was "Quiet Reception for Soviet Leaders."

"CORONATION ATMOSPHERE" Reported the Liberal "Manchester Guardian": "There was a 'Coronation' atmosphere yesterday afternoon in the streets leading to Claridge's Hotel, the time approached for the arrival of the Soviet visitors. Half a dozen tall, narrow buildings overlook the main entrance to the hotel, and some of the occupants of shops and offices had seized the opportunity to hold 'open houses' as many firms in Oxford Street, Piccadilly and Park Lane had done during the Coronation.

"In most cases this meant that favoured customers and other guests were given a seat by a window or a place on a balcony, and a running buffet was provided from non oonwards for about two and a half hours. At the more ambitious 'B & K parties' the hosts had also thoughtfully provided a television set so that guests could watch the ceremony at Victoria Station, eat a hearty cold lunch, and keep a sharp eye at the same time for any excitement in the street below."

RED FLAG Outside Claridge's Hotel too, where the Soviet leaders were the guests of the British Government, there were crowds waiting to greet them. From the hotel flagmast the Red Flag and the Union Jack flew side by side for the first time in London's swankiest residential area, Mayfair.

The long peace talks began the next day—non-stop discussions lasted almost twelve hours, spread over four sessions. Secrecy was maintained on the discussions, but the Home Secretary, Mr. Lloyd George, did permit himself to say that the atmosphere was "very, very happy and pleasant."

HARDEST CORE This was followed a day later by an address by the Communist leaders to the representatives of the very hardest core of British imperialism—the City of London bankers and financiers—as guests of the Corporation of the City of London. Watched by millions of television viewers, Bulganin made proposals aimed at stirring even their souls by offers of huge increases in trade. Then they all stood up for the Soviet anthem.

By this time the United States press, which has been grumbling about the tour for weeks, was getting fierce. They seemed to see Britain deserting their sinking ship, and the London Times felt it necessary to reassure them in an editorial headed placatingly, "Coexistence is Not Neutralism."

"Some of the worst American forebodings about the Russian visit to London were set at rest as soon as it was seen that the British people were behaving like 'British people,' it was brilliantly.

NAGGING IN WASHINGTON "Even so, there still seems to be a nagging feeling among some people in Washington that the Russian bonhomie and all the toasts to peace may weaken the Anglo-American alliance and encourage 'neutralist' convictions in Britain, and, still more, in Europe and Asia," the editorial complained.

But, warned the Times, "Neutralism has come to be an emotive word far too often bursting the bonds of precise language," and had come to be confused with "peaceful co-existence" which was something else altogether. Even Eisenhower was in favour of peaceful coexistence, claimed the Times, supporting this contention rather unconvincingly by a statement by the U.S. president on July 1, 1954: "Ways of living together have to be found." "They are being sought in London now," the editorial concludes.

Over the week-end, with workers able to come and add their voices to the greetings to the Soviet leaders, the crowds were even more friendly. For the first time they broke through the barriers of British police who had been doing their best to erect an iron curtain between the visitors and the people. At Oxford on Saturday afternoon, cheering workers, mainly from the two big motor car factories, swarmed right up to the Soviet leaders' car.

DIFFERENT PEOPLE saw the Oxford crowds in different ways. For the Tory "Observer", "the crowd—half town, half gown—was more positively hostile than any the Russians have so far encountered. Police arrangements seemed inadequate."

And Sapa-Reuter reported an encounter with "a woman in the crowd boozing fiercely." "Apparently distressed, he (Kruschov) turned to a British official and asked why she was angry with him. What had he done, he asked."

"It is because she does not like the Soviet system of government" he was told. "Mr. Kruschov immediately wanted to plunge into the crowd and talk to the woman. It took a great deal of persuasion to stop him."

But the right-wing Labour "Reynolds News" reported the same facts—including the incident with the fierce woman—quite differently. "For the first time Mr. Kruschov and Marshal Bulganin were given a really rousing reception at Oxford yesterday," said the paper. "All the main streets of the sunlit city were lined with cheering crowds as the 17-car convoy led by motor cyclists drove through towards the Town Hall."

"Outside the Town Hall there were nearly five thousand people—as much as the pavement would hold."

"A deafening cheer went up as Mr. Kruschov and Bulganin emerged from their car and stood waving to the people."

"There were a few boos. 'I heard Mr. Kruschov say a few minutes later to one of the British accompanying him: 'A NERVOUS CREATURE?'"

"You know, this morning there was one woman—a nervous sort of creature—who kept shouting 'Boo, boo, boo, boo' at me. 'Well, I just put my thumb to my nose. I hope they do understand that in England. She looked most surprised.'"

Later, "As they left the Town Hall there was another explosion of loud cheering from the crowd. Oddly enough there was no Soviet flag on the Town Hall. But there was one on a nearby building across the street—a piece of private enterprise."

WORKERS' OUTING And at Windsor Castle on Sunday it was a real workers' outing. The crowds began to gather a good hour before the Soviet leaders arrived. Right down the long approach road, every square foot of both pavements was crammed, the crowd thronged the main street of the town.

When the cars approached there was such a thrust forward that the police were taken by surprise. In no time at all the road was full of people. "The bursting of the police cordon seemed to delight Bulganin and Kruschov, who waved happily and smiled."

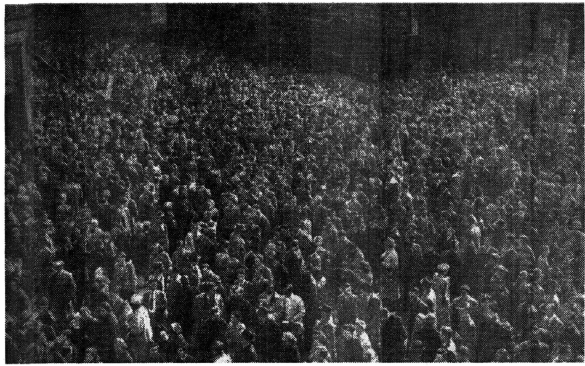
FINAL COMMUNIQUE At tour's end, the final communique issued by the British and Soviet leaders stated that there had been no miraculous solution of problems, a solid basis for agreement had been reached. The Soviet offer of one thousand million pounds worth of trade was one which could go far in solving Britain's economic balance of payments crisis, and it was one which she dare not refuse.

In addition the two countries expressed their "firm intention to do everything to facilitate the maintenance of peace and stability in the Near and Middle East" and to support a U.N. initiative to secure peace between Israel and the Arab states.

PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE Above all, they agreed on a statement of peaceful existence on lines which the World Peace Council and the forces of peace throughout the world have long advocated.

The two countries "are convinced that the basis for a better co-operation and peaceful relations among all countries, irrespective of their social systems, is respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of others."

"They will do their utmost to put an end to the armaments race in all parts of the world, and thus to free the peoples of the world from the threat of a new world war," said the communique.



REFUSED TO SERVE ON VERWOERD'S SCHOOL BOARD—Told to leave their homes

84 Women Arrested After Protest March

PORT ELIZABETH.—In Kirkwood, in the valley where the authorities are anything but tolerant towards the people, 84 women were arrested recently because they dared to raise their voices against an unjust act.

It happened like this: Seven men had been given notice to vacate their homes by April 1. One of them, Mr. Paul Ndoni, of Rooi-draai location, an influential member of the African National Congress, ignored his ejection notice and continued to live in the house which he himself had built at his own expense. The local authorities threw out

Madwana, Bontrok Location; J. Malinge, M. Mtenba and Samson Vena, from Miskraal Location.

All the men are still in the area because to obey the order is to agree to walk with their families along the roads that lead them nowhere as they cannot enter any town owing to influx control measures.

The women wanted to see the councillors and were told to come to the Town Clerk, who had already arranged for the police to be present. As a result of a sharp exchange of words between the police and the women the women's leader was released. At this stage she was being led to the charge office the others were told to disperse. They refused to do so unless their leader was released. At this stage the lot of them were immediately arrested and brought before the magistrate, who sentenced them to 5 days imprisonment or 10/- fine on a charge of disturbing the peace.

The women refused to pay the fine but on the second day their menfolk paid for them.

Commenting on the ejections, Mrs. H. Ostrich, Chairman of the Women's League, received a tremendous ovation when she told the meeting that it was better to go to jail than to "carry these passes that have made criminals of so many of our menfolk."

Ninety-seven women joined the ANC at the meeting.

JOHANNESBURG. A fund set up here by the Congress has collected bail for 8 Winburg men and women facing criminal charges following the pass burning last month.

THEY MARCHED On the 17th, 84 women marched to the Town Clerk, who had already arranged for the police to be present. As a result of a sharp exchange of words between the police and the women the women's leader was released. At this stage she was being led to the charge office the others were told to disperse. They refused to do so unless their leader was released. At this stage the lot of them were immediately arrested and brought before the magistrate, who sentenced them to 5 days imprisonment or 10/- fine on a charge of disturbing the peace.

CAPE TOWN. A LARGE number of residents in the Zwelothemba location, Worcester, have been summonsed for payment of arrears rents and are threatened with eviction. New Age was informed last week.

Rents in the location range from 10s. per week for a two-roomed house to 14s. per week for a three-roomed house.

"The people are not refusing to pay rent—they pay as and when they can, and as much as they can, but they simply cannot afford to keep up with their payments," an executive member of the Worcester ANC said.

African labourers employed by the Worcester municipality earn a weekly wage of £2.11.9 per week. Transport from the location costs the worker 6s. per week, only for going to and from work. Thus after paying rent and transport, a worker is left with a maximum of £1.15.9 a week to feed, clothe and educate his family, pay for medicines, medical atten-

WANT WHOLE INDIAN COMMUNITY DEPORTED UNDER AREAS ACT

"Send Them To The Cape," Says Ventersdorp Council

JOHANNESBURG.—Ventersdorp's plan for the re-settlement of its Indian population under the Group Areas Act is to eliminate this community altogether. The Town Council's first proposal, put before the Board last week in all seriousness was to "put the Indians anywhere except in Ventersdorp."

The Indian community in the Western Transvaal town is small, argued the Town Council, that it would be a waste of money to proclaim a special township for them. (The total Indian population is 110.)

Where should Ventersdorp's Indians go? "OH, THERE WAS ROOM FOR THEM SOMEWHERE IN THE CAPE," WAS THE COUNCIL'S BLITHE REPLY. "WHICH PART OF THE CAPE?" ASKED MR. H. S. BLOOM (APPEARING FOR THE INDIAN COMMUNITY). "IN THE MIDDLE OF THE KALAHARI OR AT THE BOTTOM OF TABLE BAY?"

The Town Council wants the whole of Ventersdorp declared a White group area. Some other municipality should be found to absorb the Indians in the town. Its interpretation of the Group Areas Act, its spokesman said before the Board, was that the Board had only to consider alternative accommodation for a displaced community. Its obligation ended there.

The Town Council had a second proposal, in case its plan for the total removal of the Indians was not accepted. It proposed a small

WORCESTER AFRICANS FACE EVICTION THREAT

CAPE TOWN. A LARGE number of residents in the Zwelothemba location, Worcester, have been summonsed for payment of arrears rents and are threatened with eviction. New Age was informed last week.

African industrial workers are not much better off, as their earnings are seldom over £3 per week. One worker who produced his pay envelope, works at a dried fruit company, and has 7 children, three of school-going age. After making the deductions for rent and fares (including 2s. per week for each school-going child), this worker has only £1.9 left for food, clothing, etc. for a family of 9.

While the high rentals are now the main issue in Worcester, the tenants also complain that the houses are made in the cheapest possible way, of concrete, and are like ice-blocks in winter.

Africans who are ejected automatically lose their jobs as there is nowhere else where they are allowed to stay in Worcester.

The ANC has repeatedly demanded a reduction in the rentals, but their representations have all been rejected. The Council in fact pushing for increases, and has applied to the Government for permission to raise the rents.

More Non-European Than European Police in South Africa

CAPE TOWN.

There are at present more Non-Europeans than Europeans in the South African Police force, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, disclosed in reply to a question by Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden last week.

The total number of European police is 10,846, and Non-European police 10,852.

Mr. Lee-Warden also wanted to know how many of those on the present establishment of the police force had been convicted of (a) crimes of violence; (b) crimes of violence against prisoners in their charge; and (c) other offences.

The Minister replied that in view of the amount of work and time which would be required to go through the personal files of the members of the force, he was not in a position to supply this information.



"Forward to May Day" and "Demand a National Minimum Wage" said slogans at the general meeting of the Witwatersrand Local Committee of the Congress of Trade Unions.

LOVE ON THE DOLE

"Love on the Dole," a play by Ronald Gow and Walter Greenwood, is a well written protest against poverty and unemployment, liberally salted with down-to-earth humour. The Peninsula Dramatic Society succeeded admirably in bringing the story to life on the stage of the Woodstock Town Hall. Their presentation gave evidence of a lot of hard work and was obviously well rehearsed. Defects there were, of course, but not serious enough to detract from an enjoyable evening.

One felt, for instance, that the producer had over-emphasised the humour and not sufficiently spotlighted the tragedy. The characters Mrs. Jike, Mrs. Dorell and Mrs. Bull (played by Naomi Pegram, Alma Rich-Moore and Gladys Thomas respectively) were a little overdrawn, and their diction not always of the best.

Olga Rushin, as Sally Hardcastle, carried a difficult part well. But All in all, the performance did credit to the play and the Peninsula Dramatic Society should not keep us waiting too long for their next effort.

F.C.

Mr. Leon Levy, SACTU President, addresses the gathering.

BY SPLITTING ON RACIAL LINES, THE

GARMENT UNION SURRENDERS TO APARTHEID

By MOSES KOTANE

By splitting itself into two unions—for Europeans and Non-Europeans—the Garment Workers' Union, with its long and honourable record of struggle on behalf of its members and African workers in the garment industry, has become the first victim of the Schoeman-de Klerk Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill, now in its final stages in Parliament.

It is envisaged in the resolution establishing the new "Garment Workers' Union of European Employees" that a federation of the two Unions should be established to bring about co-operation between them in maintaining uniform wages and conditions in the Agreement. But many of the stalwarts who took an active part in building the Union and all class-conscious workers doubt the wisdom of this action and look with grave misgivings upon this voluntary division of the workers, initiated by the Executive before the Bill was even passed or promulgated.

A MISTAKE

It is mistakenly believed by many people in the trade union movement that the Bill, when passed, will force mixed trade unions of white and non-white workers to deregister or amalgamate with the legal. This is not the case. True, the new law imposes onerous and undemocratic conditions on registered mixed unions, particularly the condition that the Executive of such a union must after twelve months consist of European workers only. But such conditions do not provide an absolute barrier to trade union unity, and there can be no doubt that given a determined will to unity, the workers would find a way to preserve both the integrity and the democratic character of their unions.

Why, since the Bill does not prevent the existence of mixed unions, have the leaders of the garment workers acted with such unseemly haste to introduce apartheid in their union? The real reason is to be found in that section of the Bill which provides for registration of separate unions for racial groups, and in particular the fact that the Nationalist Fifth Column within the union would start a breakaway organisation of White workers and secure registration for it as well as a substantial share of the accumulated funds of the Garment Workers' Union.

It is no secret that the leadership of the Germiston branch of the union was captured some time ago by a group of the Bankers' and bookkeepers, headed by Mr. K. Carel Meyer, and that Meyer had openly declared his intention of campaigning for registration of a White union as soon as the Bill became law. With Jan de Klerk, former secretary of the Bond, as Minister of Labour, he had, in due time, every reason to hope that this application to the Department might be successful. He would then make a drive for membership not only in Germiston but also in Johannesburg and elsewhere.

OPPORTUNISM

By "getting in first" the union leaders probably believed that they have outwitted the Meyer group. It is very doubtful, however, whether this opportunistic move can help the garment workers. By surrendering to the principle of apartheid the leaders have conceded a vital point to the disruptors of trade unionism, and in losing their coloured membership, who have all along been the staunchest supporters of progressive policies in the union, they have greatly strengthened the relative weight of the Meyer faction, which is said to have applauded the



proposal to split at last week's special general meeting.

There is a grim parallel here with the events surrounding the dissolution of the Trades and Labour Council and the formation of the "No-Africans-Allowed" Trade Union Council. The former leaders of the T. & L.C. justified their concession to apartheid by maintaining that principle had to be sacrificed to expediency, and that a strong united body like the T.U.C. would be able effectively to fight the I.C. Amendment Bill. Experience has proved—as the founders of the Congress of Trade Unions warned—that a body founded on discriminatory would not put up an effective struggle against discriminatory legislation.

LEARNED NOTHING

The leaders of the G.W.U. seem to have learnt nothing from this bitter lesson. Mr. Heppie, the Labour Party leader, was quite justified in saying last week that the T.U.C. had "thrown in the towel" in the struggle against the I.C. Amendment Bill.

It is to be regretted that Miss Cornelius and her colleagues appear to have overlooked this lesson. The alternative to their policy—that of embarking on an all-out campaign amongst the rank and file against splits and disruption—would no doubt be a formidable and difficult task, but in the long run infinitely more worth while than the apparently "easy way out" which they have chosen.

GROWING SUPPORT FOR BUS BOYCOTT

(Continued from page 1)

Wynberg Town Hall last Friday readily gave its support to the boycott, and about one dozen people from the floor volunteered for picket duty.

Tonight, Thursday, May 3, there is a bus boycott meeting in the Athlone Town Hall and there will be another meeting at the Clarendon Hall, 3rd Avenue, Claremont on the following Wednesday, May 9.

HANOVER STREET

Two special features of the campaign this week are the concentration of pickets and cars on the Hanover Street (District Six) routes, and the Congress of Democrats' special drive in the European areas.

Pickets are being posted at regular intervals in Hanover Street and

it is an illusion that you can overcome the menace of apartheid to the workers' movement by surrendering to the principles of apartheid.

CORRECTION

Eight million pounds, not 68 million, is the sum that African workers have paid to the Government as unemployment insurance contributions. (The error appeared under the item in New Age last week: "SACTU is Workers' Parliament.")

You have a grievance against your neighbour, your wife, your boss, the Government? You want to take the matter to court? First read this article by JURIST on

Law and the Layman

It is the first in a new series of articles designed to explain to you what your rights are in relation to the law.

In Roman law there was a saying "Where there is a remedy, there is a right." In other words, a legal right exists only, for practical purposes, where there are means of enforcing it. It is no use having a law laying down that something should be done if there is no machinery for ensuring that it is done. In any discussion of law and legal rights, therefore, it is advisable to begin with a discussion of the means of enforcement which are available to the ordinary citizen—especially to the ordinary citizen who cannot afford expensive legal advice.

If you have been the victim of a crime such as theft, assault or fraud, the first thing to do is, of course, to complain to the police. But although this may lead to the punishment of the offender, it will not normally lead to your obtaining any compensation for the wrong done to you. And the police are of no assistance in cases of debt, trouble with landlords, matrimonial problems or wrongs committed by the Government. For redress in any of these matters, the individual has to

bring an action in the civil courts, and this is often an expensive and complicated matter.

The courts in which civil claims are brought are the Supreme Court, the Magistrate's Court, the Native Divorce Court and the Native Commissioner's Court. The Native Commissioner's Court has jurisdiction over all matters where the parties on both sides are Africans, except for divorce cases and two or three other, less important, exceptions. The Native Divorce Court has jurisdiction over divorce cases where both parties are Africans and where the matter in dispute does not exceed £20 and does not involve divorce, wills or certain other important matters.

The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over all cases, no matter who or what is involved. It can hear cases which are within the jurisdiction of any of the other courts, but since costs are much higher in the Supreme Court than in the others, cases which can be brought in a lower court are not

Send a Donation to NEW AGE

We ask people not to depend on cars to give them lifts, but to walk or take the train. We, on our part will do everything possible to make this boycott a success, and ask all citizens of Cape Town to make sacrifices to defeat this much hated apartheid and end discrimination."

All willing to help the boycott campaign are asked to contact Mr. Ian SACPA, 5 Albertus Street (phone 3-0237).

Both SACPA and COD report an increase in membership as a direct result of the bus boycott.

Send a Donation to NEW AGE

BANKS' COLOUR BAR BROKEN

(From a Correspondent)

BLOEMFONTEIN.—Another colour bar has been broken down by progressive Basuto.

For some time African customers of the Standard Bank in Maseru have resented the partition in the banking service for black and white. A high proportion of the deposits in the bank belong to Africans.

Some of these customers got into touch with the rival Barclays Bank, asking them to open a Maseru branch free from colour bar and promising full support. While Barclays was considering the idea, the fact was communicated to the Standard Bank which promptly abolished the wooden partition dividing the racing in the existing bank.

ANOTHER VICTORY

This significant victory for racial equality was won at the time when a similar advance was made in Northern Rhodesia.

Before the recent official confirmation inquiry into racial discrimination, neither Barclays nor

the Standard Bank tried to defend a colour bar. On the contrary, both banks agreed that race must not be the criterion for inferior treatment. But, says the committee's report, "unfortunately it appears from the evidence brought before us that the policy of equal (and not separate) service is rarely observed in any branch of the banks in this territory."

The Rhodesian report unanimously emphasises that it is essential for the Government, which is itself sometimes guilty of discrimination, to give a strong lead in carrying out its equal policy of non-discrimination. The committee points out that if an attitude of doing nothing about the question were adopted "there would be a real danger that African people, impatient of delay and losing faith in the protestations of European goodwill, will resort to other measures, not always lawful, in order to remove racial inequalities."

THE FIRST STEP

In all the courts, the first step in a civil case is the issuing of a written summons or petition. This has to be drawn up according to certain technical rules and it is inadvisable for any layman to try his hand at drawing up his own summons. In the Native Commissioner's Court and the Native Divorce Court, however, it is part of the duty of the Clerk of the Court to draw up and issue summonses on behalf of any person who wishes to bring a case but has no lawyer. All that is necessary is to go to the Clerk of the Court and tell him the facts of the case and he will set the machinery in motion and inform you about the subsequent procedure.

If the case is a Supreme Court or Magistrate's Court matter, or if it is a complicated one though in the Native Commissioner's Court, it is essential to have a lawyer. Those who cannot afford lawyers' fees should go for help through the Legal Aid Bureaux which exist in all the large cities. If the Bureau is satisfied that a person has a case in which there is a reasonable chance of success, and cannot afford to pay fees, it will supply a lawyer free of charge.

BUT REMEMBER . . .

Those who can afford to pay fees need not worry about technical problems. For them there is only one thing to remember—be a lawyer. In law, as in the matter, is really important. It is easy to get annoyed with somebody and decide that you would like the court to teach him a lesson. It is easy to find the sort of lawyer who will cheerfully take a lot of money for fighting a trivial case. But in cases where the matter is more time and money than you anticipate. If the question involved is a petty one, even one hundred per cent victory is almost worthless in the end. It is very much better to think twice before you start.

WORKERS IN CHAINS UNDER NATIVE DISPUTES ACT

191 WORCESTER WORKERS FINED FOR ILLEGAL STRIKE

CAPE TOWN.

A total of 191 Worcester African textile workers were last week found guilty in terms of the Native Labour Settlement of Disputes Act of taking part in an illegal strike, and were sentenced to a fine of £16 each (or 80 days); £12 (or 60 days) being suspended for three years.

The 8 juveniles included in the number were fined £16 (or 80 days) each, £14 (or 70 days) being suspended for three years.

The charges against 42 accused were withdrawn on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

The case arose out of a strike of about 1,200 Coloured and African workers of the Hex River Textile Mills in March, as a result of which the workers received substantial wage increases and other concessions.

Four additional alleged strikers, Mr. J. Ndumoyi, national president of the African Textile Workers' Industrial Union, Mr. J. Busa, Mr. B. Baartman and Mr. S. Gwintsa,

together with Miss Mabel Jones, secretary of the Worcester African Food and Canning Workers' Union, are being charged with inciting to strike.

Their case has been remanded to May 18, and they are out on £50 bail each.

Legal argument for the defence in last week's case was that the accused had stopped work because they had been promised an increase. This defence was rejected by the Court.

The magistrate allowed the accused till May 12 to pay their fines.

New Age has been informed that the Textile Workers' Industrial Union is appealing to all members in the Western Cape to contribute towards the payment of the fine.

The case was heard in an exhibitors' hall in the Worcester show-ground, because of the large number of accused. Many workers stayed away from court to be present at the hearing.

Employer Paid Their Fines

JOHANNESBURG.

Thirty African textile workers at the Rooдеpoort Wolnit factory, sentenced to prison for contravention of the Native Settlement of Disputes Act, had their fines paid against their will by their employer three days after they went to jail.

Unable to continue production, this factory employer paid the fines which he is now demanding from the workers' pay envelopes. This the workers are disputing as they never agreed to it.

Charged With Attending A Gathering

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. J. Mavuso, prominent Alexandra Congressman, was last week arrested in the township and charged with attending a gathering in contravention of his banning order. He is now out on bail of £50.

Magistrate Warns Against "Agitators"

JOHANNESBURG.

"Don't go listening to outside people wandering about with brief cases and neatly dressed. I saw some of them walk around here today," said Rooдеpoort's Chief Magistrate, when he found 16 African textile workers guilty of taking part in an illegal strike.

All 16 are employed at the Wolnit factory, and this is the second batch of workers from this factory sentenced for taking part in an illegal strike during the last month.

After telling the workers that someone was "misleading" them, the magistrate sentenced four to a fine of £15 or six weeks' imprisonment, and others to a fine of £10 or four weeks' imprisonment, all sentences being suspended. Several juveniles (under the age of 19) had their sentences postponed for one year.

The charges under the Native Settlement of Disputes Act arose from incidents in the Wolnit factory on October 28 last year when workers went to see the managing director, they said, to ask him to explain their norm for bonus work. Dr. Visser, the managing director, told the court the workers had asked him for a wage increase, and that their bonuses be incorporated in their basic wage. He had told the workers, he said, that he would give them a reply, but he did not say when he would do so.

In the witness box the factory employer said he had not laid any charge against the workers for a work stoppage.

Transvaal Indian Youth Congress

"Since May Day, 1955, the world has seen great changes—changes for the better and changes for the worse. In the arena of world politics the forces of peace and progress have won gallant victories. The whole system of exploitation is crumbling, but the system that knows no exploitation has become a living and dynamic force.

"South Africa has seen the mirror of the future—the FREEDOM CHARTER—but also the firm establishment of a Fascist State. "Let us young and old—in this International Workers' Day, re-dedicate ourselves to hasten the dawn of the New Age. Let us fan the flames of Freedom.

"MAYIBUYE AFIKA."

ANC YOUTH LEAGUE NEW BRIGHTON

The days of capitalist ruling class who massed hundreds of workers on May Day as is the case today, are numbered. Year by year together with other workers throughout the world shall we commemorate May Day. Forward, workers, the future is yours.

TEXTILE AND AFRICAN TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION (P.E. and Uitenhage)

Let us remember May Day as a day dedicated for the removal of workers' pledges to fight together side by side until liberty and equality are realised for all mankind.

CONGRESS OF MOTHERS (P.E.)

On this the Workers' Day let us pledge ourselves as mothers to fight until the future for our children is being living forward in the struggle against women's Passes.

SACPO (P.E.)

No laws however oppressive can dim the light that we, the common people against injustice. Let us renew our pledge to secure freedom, justice and equality for all.

MPAKAMISI MHLABA

That in other countries the workers are joyously celebrating the workers' victories throughout the years should urge us on to greater activity so that we win Freedom which is our heritage.

A.N.C. RETREAT BRANCH

We greet May Day that the workers of the whole world may win freedom and peace.

WOLFIE KODESH

May Day greetings and good wishes to all friends and workers throughout the land who are struggling for better working and living conditions and for a united, democratic South Africa.

D. Tloome, J. B. Marks, W. M. Sslutu, D. W. Bopape, G. Maeka, L. C. Joffe

On May 1, 1956, we greet the international and oppressed peoples throughout the world.

Unity of the workers and oppressed people of our country will achieve the defeat of the fascist Nationalist Government and contribute to the struggle for peace against the imperialist warmongers.

THE CAPE TOWN BRANCH—CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS

sends hearty May Day greetings to workers everywhere. May your solidarity and strength be greater than ever. Forward to Freedom!

350 TEXTILE WORKERS CHARGED

JOHANNESBURG.—The 350 African textile workers from the Amato Mills who appeared in court again last week on charges of striking illegally, marched in procession to the court, giving the "Afrika" salute, singing liberation songs and shouting slogans.

This was the second day of their trial, held in the open air because no court is large enough to accommodate all the accused. Three further court days have been set aside for the hearing.

Hours were again spent numbering and sorting out the 350 workers. Seven workers who were absent were found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to fines of £10 or six weeks imprisonment.

The senior foreman at the mills,

the first of two witnesses for the Crown, told the court that on December 2 he told two African workers he was dissatisfied with their work. He took their work tickets out, and then the two workers passed him and did not respond when he called them.

Cross-examined by Mrs. S. Muller (appearing for the 350) the foreman said the two workers were employed to fill cans in the mill. It did sometimes happen that there were not enough cans.

The foreman denied that he had discharged the two workers. He had said that if they did not do their work properly he would take steps against them.

After the stoppage which followed the incident with the two workers the foreman said he had told the workers to return to work. He denied having said "You can sit here the whole night. I am not losing anything; the boss is losing."

The case is continuing.

The Witwatersrand Branch, National Union of Distributive Workers sends greetings this May Day to all workers. In doing so we appeal to all trade unions to seek the means for closer unity between all workers so vital in these most troubled times.

A.N.C. NEW BRIGHTON

The Government is displaying fear of the People's Movement for full and democratic rights. We must take heart from this and be ready to advance. All who believe in the brotherhood of man must join the workers in their forward march to happiness and progress for all people.

Long live the workers' day.

A. P. MATI

In the midst of the worst manifestations of fascism in this country let us in celebrating the Workers' Day resolve to close our ranks and march forward together to FREEDOM.

P.E. NON-EUROPEAN MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION

Against the laws that seek to enslave us let us unite. Let May Day renew in us a determination to assert the workers' rights.

Food and Canning Workers' Union and African Food and Canning Workers' Union

Greetings to all Workers and Freedom Fighters. In this Workers' Day we renew our determination that no power on earth is strong enough to stop us from marching to a better social order. Let unity be strength.

ARNOLD SELBY, NEW AGE OFFICE, JOHANNESBURG

This May Day finds us facing further onslaughts on our class by the Fascist rulers. We find them concealing further restrictions and oppression on us. This May Day finds us still as determined as ever to win freedom; we have not been broken by Fascist brutality but have in fact grown stronger.

The Settlement of Disputes Act (Native Labour Act) has so far been successfully resisted; the women are determined that the restrictions of the pass laws shall not be imposed upon them. Everywhere we

the common people are making a stand against the Fascist beast. On this May Day let us resolve to increase our efforts to overthrow the Fascist and make the Freedom Charter the law of the land.

Long live May Day. Long live the working-class. Forward to Freedom.

NATIONAL UNION LAUNDERING, CLEANING AND DYEING WORKERS (P.E.)

Greetings to all workers of South Africa. Unite for your right to organise. May we go forward in the struggle for real liberty, equality and world peace.

GLADSTONE TSHUME

May this May Day bring about solidarity and determination for the realisation of our Freedom Charter. We must get strength from the banning of meetings and shootings of our comrades as they are signs that the fascist beast is now desperately clinging on to ebbing life.

GEE SEA

Greetings to the workers. May May Day renew the fight for better conditions for all and a happy future for all.

S.A.C.T.U. (P.E.)

We salute on Workers' Day all men and women who are devoting their time and energies to the liberation of mankind. Forward in the struggle for lasting peace.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

greet all congressmen and workers and salutes the struggle everywhere for the realisation of the Freedom Charter. On this May Day 1956 we congratulate the gallant struggle of our women against passes. We call on democracy everywhere to dedicate themselves to winning 25,000 more signatures by June 26th, required to reach the Transvaal target. The Charter is our insurance against passes and Bantu Education! Forward to Freedom! Mayibuye Afrika!

MORE MAY DAY GREETINGS

SO MANY APARTHEID BILLS!

So many apartheid Bills pour into Parliament every session, that even if the United Party wanted to deal with them thoroughly (which it doesn't), it would be hard-pressed. By the end of the session, the Opposition is groggy. Little enough attention is given to the contents of the Bills; even less to their cumulative effect.

Owing to the unavoidable necessity to apply apartheid in all its vicious forms to the Coloured people:

Separate Representation of Voters Amendment Bill

Here is proof, if anyone needed it, that the removal of the Coloured vote was not an isolated attack, but only the beginning of a campaign to apply apartheid in all its vicious forms to the Coloured people.

Strijdom has spoken about a "national home" for the Coloured people. Dr. Dinges has said that Coloured students will be segregated in their "own" university; bus apartheid has begun; Coloured women are to be deprived of the municipal vote.

Now the amending Bill gives Dr. Dinges the right to interfere drastically in the political affairs of the Coloured people.

The Vote Act provided for four White M.P.s and two (White and Non-White) M.P.C.s to "represent" the Coloured people. Some people thought it would be left at that. But the amending Bill states that the two M.P.C.s must also be Whites, and it changes the composition of the Coloured Advisory Council, so that instead of being an elected body it now consists of 12 elected and 15 nominated (Government) members—a Government majority. The 27 members of the Council must all be Coloured persons.

SEGREGATION

By this neat piece of apartheid, Dr. Dinges is segregating the elected White representatives of the Coloured people and the elected-nominated Coloured representatives. The six White M.P.s and M.P.C.s will not even be allowed to attend the meetings of the Coloured Advisory Council. The intention is to destroy what influence the elected Whites might exert, and to deprive them of any claim to be the mouthpieces of the Coloured community. Ironically, the stooges this time are being sought among the Coloured people themselves.

The fact that the M.P.s and the Provincial Councillors will be elected, does not guarantee that they will be true representatives of the Coloured people; the first place, these six posts are not open to the Coloured people themselves. Also, many Whites who are true friends of the Coloured people will not be able to stand for election, because of the shackles put on them by the Suppression of Communism Act. But the fact remains that the six posts will be elected ones, and

Dr. Dinges is taking no chances. Dr. Dinges' plan is to by-pass the elected White representatives, and the Coloured Advisory Council has been created for this purpose. But even the Council is not being given any status. Dr. Dinges makes it

Parliamentary Survey

by
Peter Meyer

clear that the Department of Coloured Affairs, with Dr. I. D. du Plessis at its head, is to be regarded as the first and most important mouthpiece of the Coloured people.

DISTRACTION

The Coloured Advisory Council is there merely to distract attention from the elected Whites in the Assembly and Cape Provincial Council. The Council will be dominated by representatives of Government members; its "working committee" of five will have three Government members; and it will give the Government "advice" whenever requested. It will have no powers whatever.

Mr. Hepple (Labour) said that Coloured persons who accepted nomination on the Council would be "stooges" and "collaborators." They would be paid £10 a month each to betray their people. Mr. Hepple said he was sure the Coloured people would expose collaborators and treat them with the scorn they deserved.

Does the attack on Coloured political rights end here? I think not. After the 1958 General Election, there will be three "Native Representatives" and four "Coloured Representatives" in the Assembly. Then, presumably, the Nationalists will start agitating against this "bloc" of seven on the grounds that they might one day hold the balance of power between the two big White parties and thereby bring about a new civilisation. Exactly this argument was used to take the Coloured people off the common roll. What then? One remedy for the Nationalists would be to expel the three "Native Representatives." Strijdom hinted last year that their position would have to be "reviewed." Another remedy would be to allow the "Coloured Representatives" to vote only on minor issues in the Assembly. The idea of a restricted vote is popular among the Nationalists.

Bantu Education Amendment Bill

It provides that (a) the Minister may determine the conditions for the registration of African schools; (b) the Minister may refuse or cancel registration if the school is "not in the interests of the Bantu people."

In his speech in the Assembly, Dr. Verwoerd explained some of

the conditions under which African schools will be allowed to exist. One of these conditions is that there must be no "political agitation."

The other conditions, too, will provide Dr. Verwoerd with the excuses he needs to refuse to register schools or to shut them down. He wants complete, rigid control of "Bantu education" schools. Press reports have confirmed the disclosure in "New Age" recently that African teachers are being hounded out of their jobs. The "Cape Times" says the Government is carrying out a "purge" of African teachers, and already 26 have been forced to leave their posts.

An intensified drive against cultural clubs is certain; and although the Catholic schools seem safe for the moment they, too, are under Dr. Verwoerd's watchful eye. It has become urgently necessary that African parents to redouble their efforts to defeat Bantu Education before it is too late.

Native Administration Amendment Bill

Speaking on this Bill, Dr. D. L. Smit (U.P.), said it was "part of a systematic campaign to place the Minister of Native Affairs above the law." The Bill extends certain provisions of the Natal Native Code to the Cape. Mr. Walter Stanford (Liberal Party) said the Natal Native Code was "a horrible anachronism of a barbaric age that had been imposed by the White conquerors of Natal on the Africans who were completely under the African chiefs."

A statement by the S.A. Institute of Race Relations, quoted in the Press, makes the point that the Bill is part of the plan to help restore decaying tribalism to its former glory. Dr. Verwoerd as Minister of the Supreme Chiefs. The Bill will enable Verwoerd to punish chiefs for disobedience without taking them to court to impose collective fines on tribes and communities without trial; to arrest, detain and imprison Africans who are "dangerous to the public peace."

The Institute statement says: "Even more than the Prohibition of Intercasts Bill, it would mean that an official, authorised by the Minister, can punish any African at any time, and the latter will have no legal redress of any sort, and no recourse to 'habeas corpus'."

Industrial Conciliation Bill

This monument to apartheid has been passed by the Senate and will become law as soon as it is promulgated. A large section of the trade union movement in South Africa should bow its head in shame for its revolting capitulation to De Klerk.

Club Leaders Arrested

PORT ELIZABETH. Mr. and Mrs. Hewana, both of them Cultural Club leaders at Kleinokool, were arrested when ten detectives swooped on them last week while they were conducting club activities. Their case has been remanded to June.

MAY DAY GREETINGS TO ALL WORKERS AND DEMOCRATS
From
MARITZBURG LOCAL COMMITTEE OF SACTU.

African Textile Workers' Industrial Union (Durban Branch)

Long live May Day and the unity of the working-class! We can unite all South African workers to stand firm and defeat all attempts to deny them the right to organise into free and independent unions.

WILL HE BE THE FIRST AFRICAN TO PLAY SOCCER IN BRITAIN?

The first non-white from South Africa to play professional soccer in Britain may be Steven Mokone of Pretoria. Some time in July Mokone will be flying to England to play for the Third Division side, Coventry.

But of course he may still be beaten by David Julius, another non-white of Johannesburg who is also keen to play professional soccer in Portugal. All that Julius is waiting for is a letter from a Portuguese club telling him to come over.



Steven Mokone's educated boot controls the ball.

But with Mokone it is different. The 23-year-old Pretoria lad is just waiting for his passport. He has already signed forms with the English club.

It will be the realisation of a lifelong ambition for Steven Mokone when he enters paid soccer. This lad who plays for the Home Stars team of Pretoria, has always yearned to play in the best company of footballers.

Back in 1952 as a student at the Ohlange Institute, near Durban, Mokone attracted attention when playing for the famous Bushbuck's of Durban during week-ends. He was selected to play for Natal at inside right and later represented the Africans.

But the honours that Mokone received made him more ambitious. He thought to himself that if he could be chosen for the African side in the Federation games, then he had some talent to make good in higher grade soccer—and that meant overseas.

So it may be that in a few years Mokone will make a name for himself like some other South Africans in British soccer—Bill Perry, John Hewie and others.

British Boxing

British professional boxing is in the doldrums. This fact was heavily underlined on Tuesday night in London. On that night Don Cockell, British and Empire heavyweight champion, was knocked out in two rounds by Tongan from the Friendly Islands, Kitone Lave. And Jack Gardner was stopped in two rounds by Jamaican Joe Bygraves. Then Kid Gavilan, the Cuban Hawk, and former welterweight champion, stopped Peter Waterman's unbeaten run of 33 fights.

But that is not all. South Africa's Jimmy Elliot had also ended the winning streak of Pat MacAteer a few weeks before.

The most laughable thing about the whole affair is that Cockell and Gardner had been booked to fight for Cockell's titles on May 28. And the fights with Lave and Bygraves were taken as "warm-up" fights.

Now, it would be very silly to match these two, for who wants to see them fight. The British Board of Control should have declared Lave as the new Empire champion after his fight with Cockell. There are no overweight fights in the heavyweight division and Cockell was knocked out within the scheduled distance of ten rounds.

Alternatively, the two non-whites, Bygraves and Lave should be matched for the Empire title. But I know this will never happen because somehow the British always regard Empire titles as their property. Already Jim Wicks, who manages Jake Tuli in London, is reported to have said that he will protest if the two non-whites are matched for the Empire title. He says that he has a good white heavyweight in Jim Cooper who should be considered.

ROBERT RESHA.

There cannot be any FREEDOM without PEACE. There cannot be any PEACE without FREEDOM.

THE MARITZBURG PEACE COMMITTEE

Extends Greetings of PEACE AND FREEDOM to all workers on MAY DAY, 1956

ON THIS MAY DAY NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS (Pietmaritzburg)

SENDS GREETINGS OF SOLIDARITY TO ALL FREEDOM FIGHTERS. VICTORY FROM TYRANNY IN OUR LIFETIME!!

Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections:

- Autumn Thousand: 1. SHALVAH; 2. True Aim; 3. Tinsmith.
- Wynberg Mixed Handicap: 1. Mc-DEVA. Danger, Call Girl.
- Kenilworth Mixed Handicap: 1. LINOTYPE. Danger, Rangpur.
- Juvenile Maiden Plate: 1. CON-VERSATION. Danger, Supernal.
- Juvenile Trial Stakes: 1. CROWN WITNESS. Danger, Gentian.
- Kenilworth Stakes: 1. DAILY DIP. Danger, Makila.
- Wynberg Stakes: 1. OUTSIDER. Danger, Volunteer.
- Maiden Plate: 1. COURT. Danger, Gregarious.

PLEASE

Removed from the paper on Saturday, 11th May, 1956. Age, 1. Short which was of pers fully ap Junction

SYMPOSIUM

- DOES THE U.S.S.R. THREATEN AFRICA?
- THE HORRORS OF WAR
- VISTAS OF PEACE

Robing Room, City Hall
Wednesday, May 9, 1956
at 8.15 p.m.

All Welcome — Admission Free

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