

NEW AGE

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ONE YEAR OF THE FREEDOM CHARTER —CONGRESS CALL

JOHANNESBURG.—One Year of the Freedom Charter is to be observed by the Congress movement in all centres, says a statement issued by the National Consultative Committee of the ANC, the S.A.C., the Congress of Democrats, S.A.C.P.O. and the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions.
On the Witwatersrand all roads will once again lead to the Klip-town Square where the Congress of the People was held and the Charter adopted.

A week of intensive activity around the demands of the Freedom Charter must start on June 17 and culminate on Sunday, June 24, when the Freedom Charter rallies will take place in the different regions.

From now until then there must be a full-scale campaign to bring in signatures to the Charter, direct the Free Congresses.

Seven large Freedom Charter rallies were held simultaneously on Sunday in Johannesburg Central, Moroka, Alexandra, Randfontein, Germiston, Klerksdorp and Ermelo.

In Moroka Special Branch Detectives confiscated a bundle of Freedom Charter forms. Over 1,000 gathered at this meeting and as the churches ended their sermons more and more joined the crowd.

The town meeting was attended by domestic workers, factory workers and some businessmen. Speakers were Dr. R. Press, Mr. A. E. Patel, Miss Bertha Mashaba, Mrs. M. Ranta, Mr. S. Lollan, Mrs. H. Joseph and the chairman Mr. N. C. Nshabalang.

The West Rand meeting in

Randfontein was attended by women from Roodespoort, Krugersdorp, Randfontein, New Location and Venterspost.

Mrs. Aletta Moeletsi said children were being persecuted under the permit system. They were arrested now and then while playing in the streets and had to prove they were born in the location.

Highlights of the meeting were speeches by two young Venterspost girls, Miss Catherine Moeletsi, thrown out of school because of her mother's politics, said Bantu Education was not real education and would never be. She said: "The doors of learning and culture shall be opened (quoting the Freedom Charter) but not the doors of Bantu Education."

Miss Taleng Setlolamath speaking on passes said: "Can our fathers move freely? How many times are they stopped in the streets, how many are arrested in a day? This will now happen to us and our mothers."

At Alexandra Miss Bertha Mashaba drew tears from the older women when she said: "To-day it is the African women who are nailed to the cross by being issued with passes."

The meeting opened on a lively note with a procession of young people singing Congress songs.



NO PASSES FOR AFRICAN WOMEN

said a thousand women from Johannesburg's Western Areas when they travelled in last week to lay their protest before the Native Commissioner. Part of the crowd is seen in the picture above.

From now until then there must be a full-scale campaign to bring in signatures to the Charter, direct the Free Congresses.

The women came from Sophiatown, Newclare and Maitland to hand in 1,800 signed anti-pass protests from their area alone. At 7 a.m. the women started to gather on the football field near the Western Native Township. Police squad cars and pick-up vans cruised about, but the women behaved as though they

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Left: The Native Commissioner stands to attention as the demonstrators sing "Inkosi Sikalele." Leading the singing as she gives the "Afrika" salute is Mrs. Mary Ranta, secretary of the A.N.C. Women's League. Beside the Native Commissioner is his interpreter.

"HANDS OFF THE PEOPLE'S LEADERS"

Country-wide Protests At Pass Law Attacks

JOHANNESBURG.—The Government is making increasing use of the pass laws and other oppressive measures to attack the people's liberatory movements, especially the African National Congress, whose leaders are being harried for permits, passes, etc.

ON THE RAND in addition to the recent prosecution of Moses Kotane under section 10 of the Urban Areas Act, a number of Congress officials in the Western Areas are facing charges under the pass laws, and the secretary of the Newclare branch was arrested last week for an alleged pass offence.

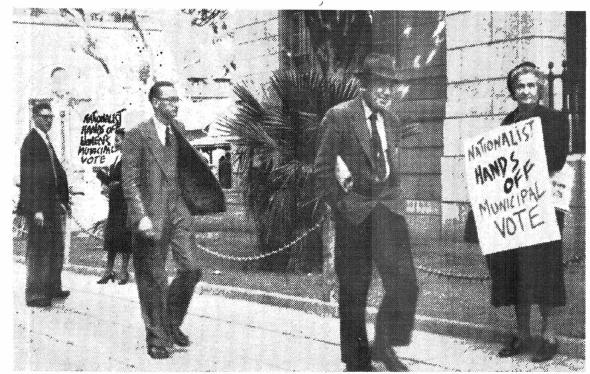
IN PORT ELIZABETH AND THE EASTERN CAPE, Congress officials and their families have been served with ejectment notices because of their political activities.

IN CAPE TOWN three leaders of the Women's League of the A.N.C., Mrs. N. Jibizila, the presi-

dent, Mrs. M. Booysen, secretary, and Mrs. Elizabeth Parera, were detained for questioning under section 10 as they were leaving the Langa Court after attending the hearing of Annie Silinga's case. Mrs. Silinga, who has already once been deported from Cape Town, faces another charge under section 10. Another of the people's leaders in Cape Town with a deportation threat over his head is Mr. Greenwood Ngotyana.

Mrs. Parera was subsequently charged under section 10 and released on R5 bail.

A.N.C. STATEMENT
"The Urban Areas Act and the pass laws are now being used to
(Continued on page 5)



"Nationalist Hands off the Municipal Vote" and "Keep the Coloured and Indian Women on the Voters' Roll" read posters displayed outside the Provincial Council Buildings in Cape Town during the lunch-hour of Tuesday of last week, the first day of the Council's sittings. The poster demonstration, which was greeted with words of encouragement by passers-by, was organised by S.A.C.P.O. Faced with the mass opposition of the people of Cape Town, including the City Council, the Administrator announced last week that he was withdrawing the contentious clauses in the draft municipal vote ordinance, and that Coloured and Indian women would therefore retain their municipal vote.

COLOURED EDUCATION COMMISSION PLANS FOR SEGREGATION

CAPE TOWN.—“At the very outset of its deliberations the Commission had to ask itself whether the term Coloured education is intended to mean a specific type of education which is qualitatively and/or quantitatively different from the ordinary connotation of the term education. Such a point of view could hardly be defended in a country which is democratically governed and under a government which has adopted as its policy the ideal of the parallel development of all its population groups.”

With this remark in its introductory chapter, the Coloured Education Commission, whose report was tabled in the Provincial Council last week, reveals its ambiguous approach to the problem.

There is to be no “Coloured Education” which, like Bantu Education is blatantly designed to train the Coloured people to accept a position of inferiority in the community. Nor is there any recommendation that Coloured education should be administered by the State or the Coloured Affairs Department instead of the Provincial Council. No drastic changes in the syllabus are recommended.

“The Commission is of opinion that by Coloured education no more and no less must be understood than the education provided for those children whose parents belong to a certain population group, namely, the Coloured people.”

“The Commission accepts the status quo regarding Coloured education, that is, an education system under which European and Non-European children are strictly segregated in separate schools. Where, therefore, this system is used the word education, it is on the assumption that it refers to education in schools for Coloured pupils, and not to a special kind of education.”

SEGREGATION

At the same time, the Commission's report is based on the general acceptance of segregation and what

the Commission refers to as “parallel development.”

The Commission accepts that the fate of the majority of the Coloured people will be to perform manual labour in industry and agriculture. One of the main aims of primary education in the Commission's view is, in addition to teaching children the three Rs, to give them “instruction in handwork which will contribute towards improving their manual skill in general.”

“It must be borne in mind that a large part of the population of this country makes a living by the use of its hands. The Coloured people are no exception to this; indeed, under present circumstances most of the opportunities for employment must open to them are in those fields of industry and agriculture where manual labour plays the chief role. The development of their manual skills should therefore be emphasized.”

This may not be “Coloured Education” in name, but it is coming perilously close to it.

FRUSTRATION

One of the Commission's terms of reference was to enquire and make recommendations on “the question whether in the nature and direction of the present educational system fulfil the needs of the Coloured population, or whether the system with its emphasis on the academic side does not lead to a feeling of frustration.”

There is no doubt about the sort of answer the Provincial Council

(now under national control) was hoping for. But the Commission has sidestepped this problem by finding “no proof of the contention by some witnesses that young people who have had a junior secondary education are frustrated because there is not sufficient opportunity for them — provided they are not over-selective.” (Our emphasis.)

In other words, provided they agree to do manual or menial labour, there are plenty of openings for them, and they have no need to feel frustrated.

The Commission adds: “If the present Government policy is carried out consistently and the Coloured people are given the opportunity to perform the same sort of work in the community as the Europeans do in theirs, there should in time be no reason for a feeling of frustration in this respect.”

Which is a mighty lot of “ifs.” The Commission here undoubtedly has in mind a sort of Coloured Bantustan, where the Coloured people will have a national home, out where there will be jobs and milk and honey for all. But if the debate on the Tomlinson report has done anything, it has been to prove that this sort of apartheid is a myth, pie in the sky, plain nonsense. The Nats don't believe in it and will not implement it.

As far as the Coloured people are concerned they will be required (as the Commission concludes) mainly to work as manual labourers. Under these circumstances it is clear that their frustration will only

disappear when the colour bar is abolished and all enjoy full equality in our education, and also opportunities. (This, however, the Commission does not say.)

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE

Within these limitations, the Commission then proceeds to make recommendations for the further expansion of educational facilities for the Coloured children. The main recommendation is that compulsory school attendance of all children between the ages of 7 and 14 be put into effect as soon as possible. (The Commission finds that in 1954 there were 37,500 children of school-going age for whom no facilities were available. “The Cape School Board, for example, considers that it will have to build eleven additional primary schools, at a cost of about £300,000, before compulsory school attendance can be introduced.”)

To meet “the problem of those who are unable to continue to be absorbed immediately in permanent occupations,” the Commission recommends “the establishment of youth camps for some form of training of these young adolescents.” The dangers of this recommendation are obvious.

The Commission recommends the extension of the length of the period of training and the raising of the qualifications of teachers; the provision of more and better equipped schools; and the provision of school text books for pupils, etc.

MISBEHAVIOUR

Under the heading “The Professional Behaviour, Attitude and Conduct of Teachers,” the Commission finds that “a large percentage of C.P.S. teachers are in the face of very unfavourable circumstances, adopt the right attitude towards their work,” but that there was a certain group of coloured teachers “an attitude of bitterness and enmity towards the provincial authorities in particular and towards the Europeans in general.” The Commission said that these people were abusing the privilege of free speech, and “feels strongly that it was not in the interests of education if these destructive elements were excluded from the profession.”

The Commission reports that in the period 1952-54 a total of 28 teachers were dismissed for misconduct. In view of the Commission's recommendation, it can be expected that there will be an increase in this total in the immediate future. The report of the Commission has still to be debated by the Provincial Council. The Provincial Advisory Council have so far not given any indication of their attitude towards the report.

THE INDIVIDUAL CULT

Your correspondent “Another Observer” (May 24) either willfully or stupidly distorts my letter. I am charged with making a cult of an individual, Stalin; also with making a cult not only of him, but of a people (Russians); with a pro-Russian and anti-German attitude; with not understanding “the significance of the recent C.P.S. people's (my line); or he or she made in these few lines.

Far from having made a cult of Stalin (what a mockery of my letter!) I have stressed the Russian people's historical collective tradition of the MIR, which institution is peculiarly the Russians' own, and which tradition militated against anyone assuming individual powers of rule—even at times, as Stalin did. I predicted that from the demise of Stalin, the Russian people's real physiognomy will be shown henceforth gradually more and more; and I am indeed delighted at this

If Each Reader Gives 5s., We Can Reach Our Target

The S.A. New Age Committee in London has collected £380 for our paper since August, 1954, when it first formed. They are now going on to fulfill their target of £200 in our £10,000 campaign. Pietermaritzburg has also set up a local committee and sent in its first cheque for £20 10s, which was raised at a function. Congratulations, London and Maritzburg! And many thanks to those individuals responsible. We suggest that other centres follow suit.

We have, up to now, reached only one-fifth of our target. But we have the month of June left. And if each and every Cong member and supporter of New Age goes all out to do his or her bit, WE CAN REACH IT. All that is required is that each reader send 5s. If you can afford more, send more.

But 5s. FROM EACH READER WILL CLOSE THE GAP AND BRING US UP TO THE £10,000 MARK. SURELY IT'S NOT TOO MUCH TO ASK. Our duty is to keep New Age on the streets. It is the duty of each and every one of us who loves and fights for freedom and democracy for all in South Africa. We dare not fail in this task.

THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS:

Monthly: 5s; Johannes (collection 10) 15s; T.L.C. collections £2; Sunday donations £23; Biscuit workers (Durban) £4.41; A.N. 5/-; Under 2/6; Tommy 2/6; K.M. 5/-; Pietermaritzburg New Age Committee £20.10; R.O. £5; Per S. and S. £5; J. and R. £10; Fay £2; Confident £3; Regular reader 10/-; I.H. 9/-; A. (collection 1st) £11.00; Overseas reader £1.2; D. 7d.; Readers' pennies 1/-; Sister £1; In memory of Babs; Buddy £1; Katie White 10s; R. and R. £11.

Previously acknowledged — £1,940 1 6
Total this week — 86 17

TOTAL TO DATE £2,027 0 1

A.N.C. Conference Delay

PORT ELIZABETH. The Eastern Cape Region of the A.N.C., meeting in the Uitenhage district recently, expressed concern at the failure of the Provincial Executive to convene the Provincial Conference, which normally takes place during June. The secretary was instructed to take the matter up with head office.



MOROKA PROTESTS AT BEER RAIDS

The biggest protest we've seen since times of more than 300 women of Moroka, took place against beer raids and fines in the location on May 27. The demonstration started from Moroka East and went through to Moroka Central and West and the site and service scheme, under the supervision of the superintendent of Moroka. They demanded to know why the Government arrests them when they make beer.

“The Government has its beer halls where our husbands drink the beer. It is the same as we say in our homes so we say if African beer is poison, why does the Government make it and sell that poison to our husbands. Secondly, when we have parties the Government orders us to come and buy a tin of the same stuff as we make, but if we make it, we are arrested. Furthermore, the Government after taking our money for selling us the same stuff as we make, sends the police to raid us and arrest us. When two people are arrested with the same amount of beer one is charged and fined more, and the other less.

“So we, the women, want to make our own kaffir beer without anybody interfering. Otherwise nobody should go to buy beer.

Then we will see what the duties of the police are, for they know only how to run after us when they are looking for beer.”

J. MPAHLELE
Moroka.

Silly Pass Raids

I have been a member of the Advisory Board here for three months, and in that short space of time I have learnt a great deal, both good and bad.

In March we had a meeting of the East and West combined Advisory Board in the offices of the Manager of Native Administration, Mr. P. Venter. I enquired what was the reason for the demand of a lodge's permit, which a lodge's permit could demand the production of a lodge's permit. The Mayor, Mr. H. N. Goddard replied that production of a lodge's permit could be demanded by the police or the authorised officer anywhere and at any time.

This came under a report that the police were executing their authority in the absence of their duties. The police should not enter the location before 6.30 for the purpose of silly pass raids.

M. MGAQELWA
East London.

Chiefs, Teachers and Ministers Are Verwoerd's Agents

There are four groups of people who must be regarded as hired by the Government—African police, African chiefs, African teachers and African religious ministers.

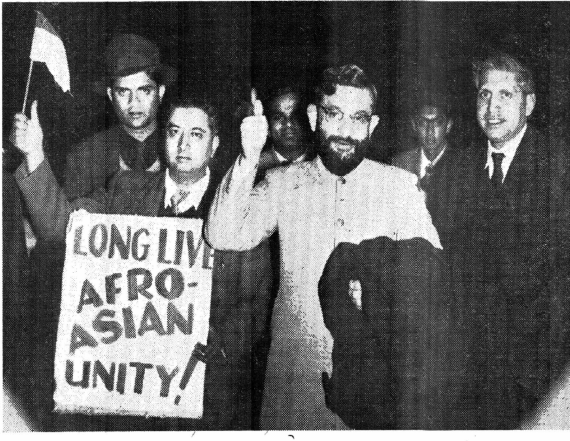
African Police: When the police arrest the people, they look on them as though they were animals, particularly when they are the European constables. And when the European asks you a question, he is always pointing a baton at you. They are all stupid, weak and inferior.

African Chiefs: To the chiefs everything is good. Whether the Government says they must do something, they agree.

African Teachers: Under Bantu Education the African teachers are teaching the children poison. Why don't they leave and show that they don't want this type of education?

African Ministers: When the people call a meeting to discuss the oppressive laws, the ministers lock the people in churches and collect money from them of which we never see the fruits. The ministers don't show the people in the churches how the Government is oppressing the people, black and white. The ministers are the servants of the Government, not of God.

M. R. MOGATANA
Johannesburg.



Home again. Indian Congress leader Maulvi Cachalia is given a Congress welcome at Johannesburg's station on his return from the Bandung conference and over a year's stay in India.

INDIAN MASSES WANT PEACE

—Maulvi Cachalia

JOHANNESBURG.—Maulvi Cachalia who attended the Bandung Afro-Asian conference with Moses Kotane, was welcomed home at Park Station last Friday by African and Indian congressmen who marched in procession from the station shouting "Mayibuye Afrika!"

Maulvi returned to S.A. by boat from India. This was his second attempt, for last month when his plane stopped down at Nairobi he was declared a prohibited immigrant and, caught in a tangle of Kenya and South African immigration red tape, he watched the plane to South Africa fly off without him. He was put back on the plane returning to India. There he found that travel agents had been instructed not to issue him with air or boat tickets. Nevertheless, he arrived home again last week on the last lap of his journey round half the world without a passport.

Maulvi has been in India since the Bandung conference. He saw life in Calcutta, Bombay and New Delhi, met Nehru, Maulana Azad, the Minister of Education, other ministers of the Central Government, Mr. Dhebar, president of the All-India Congress and other Con-

gress leaders. For the last six months he lived in the small village in the district of Surat where his father was born and where today the 60 village householders are part of the national expansion scheme to build roads, electrify the villages, construct irrigation canals to bring the benefits of India's second five-year plan to the people in the countryside.

AMAZING PROGRESS

Maulvi told New Age he was amazed at the speed of the Five Year Plan. "Wherever you go you see electricity and power lines going up. In a North India village I saw how taxes are ploughed back into village development, the funds under the control of the five-man consultative committee which for the first time runs village affairs democratically. The aim is to have these village consultative committees in all the 400,000 villages of India. The peasants are far happier than they were."

Maulvi did not think the conditions of workers in the cities had improved to the same extent. "But four large iron and steel plants (one erected by Soviet technicians and with Soviet aid) are going up and then industrial progress will be rapidly accelerated."

Maulvi also visited many Indian universities and large electrification schemes in the Punjab.

"India won her independence, one could say, by non-violent struggle," he said. "But now a very sharp conflict, social, political, even communal, is going on as India tackles the problem of social change."

Nehru's international policy for peace is supported by all classes and all sections of the people. "I heard it endorsed warmly, for example, at a meeting of a Chamber of Commerce."

Maulvi was in the crowd that welcomed Bulganin and Khrushchov to Bombay, and no visit, he thought, had ever excited so much enthusiasm and interest in India. "India's people are without question behind their government's international policy for peace and co-existence."

Elsies River Opposed To Removals

CAPE TOWN.

"We are only prepared to move if we are given houses to go into," said 150 residents of an Elsie's River location at an African National Congress meeting last week. The Coloured people who were present at the meeting supported the Africans' demands for proper houses and joined with them in condemning the removals to the emergency camp at Nyanga as unjust.

Spokesmen for the residents said that they would not pull down their cottages, as ordered by the Goodwood Town Council, as they had nowhere else to go. Removal to Nyanga would mean extra expense, which they could not afford. In its resolution the meeting protested strongly against the banning orders imposed on Mr. John Mimi, demanded the withdrawal of the Prohibition of Interdicts Bill and other repressive legislation, and drew the attention of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice to the Freedom Charter, which declares: "All shall be equal" and "There shall be houses and security for all."

The removals to Nyanga were also discussed at a meeting of the Cape Western A.N.C. Women's League last week, when Elsie's River members reported the people's opposition to move from their present homes without alternative accommodation being provided.

NO PASSES FOR AFRICAN WOMEN

(Continued from page 1)

didn't see them at all. Carrying banners, "Down with passes for African women" and "Africa! Forward to freedom," they caught buses and trains into the city.

A group of spokesmen from the thousand handed the protest forms to the Native Commissioner. "Tell the women outside what you have told us," said the deputation leaders, and the Native Commissioner agreed and addressed the crowd. "You cannot expect the law to differentiate between people!" he said. "We Europeans are carrying our books too." He and his wife were glad to have theirs, he said, and that low murmurs rippled through the crowd. The carrying of books would be entirely voluntary, he said. "And I want to stress that the books

At P.E. Women's Meeting

They Made The Superintendent And The Police Stand In The Corner For Three Hours

From GOVAN MBEKI

PORIT ELIZABETH.

"If you and the Government want to destroy the great zogza—the AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS meeting, the best way of going about it, is to adopt the FREEDOM CHARTER," declared Frances Baard amid tense excitement at a meeting of the S.A. Federation of Women held in the location hall at Uitenhage on May 27.

The Federation of Women had convened a meeting of Mothers to discuss Juvenile Delinquency and to press in advance for the use of the hall.

While Frances Baard, the Chairman, was making her opening remarks, the location superintendent accompanied by members of the Special Branch entered the hall. The Superintendent looked for Lily Diedericks who had booked the hall on behalf of the Federation of Women. Bending over her he ordered that the meeting should be closed forthwith as it was an AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS meeting. Lily demanded to know how he arrived, at that because the meeting was under the auspices of the Federation of Women. The superintendent pointed to the AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS stickers which most of the delegates wore on their breasts.

DEMANDED REFUND

At this stage the Chairman referred the matter to the audience who demanded the hall and came from the whole Eastern Cape. A variety of suggestions which showed disgust at the action of the superintendent were raised from the floor. In the heat of the moment Lily rose and thumping the table demanded that the superintendent should make an immediate refund. Further, she went on rebutting the argument that it was an ANC meeting in dispute.

"You state that this is an ANC meeting, because we have ANC stickers. Along the streets of this town we buy Springbok Rugby stickers. Does that mean we are members of the Springbok Rugby team? When we buy and pin on our blouses or coat lapels Red Cross T.B. stickers, does that mean that we are members of the Red Cross or T.B. sufferers? We support these because they are worthy causes. We support the ANC because it is a worthy cause."

At this moment the superintendent and the Special Branch had bunched themselves in a corner while the women harangued them. The large audience in the crowded

hall started singing Freedom songs as scores of speakers sprang up from the floor to speak.

Restoring order the Chairman drew the attention of the meeting to the first item on the agenda: "Juvenile Delinquency." Turning round to face the superintendent and the Special Branch she stated that their wives and not they should have been there to discuss a problem which affected and gave anxiety to mothers of all races. Referring to the superintendent's desire to close the meeting she emphasised:

"If you are afraid of it; if you and the Government want to destroy the great zogza—the ANC—the best way of going about it is to adopt the FREEDOM CHARTER. But as long as there is injustice in this country so long will the existence of the ANC be justified."

Turning her head she reminded the Conference: "Juvenile delinquency is the subject before you."

One speaker from the floor said she was glad that the superintendent had attended the meeting so that he should obtain first-hand information of the conditions under which the location dwellers live. She stated that ten times she had been confined and seven times she had been to the cemetery to bury one child after another because of the poor wages that were paid to African husbands.

Low wages, she stated, were responsible not only for delinquency but also for the high rate of infantile mortality.

BAN CONDEMNED

At the end the meeting resolved that it condemned the Uitenhage Council decision to ban meetings in the location dwellers' lives. The Conference also resolved to step up efforts to organise women to resist the extension of passes to them. The meeting strongly protested against the threat by the Minister of Justice to prosecute about 200 people as a result of the September national raids, and said that arrests would be mere persecutions which would never prevent the struggle.

Finally the Conference rejected the Prevention of Interdicts and Banishment Bills as fascist.

With thunderous Afrika salutes that have not been heard for a long time, conference closed at the scheduled time leaving the superintendent and the Special Branch still in the corner where they had stood like captives for about three hours.

ADVISORY BOARDS TO FIGHT ON

JOHANNESBURG.

The Advisory Boards will carry on the fight against the Verwoerd Bills, despite a letter from the Board's general secretary, Mr. V. N. Bereng "deploring" their action in going to Cape Town.

Sunday's conference of Transvaal Advisory Boards, attended by over 100 Board members and observers, not only did not produce a single speaker who agreed with Mr. Bereng but on the contrary pressed the Boards to further outstep opposition and action against Verwoerd's Bills.

It was decided to convene an all-in conference of Boards and other organisations to decide on action against the laws.

Said Mr. P. Q. Vundla: "The Boards must speak the language of the people, and that language is 'Freedom in our Lifetime.'"

are not passes."

From Roopeport's small location came 450 signed protest forms against passes for women last week, and a mass deputation of 200 handed in the protest to the Manager of the town's Non-European Affairs Department.

Roopeport's demonstration was for the withdrawal of permits to women, the issue of which has already started in the location; for the reinstatement of those old-age pensions which have recently been stopped, and against the employment of a European policeman in the location whom the women suspect has been appointed "solely to come and issue permits and service contracts to the women in the location."

"The permits," said the protest,

"will separate us from our husbands and children. Family ties will be broken and we will be left to roam about as animals."

The Manager told the ten spokeswomen that the European policeman was only temporary; and he was to supervise the location police and the beer-hall. "We cannot stomach this policeman even for a day," retorted the women.

The ten returned back to the crowd, which then marched singing in procession through the streets to the location where an open-air meeting was held.

YET ANOTHER ANTI-PASS PROTEST OF JOHANNESBURG'S WOMEN DOMESTIC SERVANTS TAKES PLACE THIS THURSDAY AT THE NATIVE COMMISSIONER.

SOVIET ARMY CUT STRENGTHEN ECONOMY



I would rather have them standing around doing guard duty than making atomic bombs."

"Ludicrous"

Outside the U.S. "Dulles' ludicrous comment" (New Statesman, May 26th) was received almost with disbelief that it was possible for a grown-up man to talk such nonsense. And even inside America there were few who were able to stomach Dulles' latest.

Walter Lippman, widely syndicated columnist of the New York Herald Tribune and the Manchester Guardian, had this to say:

"If the Soviet Union can demobilise something like a quarter of its men under arms and still be just as powerful as ever, how many men could be demobilised—or, in the case of Germany, not conscripted—without making Western Europe less secure?"

"Impressive Example"

"The more it is proved by Mr. Dulles that the Soviets have lost nothing by economising military manpower, the more impressive will be the example they have set. For Britain, France and Germany are short of industrial manpower. Military service is regarded as a wasteful and tiresome thing."

And another columnist who is no admirer of the Soviet Union, Max Lerner, commented in the New York Post (May 16th): "This time Eisenhower and Dulles cannot accuse the Russians of merely verbal propaganda. This is the propaganda of the deed, which speaks louder than the propaganda of words."

The Soviet Union made no secret of the fact that it was going to make the most of the manpower which had been freed from unproductive military service.

"Immense Filling"

"The demobilisation of 1,200,000 Soviet citizens," the official announcement (May 14th) said, "and their return to peaceful, socially useful work will give an immense fillip to the progress of all branches of the Soviet economy and greatly increase the production of material and cultural values to the benefit of our socialist society."

In addition, this new reduction of military allocations from the budget of the U.S.S.R. will release further funds for assignment to peaceful constructive work, making it possible to realise still more effectively the majestic plans for the socialist development of our country and improvement of the living standards of the Soviet people."

WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

In Germany, right-wing Free Democratic Party leader Dr. Mende foresees as a result "a Soviet economic offensive which is still going to amaze us" (Manchester Guardian, May 17th).

"Astonishingly Favourable"

"Both the Federal Government and independent German business men," commented the Manchester Guardian, "believe that the Russians can fulfil the astonishingly favourable trade terms which they are now being offered. The Russians, they say, are prepared to grant trade credits for up to twenty years and bearing only a 2½ per cent. interest rate."

While the U.S. and German governments refused to be pleased with the arms reductions, the rest of the world welcomed them with great enthusiasm. In India, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, press comment was unanimously favourable.

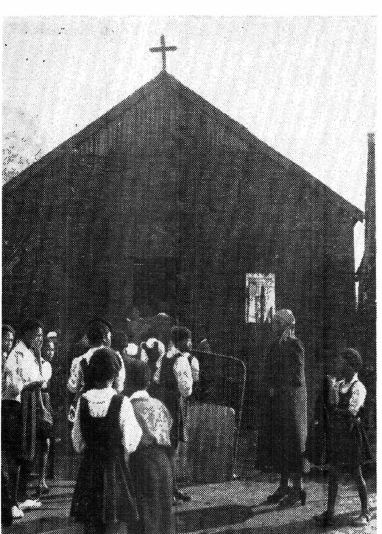
British Prime Minister Anthony Eden said, "We welcome the Russian reduction. He hoped 'everybody starts to catch this habit.'"

Fifty-five Labour M.P.s in a joint declaration hailed the Moscow announcement as a sign "that the challenge of communism is economic, social and political, and that the Soviet Union wants peace as much as any country in the world."

Franco-Soviet Communiqué

French premier Mollet and Foreign Minister Pineau paid official tribute to the importance of the arms reduction in the joint Franco-Soviet communiqué issued at the end of their visit to the U.S.S.R.

The French government recognises the importance of the Soviet government's decision for the unilateral reduction of its armed forces and armaments. It believes that this decision can facilitate the disarmament negotiations now in progress."



The Population Registration Act and the racial inquisition now being conducted by Census officials raise problems biological, social and ethical.

The Act itself and the procedures adopted are such that they can only be viewed with disgust by all liberally-minded persons, and should be so viewed also by all Christians, supposing they accept the New Testament as the word of God and are prepared to take its injunctions seriously.

That men, women and children should arbitrarily be classified, on the basis of degree of skin colour, hair texture, chin shape, etc. into various racial groups which are then assigned different degrees of citizenship ranging from almost complete deprivation of rights on one hand to full citizenship on the other is, of course, a natural consequence of our South African system of race-discrimination.

Left: This is the Itereleg school in Germiston that Verwoerd has ordered to close down.

Below: Teachers and pupils block the location road as they read the unexpected order which means no more school for 380 pupils.



VERWOERD MURDERS ANOTHER SCHOOL

JOHANNESBURG.—Dr. Verwoerd gives the order—and another 380 African children are thrown out of school. This is the effect of the withdrawal of registration from Germiston's Itereleg ("Do it Yourself") school.

Established before the Bantu Education Act was law, this school, from the grades to standard six, was run by a Parents' Committee.

On Monday afternoon last week a letter arrived from the Director of Bantu Education. Without even the preliminary N.A.D. salutation "Greetings," it launched directly into the order:

"To whom it may concern.
"It has been decided to withdraw the registration certificate of August 16, 1955 in respect of the Itereleg School forthwith and the registration certificate must be handed to the South African Police forthwith."

It has not taken the Minister long to prove that he means business when he lays down policy that only Bantu Education Schools under official auspices will be tolerated. Those private schools that do exist are in a most precarious position, and with last week's order, Itereleg has had no option but to close its doors and turn its young pupils into the street.

known as "apartheid," to which we have long been accustomed.

What the Department of Census is now doing is to throw into sharp relief the essential inhumanity of the whole rotten system in terms of human tragedy.

LEAVE THEM ALONE
Travelling on a country road last week I gave a lift to a young Afrikaner. Referring to official

is typically intermediate in colour. If two such persons marry, the chances are one in sixteen that they will produce a child as white as the white grandparents or as black as the black grand-parents. Most of the children will probably be between these two extremes in colour and will tend to resemble their immediate parents. Thus Coloured parents may quite often have children much lighter or much darker than

But, as we expect from the Nationalists, discrimination is one-way in its action. Those men of Coloured derivation who now sit in Parliament are considered to be Europeans because their forefathers "escaped" from the Coloured ranks so long ago that to question the fifty-mile purity of their ancestry would be most invidious and might produce a crisis in the Nationalist Party.

by Edward Rouse

treatment of Non-Europeans, he said, "Waarom kan die Regering nie die arme mense laat staan nie? Leave them alone? That is the last thing the obsessional neurotics in our legislature are prepared to do. In the interests of the race, people are to be classified and when an Afrikaner judge finds the behaviour of the official inhuman and says so, the law must be amended so that no considerations of humanity shall prevail.

To the biologist, the concept of "race" as applied to human beings is a difficult one. It presents no difficulties, however, to the political crank, whether he be a Hitler or a Verwoerd. An "Aryan" is one whom the Nazi authorities deemed to be such; and there was a certain mad logic in this decision since any other definition could not possibly be applied in practice.

Our Nationalist rulers have now been forced into an identical position as far as the definition of a "Coloured person" is concerned. Any person "who in appearance is obviously a member of an aboriginal tribe or race" will in future be classified African. A "white person" will obviously be classified in exactly the same sort of way; while a Coloured person will be one who is not arbitrarily put into either of the other groups.

An appeal against the officials' decision will thus be useless, since the judge will have only the documents before him.

CHARACTERISTICS
It is easy enough, of course, to distinguish between a typical aboriginal African (Negroid) and a typical European (Caucasian). But in our country, where a mingling of many different peoples (European, Hottentot, Bushman, Malay, Madagascan, Indian and Negroid African) has been going on for three hundred years, every possible sort of combination has taken place. The Non-European element who contributed their genes to the Coloured population have not all been as dark as the typical Negro, Malays, Bushmen and Hottentots are light brown or yellowish in colour. Negroes, Hottentots and Bushmen have hair in tight curls. Malays have straight hair. Europeans generally have wavy hair which may be indistinguishable from the hair of a Malay-Hottentot cross.

In addition to these complications there are some pure-bred Europeans who are very dark in complexion and some with curly hair. On the other hand there are comparatively light skinned Africans in some aboriginal tribes such as the Tswana.

Judged solely on physical characteristics the Coloured merge imperceptibly into the Africans on the one hand and into the Whites on the other. Variation is found not only within the major "racial" groupings but also within individual families. This is particularly so in the case of persons of mixed origin. It is due to what is known as Mendelian segregation. The first cross between pure-bred African and pure-bred White

NTUNJA FREED
PORT ELIZABETH.

The Supreme Court here set aside the six months' sentence with compulsory labour which the lower court had imposed on Samson Ntunja for attending a concert while his ban under the Suppression of Communism Act was still in force.

WHAT RACE ARE YOU?

child from a Coloured family and classify him as a "Nativity" so that he will have to carry a pass and be subject to the other discriminatory laws affecting Africans. If they were to be consistent in this approach, they would take his light-skinned brother and make him a white citizen, giving him a vote and the right to sit next to Dr. Verwoerd to the House of Assembly.

But, as we expect from the Nationalists, discrimination is one-way in its action. Those men of Coloured derivation who now sit in Parliament are considered to be Europeans because their forefathers "escaped" from the Coloured ranks so long ago that to question the fifty-mile purity of their ancestry would be most invidious and might produce a crisis in the Nationalist Party.

U.S.-RUN STUDENT BODY GETS COLD SHOULDER

.. In Cape Town And in Djakarta

CAPE TOWN.
A delegation from the U.S.-supported student body, Cosc, received a sharp rebuff here when Non-European students unanimously refused to meet with them.

Approached by Nusan, a representative group of Non-European students at the University of Cape Town, consisting of Congress supporters, Unity Movement supporters and others, declared that they were not prepared to meet the delegation.

"Cosc was set up as part of the cold war, in an attempt to split the International Union of Students which has the support of progressive students everywhere," one of the Non-European students concerned told New Age. "Unlike the U.S. it has taken no stand in favour of the struggle of colonial students for freedom. We do not want to have any part in its splitting tactics."

The Cosc delegation sent on a "fact-finding" visit to South Africa has so far been unable to find a single Non-European student of standing willing to talk to them.

NOT MUCH FUN ON THIS TOUR

NEW YORK.
The Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives has published the report of a special mission which it sent to the Middle East, South-east Asia and the Far East to study the situation and the potential U.S. foreign policy is encountering in these areas.

They report "much antipathy towards the United States" in Syria, and "bitterness against the United States" in the Lebanon; they speak of "areas of misunderstanding" between the U.S. and India; of "Burma's distaste for the West"; of "misunderstanding in these areas between the U.S. and Pakistan, and of the belief in Egypt that 'the United States inspired the Bagdad Pact and that its purpose was to undermine Egypt.'"

Turkey, they said, has been spending about 40 per cent of its budget on military expenditure since 1945 and this "is larger than the country's economy can support." This has resulted in inflation, soaring prices and diminishing foreign currency reserves. Almost the same is said of Greece with its "heavy defence burden," and of Pakistan whose economy is in "strained circumstances."

The Congressmen strongly deplore the fact that in Greece "there are continuing internal pressures to divert funds from military expenditures to economic development."

"HANDS OFF LEADERS"

(Continued from page 1)

persecute the leaders of the people and officials of the A.N.C., says an urgent statement issued this week by the secretary general of the A.N.C., Mr. O. Tambo.

"Where deportments and bans have not succeeded in destroying the movement, and proscriptions and bans on Congress figures have not halted Congress, the Nationalists are now sending police to the homes of Congress leaders to arrest them under section 10 of the Urban Areas Act."

Congress calls upon "all the true leaders of the people, be they in church or in Parliament, to protest against the intensification of political persecution, which is today directed against Congress leaders and, if left unchallenged, will certainly be directed against all those who oppose the Government in future."

IN ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP large numbers of people are arrested every day in an area once regarded as relatively "free and open" and the Alexandra Permitt Committee last week decided to defend and challenge as many of the cases brought to court as possible. On one morning last week 17 arrested men were brought to court. At a recent meeting IN THE UTENHAGE DISTRICT the Eastern Cape Region of the A.N.C. discussed at length the intensified persecution of Congress supporters.

Reports from Kirkwood branches revealed that after the expiry of the 30 days' ejectment notices, 7 men were charged and convicted for failing to obey the order. After payment of their fines, they were given until May 18 to leave Kirkwood.

Subsequently two women who took part in a demonstration which went to the Town Clerk in protest against the action of the location officials who threw the personal effects of one family out on the road, were also served with ejectment notices.

The Conference instructed the regional executive to devise ways and means of meeting this new type of attack.

Can't sign. I have my hands full.

THE Soviet announcement on May 14th of a drastic cut in its armed forces and armaments through the United States and its Nato allies into confusion—and caused a sharp fall in the stock exchange, owing to the fears of the big armaments manufacturers that the U.S. would now be forced by public opinion to reduce its arms expenditure.

As a "contribution towards the cause of disarmament and the safeguarding of peace," the Soviet Union had said it would, within one year:

- Reduce its armed forces by 1,200,000 men—over and above the reduction of 640,000 carried out last year.
- Disband some of the army's military schools.
- Withdraw 375 warships from service.
- Reduce correspondingly the quantity of weapons and military material and the budget allocations for these.
- Provide jobs in industry and agriculture for every one of the men demobilised.

Moreover, the Soviet Union declared it would consider further reductions if the Western Powers did likewise.

Shock in Washington

The announcement caused shocked surprise in Washington. It shouldn't have. Krushov had mentioned the possibility of the Soviet Union taking this action to Harold Stassen, the U.S. representative at the disarmament talks, when they met in London. But with typical obtuseness the U.S. experts thought the idea too fantastic.

At first, Washington commentators, like those of Western Europe, expressed satisfaction at the Soviet announcement. "A step in the right direction," said Defence Secretary Wilson, and Senator George, on behalf of the Democrats in the Senate, warned against discounting the Soviet cut "without careful evaluation."

So Secretary of State Dulles quickly called a press conference to try to convince the U.S. that there was nothing to be pleased about.

Dulles Explains

He said that the U.S.S.R. had been forced by shortage of manpower in its industries to reduce the army. The cuts in the army had made the Soviet Union militarily stronger than it had been before. It was now more than ever necessary for the U.S. to strengthen its own armed forces, placing "primary reliance on massive re-education."

A baffled Canadian reporter asked: "Does that mean you would have preferred them NOT to reduce their army?"
"Well," Dulles replied, "it's a fair conclusion that



Books

Retreat From Reality

With each new book he produces... to say, perhaps, with each continuing year of his self-imposed exile from the land of which he writes—Mr. Peter Abrahams makes a further retreat from the world of reality into fantasies of his inner mind.

His new novel "A Wreath for Udumo" tells of the feverish planning of a group of African intellectuals in London to emancipate Africa from imperialism.

Udumo in office is determined to modernise his country, economically and politically. For this he needs imperialist "aid"; the price for which turns out in the end to be the betrayal of the leader of the liberation movement of a neighbouring country.

What realism tells us in these pages belongs to the earlier chapters in which the author illuminates the excitement and the arduous, the planning and the astuteness of the endless cocktail parties and (especially) the love affairs of the emigre colony in Britain.

ALAN DOYLE.

A Wreath For Udumo by Peter Abrahams. Published by Faber. Price 15s. (Obtainable at Pilgrim's Bookellers, 21 Plein Street, Johannesburg.)



"RETSIE." Transvaal ANC's President, lets them have it: "Dr. Verwoerd will never tell us what to do. Congress will go forward! We of the Congress want unity!" Mr. E. P. Moretele, Transvaal President of the African National Congress, addresses the report-back meeting of the five-man Advisory Board deputation that went to Cape Town. The other speaker with him is Mr. P. Q. Vundie.

African Women's Conference Condemns Pass Laws

DURBAN.

"IN their madness and lust for power, the Nationalist Government is pressing forward with more and more racially discriminatory laws, and amongst them the most vicious is the extension of the pass laws for us women," declared Mrs. Fatima Seedit, a guest speaker representing the Natal Indian Congress, at a Conference of African women held in Durban last week.

"Not satisfied with imprisoning thousands of our menfolk yearly, they now also want to fill their jails with our women-folk," said Mrs. Seedit.

The Conference, which was organised by the African National Congress Women's League, was attended by over 60 delegates from all parts of Durban.

Speaking on behalf of the Durban Branch of the S.A. Congress of Democrats, Dr. Margaret Hawthorn said that the policy of her organisation was one of full support for the African women of this country in their struggle against the extension of the passes.

"We believe, like the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress, that the only alternative to the Nationalist Government is a united front of all

opponents of the Government. Such a united front could and should be rallied together around the demands enunciated in that historic document—the Freedom Charter."

A resolution condemning the extension of the pass laws to women and organising militant opposition to it, moved by the Organiser of the ANC, Miss Florence Mkhize, was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Another resolution supporting the Freedom Charter and pledging to work for the implementation of the demands contained in the Charter was also adopted.

Stalin Peace Prize

DAMASCUS.

The Vice-president of the Syrian Parliament, the Minister of the Interior, many members of parliament, diplomatic officials and religious and cultural leaders were part of a huge assembly here for the presentation of the Stalin Peace Prize to Syrian peace-campaigner Sheik Mohamed Al-Achmar.

Send a Donation to NEW AGE

Law And The Layman

By Jurist

RIGHTS OF TENANTS IN LOCATIONS

The conditions of tenancy in locations are governed not by the common law but by the regulations of the particular location concerned. These regulations vary from one town to the next and it is therefore impossible to state exactly what the position is for all locations. There are, however, certain Union-wide rules which apply to all locations and certain features which most location regulations have in common.

Unlike an ordinary landlord, the municipality which owns a location cannot pick and choose its tenants; it will, it is under a duty to provide accommodation for African residents. The regulations usually lay down the conditions under which site permits and residential permits are issued, and the usual conditions are that the person applying for a permit must be employed in the municipality and must be "a fit and proper person to reside in the location." The Supreme Court has laid down that location superintendents do not have an unlimited discretion to decide who is a "fit and proper person." He must have some substantial reason for refusing a permit on this ground—e.g. that the applicant has a long criminal record.

PERMIT CANCELLATIONS

The municipality is also not at liberty to give notice to tenants in a location whenever it sees fit. The Supreme Court has laid down the grounds on which a permit may be cancelled, and the most usual grounds are non-payment of rent or the fact that the holder of a permit no longer has a lawful occupation within the municipal area. According to a decision of the Supreme Court, "lawful occupation" does not necessarily mean a full-time job. A person may be employed in another district but still have a lawful occupation in the district where he resides if he is, for example, an Advisory Board member, a preacher in a church or some other legitimate full-time activity.

Rents in locations are fixed by the municipality, subject to the supervision of the Minister of Native Affairs. If rents are increased without the Minister's approval, the residents may appeal to the Minister. Once the Minister has approved the scale of rents, however, there is no further redress.

According to most location regulations, it is a criminal offence to fail to pay rent. In other words, a person who does not pay may not only be evicted for the money or ejected from his house, but also fined or imprisoned.

SITE AND SERVICE

A system which is becoming increasingly common in locations is that by which residents are allocated a site on which they build their own houses. People who do this are permitted to act in many ways as if they were the owners of their houses, e.g. they may sell the site permit, together with the buildings, to another resident. An ordinary tenant cannot do this. The fact nevertheless remains that people who build houses under "site and service" or similar schemes are not the owners, either of the land or of the buildings. Their rights to sell the buildings, to leave them to their heirs, etc. are entirely dependent on the regulations and may be forfeited by breach of the regulations.

SUB-LETTING

Two subjects which often give rise to trouble in locations are the removal of locations. There is no general rule which permits tenants to sub-let their premises although in this regard will depend entirely on the regulations. It frequently happens that the regulations forbid sub-letting but the question because they know that they have not got enough houses for everybody. Then they realise that sub-letting is arising and start to enforce the regulations against people who have come to rely on sub-tenants as an independent source of income. Unfortunately, there is nothing that can be done about it, from a legal point of view. If an ordinary landlord rents a house to a tenant in practice while forbidding it in theory, he will be held to his practice and deemed to have consented to sub-letting. Where sub-letting is prohibited by regulation, it cannot be validated by the tacit consent of municipal officials.

The removal of locations can only take place with the Minister's consent and the Minister must lay down conditions for the compensation of people who have built their own houses in the location. He is not bound to consult the people of the location either about the removal or about the terms of compensation.

SIBANDE GETS SUSPENDED SENTENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. G. T. Sibande, a member of the Transvaal provincial executive of the African National Congress and formerly a leader in Bethal, had his sentence for contravening his banning orders reduced to a suspended sentence of two months imprisonment when his appeal was heard in the Supreme Court recently.

Mr. Sibande was convicted in the lower court for being in the Ermelo district from which he was banned, and for attending a gathering there. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment on each count.

On appeal it was argued that a charge could be brought against Mr. Sibande on each count; and he had been genuinely under the impression that his ban had expired in December, whereas it had expired only in March.

Mr. A. P. O'Dowd appeared for Sibande.

VERWOERD FUNKS LEE-WARDEN'S CHALLENGE

CAPE TOWN.

The Minister of Native Affairs would lose his deposit if he stood for election as Native Representative in the House of Assembly, Mr. Len Lee-Warden, M.P., said in Parliament last week.

Mr. Lee-Warden, who was speaking on the Native Affairs Vote, said he had read in many publications of the Native Affairs Department that the African people, "raise the Minister up to the skies, how he is their great white chief. . . ."

"I would like to put it to the test," he went on, adding that he was prepared to resign his seat and allow the Minister to fight for it against him in a by-election.

"The Minister of Native Affairs should call on the assistance of the Minister of Justice if he wants to prohibit me from attending gatherings—and he will still lose his deposit."

The Department of Native Affairs was today looked upon by the Afri-

can people as an instrument of oppression. The policy it pursued, "could never result in a permanent settlement of our so-called Native problem, in which the Native Affairs Department has hitherto its ramshackle ox-wagon. . . ."

TRIBALISM

One of the most disturbing aspects of the Government's policy was "this reincarnation of tribal authority" which was "the former state in which the Native Affairs Department has hitherto its ramshackle ox-wagon. . . ."

"Tribalism is a thing of the past. It is a thing that is almost extinct, except for the bolstering up which the Native Affairs Department has

given it over the last few years. But today the whole policy of the Nationalist Party hinges on the chiefs and headmen having that authority," he might point out that bribery and corruption is becoming rife in the Native Reserves. Many Africans tell me how they have lost land which was once allocated to them because they have not kept in with the chiefs and the headmen by giving them bribes, or sheep and cattle. Perhaps it is understandable because these chiefs and headmen are very poorly paid. . . ."

NO SECURITY

Mr. Lee-Warden said the greatest problem that faced the African people was lack of security. To give them security, the first important thing was ownership of land.

"Migrant labour must be replaced by a settled urban African population. Land tenure must be given to the people who live in the Re-

serves and the people who live in the towns. They must have decent homes, home ownership, decent jobs, and the opportunity to develop their skill. . . ."

The Native Affairs Department was trying to instil in the African people a policy of master and servant, "with the emphasis on servant."

"Through the Bantu Education Act, the Bantu Authorities Act, the Native Administration Act, the Urban Areas Act and some others that are still to come in our Statute Book, we see that outspoken critics against these things are being dealt with in a manner which is unknown in a civilized society. These people are being sent to what the Africans are beginning to term South Africa's Siberia; selected farms in various parts where they are deported without trial, for the one reason that they have been outspoken critics of the Government—so-called agitators.

U.S. Silent As Britain, Soviet, France, China, Unite On Viet-nam Policy

New Situation Gives Added Significance To Cambodian Struggle

LONDON.—The joint call by Britain and the Soviet Union for the implementation of the Geneva agreement on the reunification of Viet-nam and the holding of free elections there (New Age, last week) has been endorsed by the French Government and by the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam. Others who have expressed agreement include China and India.

MOST CONSPICUOUSLY SILENT SO FAR ARE THE UNITED STATES AND HER PUPPET SOUTH VIET-NAM GOVERNMENT LED BY NGO DINH-DIEM, WHO ARE DOING EVERYTHING IN THEIR POWER TO PREVENT ELECTIONS AND REUNIFICATION.

As Ngo, with U.S. support, shows defiance at the rest of the world the struggle within Cambodia—South Viet-nam's most important neighbouring state where American policy has suffered a humiliating rebuff—is gaining in significance.

Until the Asia-Africa conference in Bandung last year, Cambodian Premier Prince Sihanouk had permitted the Americans to have things very much their own way in his country.

But with their characteristic lack of understanding, the Americans did not appreciate that Prince though he was, Sihanouk had a deep appreciation of the desire of the Cambodian people.

Nor did the Americans understand the effect of the Bandung conference on Sihanouk and the people he represented.

Eager to bring Cambodia into the South-east Asia pact (SEATO) and thinking that this would be a mere formality, the Americans invited Sihanouk to Manila, Philippines home of the pact.

U.S.-PREPARED SPEECH

There he was subjected to the most crude and brazen pressures to announce Cambodia's adherence to Seato. Personal pressure was exerted by the Philippine President Magasaysay. The Manila press reported that an American-drafted speech was thrust into his hand for him to deliver before the Philippine Parliament. It announced that Cambodia would enter Seato.

But instead, Sihanouk made his own speech defending Cambodia's policy of neutrality as a policy endorsed by the entire Cambodian people.

The American ambassador did not turn up at the same time as the day with the rest of the diplomatic corps to bid farewell to Sihanouk on his home journey. And when the plane touched down at airports in South Viet-nam, there were not even minor American or South Viet-nam officials to receive him. When he stepped out of the plane at home in Pnom-Penh, Sihanouk's first words were: "Now I know what an American colony is like."

OFF TO CHINA

Within a few days he had left for People's China, despite strong pressure exerted against this visit by the American ambassador. Here, as he told a British reporter, he found "perfect tact, understanding and sympathy" for the neutralist position his country had adopted. He received offers of economic aid "without any conditions at all." And the news of Pnom-Penh showed their appreciation for this visit and the results obtained by a tremendous demonstration at the airport when he returned.

Portraits of Sihanouk shaking hands with Chairman Mao Te-

Tung and Premier Chou En-lai began appearing in a large proportion of shops in Pnom-Penh and elsewhere. The government set up five information centres where photos of the various aspects of the visit were displayed. They were crowded by viewers. Cinemas showing a documentary of the trip were packed to capacity.

GOODBYE CHIANG!

Within 24 hours of Sihanouk's return, every portrait of Chiang Kaishek and every Kuomintang flag had disappeared from Chinese shops. They had been there by order of the KMT consul-general, who controlled the issue of passports and all appointments within the Chinese community.

It was clear that the influence of the KMT consul-general had been dealt a death-blow.

His discomfiture was complete when it was revealed that his own son was among the other students who had torn up their Kuomintang passports in Hong Kong and gone on to Peking. He was among a group of Cambodian Chinese who gathered around Sihanouk in Peking to sing the Cambodian national anthem.

U.S. ANGRY

American diplomats, angered by Sihanouk's decision to pursue a neutralist policy, made use of his influence in Thailand (BHM) and South Viet-nam to organize an economic blockade. Cambodia has no port of her own and almost all trade passes along the Mekong River through South Viet-nam.

Military pressures were also applied. Thai troops seized Cambodian territory on their border. Thai planes began to violate Cambodian air space. At the same time Ngo Dinh Diem troops provoked frontier incidents, pillaging villages and kidnapping their inhabitants. South Viet-nam papers began claiming Cambodian territory. An unprecedented series of insults and abuse was started in the American press.

RESIGNS—BUT FIGHTS ON

Cambodia's position became difficult. Sihanouk resigned. But he did not give up the struggle—for him the struggle had barely begun. His close friend Kimh Tit became Premier, pledged to follow his policies. Sihanouk continued as leader of the Popular Socialist Community, the party which holds all the seats in Cambodia's Parliament.

He went to the National Congress of the party for endorsement of his actions and won unanimous support.

Congress voted to accept economic aid from the Soviet Union, Poland and People's China, even if America cuts her economic aid to Cambodia.

It voted to accept diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and Poland. For the first time delegates of the Cambodian Left-Wing People's Party and the

Democratic Party addressed the congress and pledged full support to the Government's foreign policy.

American Ambassador McLintock stomped the rest of the Western diplomats and the press by stalling off the platform before the President of the party, Prince Sihanouk, presented the opening report. McLintock took with him the economic and military experts.

The congress was attended by about 5,000 delegates from all over the country and opened in the palace grounds on Saturday morning in an atmosphere of confidence, even of triumph.

CRUSHING VICTORY

The previous days had brought a crushing victory for Sihanouk's policy of neutrality and friendship with the countries of the socialist camp.

Three days before congress opened, McLintock—with the Cambodian delegation in Peking negotiating aid and a trade agreement—beat a retreat and offered to withdraw some of the scandalous measures taken against Cambodia since Sihanouk's visit to Peking.

But this clumsy manoeuvre failed to impress the Cambodians, and McLintock's rudeness has in fact only angered them further.

AND IN LAOS

Meanwhile, Wilfred Burchett reports from South Viet-nam's other neighbour, Laos, official opinion there is more favouring a strict neutral policy similar to that adopted by Cambodia. The Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, told him that Laos had no intention of joining SEATO. He regarded Cambodia's stand "with the warmest sympathy."



PASS LAWS IN CYPRUS

New British Move

CYPRUS.—Pass laws on the South African model were introduced in Cyprus last week by the British Governor Sir John Harding in a new effort to suppress the people's struggle for independence.

Seventy-three villages were covered by the order forbidding Cyprus citizens to leave their villages without passes. It was announced that this was preparatory to extending the pass system to the whole island.

And again, just as in South Africa, the passes are being issued under the pretence that they are for the convenience of the people! The official announcement claimed that the object of the system was to "facilitate" citizens' movements in going about on their lawful occasions and to "minimise inconvenience" caused by the security checks and searches.

Another decree banned the painting of slogans calling for freedom, with a penalty of three years imprisonment for those who

do the painting. Even those who fail to remove slogans which they know are up can be sent to prison.

These measures of repressing are a desperate attempt to curb the still-growing liberatory army—but on the day they were passed one British soldier was killed and six injured when a bomb exploded in a military transport lorry.

EGYPT has announced that a general amnesty will be granted to all political prisoners on July 1st when the new Egyptian constitution comes into force. Premier Nasser said that there were about 1,200 political prisoners. The majority of these are known to be left-wingers and trade unionists.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS CONFER WITH SOVIET COMMUNISTS

—Move Of Great Significance

PARIS.—The recent official visit of representatives of the French Socialist Party to Moscow on the invitation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is seen here as a most important step in the world move towards co-operation between Communist and Labour parties.

In March the Council of the Socialist International took a decision to reject "all forms of co-operation with Communist parties" in the Soviet Union or elsewhere. And in line with this decision, the British Labour Party has made it clear that although it would accept government invitations to visit the USSR, it

would never go there as a guest of the Communist Party. But in direct conflict with the March resolution, a strong delegation of the French Socialist Party, led by its secretary-general Pierre Commin, has just returned from a fortnight as guest of the Central Committee of C.P.S.U.

HIGH SOCIETY LEADERS PRESENT

And at the welcoming dinner in their honour—attended by Bulganin, Khrushchov, Malenkov, Kaganovich, Mikoyan and Molotov—Commin declared that it was necessary to strive for unification of the efforts of the Soviet C.P. and

the French Socialist Party in a joint struggle for peace in Europe and throughout the world.

He also proclaimed the necessity of developing further the contacts between the two parties.

And when the French delegation left, they joined with their Soviet comrades in signing a joint communique in which they agreed that in future they would avoid "mutual unjust attacks."

Some French commentators have described the visit as being even of greater significance than that of the French Prime Minister Mollet.

SPOTLIGHT on SPORT

by
Robert Resha



ALL EYES ARE ON LISBON

THIS week-end (June 9 and 10), the eyes of the sporting world are focussed on Lisbon, Portugal, where the Federation of International Football Associations (F.I.F.A.) congress is deliberating the future of football in South Africa. Incidentally, this ancient yet great and graceful game has become South Africa's national sport.

Before this world organisation, as in other world bodies, South Africa is on trial because of her racial discrimination. This time in the field of sport. While member countries are duly represented at Congress by their delegates, South Africa is the only member country which has two different delegations.

One is the "Europeans only" South African Football Association which is affiliated to F.I.F.A. The other is the non-colour-bar South African Soccer Federation, the largest football organisation in the country. The Federation seeks to become a member of F.I.F.A.

In terms of the F.I.F.A. constitution only one representative from each country can be recognised, and it must be the most representative one.

MEETING

In 1954 the two South African groups met with a view to reaching an agreement on this matter. At this meeting the South African Football Association tried to impress upon the Soccer Federation that it will be in the interest of all football in this country if the Federation affiliates to S.A.F.A., because S.A.F.A. was already a member of F.I.F.A. The Federation would be represented in the Association, and would get the assistance of the Association to improve its administrative machinery as well as become standard of play of the Non-Europeans. With regard to South Africa playing against other countries here or abroad, an all-white side would represent the country. This would be so, for the simple reason that it is against the policy of the country for Europeans and Non-Europeans to play together or against each other.

This, as could be expected, was rejected by the Federation. What is really surprising in the whole affair is the fact that the Association had the audacity to make such a proposal, still that it was not to be and just. The negotiations broke down and F.I.F.A. had to intervene.

In January this year, F.I.F.A. sent a four-man Commission to South Africa to investigate the matter on the spot. Both sides were given equal opportunities to place their case before the Commission. And the findings of the Commission are now to be placed before the Lisbon Congress.

Let us first examine the case of the South African Football Association. The Association is represented by its president, Mr. Fell, who knows the pros and cons of the case. The Association will no doubt argue that it is in the interest of football in the country that the Association retains its membership of F.I.F.A. and that the Federation affiliates to the Association. Further that the law of the country does not allow black and white to mix.



Mr. G. Singh.

The Federation has been "fouled" by the government of the country. Their delegates were refused passports. Thus the Federation was robbed of its best representative in the person of Mr. George Singh, general secretary of the Federation. Mr. Singh, the Durban lawyer, has been piloting this case from the start, and it is unfortunate that he could not place before the world the argument of his organisation.

But fortunately the Federation, knowing the South African Government very well, took the precaution of sending to Lisbon as their representative Mr. Harry Berman, the well-known European South African lawyer, and author of Episode, a novel that has gripped the imagination of the people of South Africa.

The Federation has a simple case to put before the Congress. And that is: the Federation is the largest football organisation in the country. Affiliated to it are the African, Coloured and Indian Associations. The Federation will show that it is open to all associations irrespective of all races from playing together or against each other. It will also show that it would be prepared to join S.A.F.A. provided that all associations affiliated to S.A.F.A. were treated equally and given equal representation, and that players were selected according to merit and not according to colour.

With these facts placed before it, it is difficult to imagine how F.I.F.A. could decide in favour of the apartheid-inspired Football Association, for the Association does not in fact claim to represent South Africa except in name. It has made it abundantly clear that it is a European organisation and caters for Europeans. And the constitution of F.I.F.A. knows no colour bar.

Whatever decision F.I.F.A. takes, it will have far-reaching effects in this country. If the decision favours the Federation, will the white footballers in this country accept the decision and agree to play against or with non-white players? Also will the Government grant passports to non-white players, or allow outside teams to come to South Africa? If not, the Europeans will continue to play alone.

If on the other hand the decision is in favour of the all-white football association, it would be a setback to thousands of Non-Europeans players who have been of their pigmentation have been unable to play to lofty heights in the game they play so well. For I can say without fear of contradiction that the Non-Europeans of South Africa will beat their white brothers any day in soccer.

But there is no doubt that the Federation would continue to fight until it made the world body see reason.

AFRICAN REPRESENTATION PARLIAMENT TO GO

LAST week in the House of Assembly Mr. L. Lee-Warden (the Cape Western representative of the African people) challenged the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd, to an election fight in the Cape Western constituency. The result would show, said Mr. Lee-Warden, just what the African people thought of apartheid. Mr. Lee-Warden predicted that Dr. Verwoerd would get so few votes that he would lose his deposit.

Dr. Verwoerd turned down the idea—naturally. He does not want the African voters in the Cape Western constituency to make him look foolish. He knows that apartheid and all it stands for would be thrown back in his face and the whole world would see exactly what the African people think of the Nationalist Government.

HIS REASONS

But the reasons which Dr. Verwoerd gave for turning down Mr. Lee-Warden's proposal are interesting.

One reason (according to "Die Burger" report) is that "if there is to be a voting paper in South Africa and things of great importance are to be achieved, it must enjoy the support of the Whites and the Minister of Native Affairs were to be sent to Parliament by the Africans, every one of his actions would create suspicion."

Dr. Verwoerd explained that he must have the support of the Whites because that would be the end of all hope of achieving anything for the Africans.

Now take a deep breath, read it again, and you will find that it still does not make sense.

But the second reason advanced by Dr. Verwoerd for refusing to face Mr. Lee-Warden in the Cape Western constituency does make sense, namely, that he (Dr. Verwoerd) does not favour the present system of separate representation. At last, the inevitable has happened.

There should be no surprise at the fact that "Native Representation" in the House of Assembly is going to be abolished. It has always been the Nationalist Party's policy, except for a brief period a few years ago when Dr. Malan and Mr. Havenga agreed that the "Native Representatives" could stay. Obviously, Mr. Strijdom never accepted this decision, and now, when it is being Minister he is reverting to the old policy. I would like to remind readers that I predicted in this column a few weeks ago that the Nationalists would not allow a bloc of seven non-White representatives to sit undisturbed in the Assembly. There are only three "Native Representatives" in the Assembly at present, but after the next General Election there will be an additional four Coloured representatives. I am still willing to swear that once the "Native Representatives" have been removed, the four remaining Coloured Representatives will also have their wings clipped.

MORE DANGEROUS

Strictly speaking, Dr. Verwoerd is not merely reverting to the Nationalist Party's old policy of eliminating the "Native Representatives" from the Assembly. He is putting forward a rather more elaborate scheme involving an even greater attack on the political rights of the African population.

Dr. Verwoerd's speech makes it

plain that, sooner or later, the African people will be prevented from electing any representatives to Parliament not only are the "Native Representatives" in danger, but the four elected Senators as well.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEY by PETER MEYER

Possibly, the nominated Senators "representing" non-White interests will be allowed to remain. Whether they remain or not, is of no importance. What matters is that the African people are to be deprived of the right (miserrably inadequate though it is) to elect White M.P.s and Senators to Parliament.

What is perhaps even more important is the attitude of mind on which this proposed change is based. It is not only as far as Parliament is concerned that the African people are to be denied the right to elect representatives; the ban will extend through all spheres of life. Dr. Verwoerd told the Assembly that "Native Representation" as he knows it is likely to go when the "territorial Bantu Authorities" system is working properly. This system, as everyone knows, gives Dr. Verwoerd control over the "mouthpieces" of the African people, and it also eliminates any independent Whites who might be filing some reports on the African population and the Native Affairs Department.

COMPLETE CONTROL

Dr. Verwoerd is determined to bring the African population completely under his control. They must not be allowed to confer any sort of authority on any Whites, unless they are White officials under Dr. Verwoerd's control. And, of course, Dr. Verwoerd will ensure that the Africans who are chosen as the spokesmen of their own people are firmly under his thumb. All political expression will be along well-defined "official channels," and all other forms of representation will be either suppressed or ignored.

Dr. Verwoerd has not only to work yet properly on his "Urban Bantu Authorities" system, but the pattern will be the same. The African people will not be allowed to vote freely for the representative of their choice. Dr. Verwoerd will make the real decisions. Even the emancipated Advisory Boards are likely to be swept out of the way.

Dr. Verwoerd has not released the full details of his plans yet, but the guiding principles are there for everyone to see. First,

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free elections are out, no matter how small and insignificant the board or council concerned; second, no elections to Parliament (not even "elections" in which the vote could be controlled through chiefs and headmen); third, the elimination from the entire African political sphere of all Whites, unless they are officials or occupy a special position authorised by Dr. Verwoerd. The total effect will be to muzzle the African people.

In the light of these threats to African liberty, the decision of the Advisory Boards on the Rand to sink their differences and join with the African National Congress in the struggle against Verwoerd has come not a moment too soon.

Adenauer's War Bill

BERLIN.

Following the immense May Day demonstrations against the re-militarization of Germany the Adenauer government is rushing through new legislation to cope with the growing peace sentiment.

It has introduced an "Armed Services Protection" Bill under which any person who publicly campaigns against militarization may be prosecuted on the charge of "making misrepresentative statements injurious to the armed forces." The Social-Democratic Party has described the Bill as "a delight to any totalitarian regime."

AJOY KUMAR GHOSH was re-elected general-secretary of India's Communist Party at the Party's fourth annual congress in Madras recently.

Racing at Ascot

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday's racing at Kenilworth:

Juvenile Maiden Plate: 1. SYSTEMATIC, danger Sunfish.

Wynberg Stakes: 1. De Klerk's Selected, danger Silver Star.

Medium Plate: 1. FRONTIER, danger Prestage's selected.

Kenilworth Stakes: 1. De Klerk's selected, danger Silver Star.

Lonsdale Stirrup Cup: 1. MODERATION, danger Outsider.

Kenilworth Handicap Bottoms: 1. TORERYND, danger Linotype.

Wynberg Handicap: 1. Luge, danger Drollage.

Kenilworth Handicap Tops: 1. De Klerk's selected, danger Liberal Son.

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