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SOUTHERN EDITION

Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Vol. I. No. 26

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1955

PRICE 3d.

CHILDREN SNUB EISELEN!

14,000 EXPECTED - NOT ONE ARRIVES

DR. EISELEN, SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS, SUFFERED A CRUSHING DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF BENONI'S AFRICAN SCHOOL CHILDREN LAST SATURDAY.

make an official visit among the school children in the morning. and in the afternoon, to open the new Daveytown Township.

On the Friday before the Great local press Benoni's nounced that 14,000 school child-ren were expected to come to meet Eiselen, and all would be given a bun feast as part of the grand treat.

On Saturday morning hundreds of police made their appearance in Benoni locations. They stood in groups at each street corner and urged child-ren to join the procession behind the municipal brass band that was to go to the Eiselen reception at the Wattville Sport

NOT A SINGLE CHILD FOL-LOWED THE PROCESSION, AND THE RECEPTION HAD TO BE CANCELLED!

For weeks the Benoni municipality has been preparing for a came the African National Conreception to Eiselen who was to gress Youth League band, and the children eagerly joined this procession and marched round the location singing freedom songs. The police stopped the procession and demanded to know if it had obtained permission. Five youth leaguers were arrested: Jacob Mogorosi, John Bimba, Amon Kosimela. Moses Hlope, William Sibeko and Michael Ntyeli

The Wattville stadium was deine Wattville stadium was deserted, except for slogans that had appeared there during the night: "We don't want Dr. Eiselen." "We don't want Bantu Education."

An official said it had been decided to cancel the treat. What would happen to all the food? asked one African. It would be given to the "good Bantu of Daveytown," replied this official.

SO EISELEN HAD TO GO HOME WITH HIS BUNS AND LEMONADE



The air echoed to shouts of "Afrika!" in Benoni location on the morning of the opening of the new school term, when there was a complete boycott of all the schools as a protest against Bantt Education. In the background can be seen the green, black and gold flag of the African National-Congress.

OTAL BOYCOTT EAST RAND SCHOOLS

Children Fearless in Face of Police Intimidation

JOHANNESBURG .- Towns on the East Rand led the country last week in the struggle against Bantu Education, when in Benoni, Brakpan and Germiston there was a total boycott of schools by the African children.

AFTER THE FIRST FEW DAYS OF SPECTACULAR SUCCESS OF THIS CAMPAIGN, MOUNTED AND FOOT POLICE WERE CALLED OUT, AND DR. VERWOERD WADED IN WITH HARSH THREATS AGAINST THESE COMMUNITIES BUT THE PROPLE STOOD FIRM AND THE BOYCOTT CONTINUED AMIDST TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.

It spread also to Alexandra parents withdrew their children from Township where a great number of the schools

MEN IN HANDCUFFS

On the East Rand primary and secondary schools have been deserted, the children have remained at home or taken part in processions and street meetings, and the presence of large forces of police has had not the slightest intimidating effect.

There have been some arrests and there are threats from the police of more. The police officer in command at Benoni told the Press very regretfully that as African children are not obliged to attend school "strikers" could not legally be prosecuted, but there were nevertheless some location regulations under

which they could be charged.
Without a second thought, the police and the Nationalists have brought into play against young school children the same methods of intimidation and terror they employ against the African population gen

Mounted police dispersed a crowd in Benoni and one woman crowd in Benom and one woman was hit on the head with the butt of a rifle. In Brakpan a demonstration of children and a few adults was dispersed by the police although all they were doing was shouting slogans and waving the A.N.C. banner.

In BENONI the school of the A.M.E. Church was the first to be boycotted and then one after another all the others joined in as the children circled round the location, until the classrooms were emptly. A police officer who tried in Zulu to urge the children back to school was greeted with cries of "AFRIKA" and the raised-thumb salute,

In Benoni the Youth League held an all-night meeting and

ong session, preparing for "the death of Bantu Education," and then in the early hours of the morning of the new school term, at 3.30 and 4 a.m., volunteers set out in procession, led by two buglers, to call for the boycott.

By the end of the morning the boycott was complete in the secon-dary school and all primary schools. The children of the Apex squat-ters' camp joined in on the fourth

Mounted police dispersed crowds of children and women and this said the police was because young men and women gathered at street corners and the position became "menacing."

Two school pupils were detained for a while but then released. Three people were arrested, among them Mr. W. Ngqoyi and Mr. Z. Mandhlazi. They were at first to be released on bail, but then the police changed their minds and by the end of the first boycott week they were still in custody.

In BRAKPAN there was also total boycott and superb spirit among the people. On the first day picket lines of children resulted in 3,000 pupils from five schools stay-

In GERMSTON also there was a complete boycott. At Natalspruit 20 women and a man were arrested and are to be charged under location regulations.

Tremendous daily meetings take place in the boycott towns.

BY THE START OF THE SECOND WEEK OF THE BOYCOTT IT BECAME CLEAR THAT THE AUTHORITIES ARE CUT TO CRUSH THE MOVEMENT SECOND WEEK OF THE MOVEMENT SECOND WEEK OF THE MOVEMENT SECOND WORNING SECOND WE ARE ARRESTS TAKING PART IN AN ILLEGAL PROCESSION. THESE ARRESTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE FOILURED BY MORE.

SEE A.N.C. REPLY TO VERWOERD—Page 8



IOHANNESRURG

FOR Africans in Johannesburg it is now a normal thing to have to run the gauntlet of pass-demanding police and detectives wherever they go in the city.

Passes are demanded from Africans coming to work in the morning, and detectives stand near rail.

way stations and bus queues. Rail-way police have even of late started to demand the production of passes.

Raiding has never been so in-tense, and raiding parties even go inside location homes to demand

Endorsements out of the city are now the order of the day. What amounts to the withdrawal of the privileges of exemption cer-

Africans holding the old exemp-tion have now to exchange it for the new green registration book, similar to the general registration book in almost all except colour. The holder has to state details of The holder has to state details of his employment in the green exemption book, which he was not required to do formerly, and his book also has to be signed each month by his employer.

Many Africans are hastoff the holder has office to pay their taxes, as they know they will be issued the new book when

they make an appearance.

Blocking the roads leading to the Johannesburg pass office stand plain-clothes African detectives, who examine the documents of all Africans passing by, Many a man way to the pass

on the way to the pass office to try to fix up his passes falls into the hands of the police before he has even reached the counter.

The detectives are on duty at certain corners every morning from before 7 o'clock. In one morning they may arrest anything from between 40 and 80 African men, who sit along the pavement hand-cuffed tozether (as in photo) until who sit along the pavement hand-culfed together (as in photo) until the pick-up van arrives to drive them off to the police cells. Some are fined for not having passes; others are held for enquiries into them under section 29 of the Urban Area Act, others are en-try of the control of the country unless they accept work on the mines or farms.



More Reports of Rejection of School Committee "Elections"

AT a meeting of the parents of the Alexandra Lutheran Mis-sion School held recently the parents vehmently opposed and rejected Bantu Education. But as their views had to be conveyed to the Minister of Bantu Education. the Minister of Bantu Education, they decided that a provisional committee should be elected solely and specifically to express their view that they do not accept Bantu Education, said the head of that school in answer to some parents who interviewed him directly after the election meeting. The election was postponed for a week in order that more

and fuller explanation about this new education should be given by the authorities concerned.

the authorities concerned.

It is pathetic to note that when this date came the Government supervisor, an African, informed the parents that he was not allowed to interpret or explain the implications of this new education but only to ask the parents to elect their committee to Carry. to elect their committee to carry out this education. The parents were bewildered.

After the elections some parents interviewed the supervisor for further information. They were told that at the Central Primary School in Alexandra the parents who met there for this same pur-pose refused to elect the commit-tee because he had told them they

tee because he had told them they had to elect only four members, while the Government would nominate six, making a total of 10. He was glad to note that the Lutheran parents did not raise a similar objection. The supervisor expressed his deepest gratitude for this ignorance on the part of the Lutheran parents.

Lutheran parents.

In answer to a question from a parent the supervisor agreed that it was true that the parents did not want Bantu Education and that he was aware the Government was making use of him as a tool to implement what the people have rejected. What else can we do? he asks.

o? he asks.

As long as the parents are ig norant he is prepared to carry on with the elections of committees, wherever the Government sends him to do so, although some of his colleagues have been assaulted or ruthlessly sent away by some other parents in other Reef towns and the country, says the super

The principal expressed how very sorry he was that he as a teacher was not allowed to say

teacher was not allowed to say anything for or against this new system but only to teach. These, then, are the foundations upon which the Bantu's advance-ment will be pioneered by the Nationalists and their agents. As there are still several mission there are still several mission pointed in the community, the pointed in the community of the parents will by then be more en-lightened to do what the Central School parents have done. parents have done refuse to assist to poison School namely their children.

ONE OF THE PARENTS. Alexandra Township.

The Poor Man Left Disappointed

On the 30th March African On the 30th March African parents of Worcester filled to capacity the D.R.C. School in order to hear Mr. Sil Msengana, D.V.T., explaining to them the work of the school committee in terms of the Bantu Education Act

Some people who had no in-vitation papers were told to leave

the hall. They all cried "Asi-phumi" (we are not going out). The municipality constables and some members of the C.I.D. branch were present. Mr. Msen-gana phoned for more police. When the police were asked about their presence they replied that they had come to protect Mr. Msengana.

Msengana.

The police were crossexamined by Congressmen, but
they insisted that those who were
not invited should leave. Some
left and peeped through the win-

The meeting did not take place The meeting did not take place and was postponed for an indefinite period. No election was made. The crowd shouted "Afrikal" and the poor man left disappointed. Mayibuye! KEKE E. TOLLIE. Worcester, Cape.

Win White Workers

Will WILLE WOLRELS
Every anti-working class move
the Nationalists make, including
the vicious attacks on the trade
union movement, is presented as
being in "defence" of the White
worker. There are continual demands for him to work harder,
make greater sacrifices and accept
a lower standard of living. De make greater sacrinees and aced a lower standard of living. De Klerk, the new misnamed Minister of Labour, wants even the blind, the deaf, the old and the crippled to be forced to work.

All this, of course, in the interests of White supremacy. The little matter of greater profils for the capitalists is conveniently

ignored.
Nationalist propaganda, like that of the Nazis, is deliberately designed to obscure the class differences amongst the Whites in our country. They would like every White worker to believe that the national oppression of the non-Whites is as much in his interests as it is in the interests of the

Yet class differences undoubt-

Yet class differences undoubtedly exist amongst the Whites, and are, indeed, becoming more and more marked, especially amongst the Afrikaners themselves.

The progressive movement cannot afford to ignore these facts, and should, whenever possible, expose the Nats' "wee-ar-all-one" propagands for the fraud it is. We cannot do this elderively if we ourselves Jump White worker among the progressive progressive propagation of the self-erively if we ourselves Jump White worker among the progressive White boss together, even by im-

plication. Which is precisely what your last week's editorial appears to do.
Reading it one gets the impression that only the Black man is
the common man in South Africa.

the common man in South Africa.
The White worker is ignored.
Not every White worker is employed in the canacity of lazy supervisor of Black labour. The majority of White workers — in spite of what de Klerk has to say—have to work hard for their living. And if they receive wages that are higher than those received by the Non-White the fact remains that they are still exploited and have to battle hard to make ends that they are still exploted ame have to battle hard to make ends meet. Many have a standard of living little different from that of many Non-Europeans.

The White worker, in fact, stands to gain a great deal from the stands to gain a great deal from the stands to gain a great deal rome. Our task should surely be to seize every opportunity of stressing this fact, and thus strive to win him as an ally in the struggle for freedom.

for freedom.
WHITE WORKER.

Liberals and Bantu Education

My attention has been drawn to your report on the conference held by the African National Congress in Port Elizabeth over the Easter week-end on the Bantu Education Act, in which you make the fol-lowing statement:

"The Liberal Party . . . contribution was to tell the conference categorically and emphatically (that) they were not in favour of the decision and opposed the policy of withdrawing children from the schools."

This report follows closely the This report follows closely the wording of a report which appeared in the Cape Argus, and, as there appeared to be no reporter from New Age present, it would seem that the source of the above statement is the Cape Argus. I have already written to the Cape Argus are correct their reports. Argus to correct their report, as their representative was also not present when I put forward the views of the Liberal Party. A copy of this letter is attached.

It is important that the attento a important that the atten-tion of your readers should be drawn to the fact that I did not say the Liberal Party was "cate-gorically and emphatically" op-posed to the decision.

I would suggest that your slighting reference to our contribution to the debate would be corrected if you were to ask responsible A.N.C. leadership their view of the value of our contribution. I was the only person representing an organisation other than the A.N.C. to be asked to speak from the platform—and the thusiastic reception spoke

The letter published in the Cape Argus states—The Liberal Party is totally opposed to the Bantu Education Act.

It is true that we do not think It is true that we do not think that the decision to boycott is a practical one. We believe that organisational and other difficul-ties will make it almost impossible for the boycott to be effective. And a boycott which fails will be worse than no boycott.

We feel that alternative educa-tion for the withdrawn children will be almost impossible to supwill be almost impossible to sup-ply, not only for practical reasons but also because the Act itself prohibits any effective arrange-ments. And it will be playing into the Government's hands if the children are not educated at all.

Taking these factors into account, I, in my personal capacity, suggested, in order to meet the Africans' urgent desire to demonstrate their opposition to the Act in a tangible and practical form, that a boycott take place in a limited area, where organisational difficulties would not be so great and where the full resources of the African National Congress could be brought to bear. This could be an effective demonstraand the chlidren would not

In the remainder of the country children should not be withdrawn, but a vigilant eye should be kept on any attempt to indoctrinate.

The matter might be reviewed at some future time with due reties which might then exist and in the light of experience gained in the limited area.

As I pointed out, the decision As I pointed out, the decision to be taken was a matter for the African National Congress and the responsibility was its. The Liberal Party could not presume to attemnt to direct the decision of the Congress. It could only give its view.

In conclusion. I gave the assurance that the Liberal Party would

give every assistance in its power, in so far as it could legally do so, to the African National Congress in its attempts to ensure that the children should not lose contact with the world and that heritage of culture which is the right of every child.

J. T. R. GIBSON. Cape Town,

EDITORIAL

The People WERE Prepared!

THE parents and the children themselves were not so unpre-

pared after all!

Last week in many parts of the country the silent, empty classrooms on the day the schools opened were loud testimony to the people's rejection of Verwoerd's slave education.

THOUGH IMMEASURABLY MUFFLED BY THE DE-CISION TO POSTPONE THE BOYCOTT, THE SOUND OF THE PROTEST WAS STILL STRONG ENOUGH TO RING THROUGH THE LAND.

Verwoerd, who acts more and more as though he were a very angry Almighty, thundered down from his throne that if the children did not return at once he would close the schools. This alone was a striking indication of how powerful the effect of the protest had been. Verwoerd in his bluster was threatening to do the very thing which the Congresses had set out by the boycott to achieve—the breakdown of the slave education system.

What happened on the day the schools opened will make many ponder the correctness of the decision of the A.N.C. executive to postpone the boycott-a decision which, it will be remembered, was questioned by both the Transvaal and Western Cape regions of the A.N.C. at the time.

WAS IT CORRECT TO DOUBT THAT THE FORCES OF THE LIBERATORY MOVEMENT WERE STRONG ENOUGH TO MOBILISE IN A FEW SHORT MONTHS AN EFFECTIVE BOYCOTT?

No doubt it was visualised in December, when the decision was unanimously taken by the A.N.C. conference, that in the face of intimidation and bans it was impossible to ensure that in the three months until April every African parent of every child at every school in the country would be ready for the boycott.

Very few people were as unrealistically optimistic as that, But it was certainly possible that at least in the centres where the people were the most strongly organised and conscious a sub-stantial number of children would stay away from school. This was not to be the whole campaign or the end to the campaign. The one-day stay-away was merely to be preparatory to a more telling campaign against the Slave Education Act.

And as last week showed, there were indeed a number of important centres where the preparatory work had been well done and there was, in spite of everything, a successful demonstration of solidarity.

HOW MUCH MORE SUCCESSFUL MIGHT THAT DE-MONSTRATION HAVE BEEN BUT FOR THE UNCERTAINTY CREATED BY THE LAST-MINUTE DECISION FOR POSTPONEMENT?

Of course, there are times when it is correct for the liberatory organisations to retreat in the face of an overwhelming attack so that they can regroup their forces and prepare for the next advance. But it can be ruinous to the morale of an army when the leadership calls for retreat when all are alerted to go forward.

It would have been far better had the boycott taken place as effectively as possible, even if the result was only a partial boycott, rather than that the preparations already made should we been thrown aside as futile.

Nevertheless, the united demonstrations in many centres on the day the schools opened last week are a great indication of the strength of the people and their growing consciousness of that strength. It should be borne in mind that, though the liberatory movement has its errors of judgment, these affect merely the speed of the advance to freedom and not the direction of the advance itself.

We are confident that other areas will follow the example of the East Rand. This does not mean that people must act pre-cipitately, but where the parents are organised and ready they could well win inspiration from the parents and Congressmen of

By their action the African parents and children have made it clear to the country and the world that they detest Bantu Education and have struck a blow for equality in education, as in all things.

For the tottering apartheid structure there can be no hope— not even the most inspired leadership can save it from ruin. FOR THE FORCES OF FREEDOM EACH MISTAKE LEADS TO GREATER CLARITY FOR THE FUTURE, AND WITH THE GROWTH OF THAT CLARITY THE MARCH TO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY IS HASTENED.

KOTANE AND CACHALIA ARRIVE WELL-ORGANISED FOR ASIA-AFRICA CONFERENCE

Present Report on S.A. "Slave State".

THE oppressed millions of South Africa have a special interest in the great Afro-Asian conference, which opened in Bandung, Indonesia, this week. For two of their leaders—Moses Kotane and Maulvi Cachalia—are attending the conference as observers, and have sent to all delegates a memorandum outlining the realities of the "police slave state" which

The conference is being held at Government level, which means that all the delegates must be the official representatives of the governments of their countries. The only exception is the Gold Coast, which—though its government is still subject to the veto from London—has been granted

In the case of all those countries and peoples who have not yet won and peoples who have not yet won their freedom, representation is on an unofficial basis. All-in-all, the conference represents half the human race.

The Kotane-Cachalia memoran-

dum appeals to the delegates to the conference "to use their good offices internationally to persuade other civilised and freedom-loving nations of the world to prevail on the Government of the Union of South Africa to abandon its unjust and disastrous policy of apartheid and racial discrimination. COULD BE FORCED

"We are convinced and confident that the Government of South Africa could be forced to reconsider its reactionary and inhuman policy if all the nations who do not approve of policies and pracnot approve of policies and practices of racial oppression and discrimination, particularly the Governments of the United States and Britain, would boldly take a firm

Britain, would boldly take a firm stand against such practices."

The memorandum said that in the past seven years South Africa had virtually become a "police slave state" whose racial policies were "straining race relations in South Africa tea a ren't depreasure. were "straining race relations in South Africa to a very dangerous point." Details are given of the laws which have been passed, such as the Group Areas Act, the Sup-pression of Communism Act, the Bantu Education Act, etc., and the memorandum makes it clear it is memorandum makes it clear it is the ambition of the Nationalists to create a slave society in which rights and privileges will belong only to the whites, and all roads of advancement will be closed to the con-Whites the opposition of the people, the Government has been compelled to resort more and more to a tvrannical exercise of its

more to a tyrannical exercise of its powers, and to-day the non-White peoples of South Africa, denied the vote and all democratic freedoms, with their leaders banned or exiled and subject to police persecution and intimidation, are suffering under an inhuman dictatorship.

PLANE SAROTAGED

THE opening of the Afro-Asian conference has been marred I conference has been marred by the shocking tragedy of the death of 11 members of the Chinese advance party as a ready of the shotage to the airliner in which they were travelling from Hong Kong to Bandung. It had been expected that the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, would be travelling on the plane. Air control at Jakarta, when it heard of the accident, immediately

heard of the accident, immediately inquired whether Mr. Chou was on the plane, but was assured that he was not.

The plane was flying at 18,000 feet near Natuna Island, off Sarateet near Natuna Island, oit Sara-wak, when there was an explosion, followed by a fire which soon spread to the right wing of the plane. After sending out three dis-tress signals, the plane crashed in the sea. All 11 passengers and four members of the crew were killed. These crew members surkilled. Three crew members sur-

vived. assist in meetings.

covered beforehand that an attempt would be made to sabotage Chou's plane. They brought the matter to the attention of the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking and asked him to ensure that the British authori-ties in Hong Kong took counter-measures.

The Chinese statement says The Chinese statement says: "After inquiring and learning which air company owned the plane these people were to take, officials of the office of the British Charge d'Affaires promised to notify the British autorities in Hong Kong by cable."

BRITISH CONFIRM

A Hong Kong Government official confirmed that a warning had been received from Peking. As a result of the warning, "We did take more than usual precautions," he said.

This was also admitted by a statement by the British Foreign the Chinese accusation that Britain was involved in the sabotage. The Foreign Office statement admitted

Foreign Office statement admitted receiving a warning from Peking that the Nationalists might make that the Nationalists might make trouble on the departure of this plane from Hong Kong, but denied there was any suggestion about sabotage, and said the nature of the trouble had not been specified.

The Chinese Government statement said the crash "was by no means a common aircraft accident, but is murder deliberately engineered by a secret agent organisation of the United States and Chinese Keisheld," The object of tion of the United States and Chiang Kai-shek." The object of the plot was "to murder members of the Chinese delegation headed by Prime Minister Chou En-lai and sabotage the Afro-Asian con-

Caught out by the turn of events, the United States authorities hastened to deny the allegation as "outrageous," but revealed their nervousness over it is included their nervousness over it is the control to the cont they said they did not propose to make any attempt to answer the "slander" and would not even take in the interrogation of the

survivors.

Indian Premier Nehru declared "the circumstances of the crash are unusual."

And Air India International, after conducting an examination of the three survivors, said the

TRANSVAAL TRADE UNIONS affiliated to the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions will meet on April 24 to establish a Local Committee. Elections for officials and a com-mittee will be held,

THE S.A. CONGRESS of Trade Unions is to give assistance in the organisation of African engineering organisation or Arrican engineering workers. It will send representatives to the Joint Non-European Metal-workers' Committee and trade unionists from other unions will assist in a campaign of factory explosion and fire "were not caused by any failure of any part of the engine, fuel or other sys-tems in the aircraft." What then were they caused by?

"An extraneous source wholly an extraneous source wholly unconnected with the structure of the aircraft," said Air India International. In simpler language—sahotage

There is no doubt the anti-imperialist mood of the Afro-Asian countries will be greatly heightened as a result of this shocking act of international thuggery.

KIKUYU RAID

Visit to House of "Traitor"

NAIROBI.—Although the Kenya politiclans continually pre-tend that the emergency is "almost over," clashes between Africans and the security forces continue to occur, and guerrilla bands con-tinue to operate not only in the forests but right in the heart of the European areas themselves.

Two weeks ago the house of Mr. Two weeks ago the house of Mr. Eliud Mathy, a Kikuyu member of the Legislative Council, who has olten publicly denounced the Mau Mau, was raided. The raid, which appears to have been very well organised, took place within a week of the removal of a night police guard which had previously been posted on his house.

posted on his house.

Describing what happened, Mr.

Mathu said—"It was a very nasty experience, and I am lucky to be alive. They burst in suddenly. My newspaper was grabbed from in front of my face and I saw them, I opened my mouth to scream, but they thesetroed to kill use if I made they threatened to kill me if I made

a noise."

A TRAITOR

Mr. Mathu said the raiders told him he was a traitor to the African cause and said he was not doing any

useful work for Africans in the Legislative Council and was wast-ing his time. They made him read out to them

ing his title.

The above his read out to them
the above he emergency from a
newspaper. The leader told Mr.
Mathu that the guerrillas had
changed their tactics, and were not
killing except when they were
forced to do so in self-defence during the actual fighting.

Mr. Mathu sald that in addition to the raiders in the house
there were others outside ported acterimates a total of 40 took part
in the raid. Police with dogs followed the trail of the raiders for six
miles but failed to make contact
with them.

In future Mr. Mathu's house is to be fitted with a signal rocket alarm apparatus!

F.B.I. JAILS ITS LIARS

Attempt to halt admission that Progressives were Framed

NEW YORK. - Following the sensational disclosures by a former police informer, Harvey Matusow, of the fraudulent methods used by the police, there have been further admissions by other Government spies that they were induced to tell lies in court in order to have American progressives jailed for long periods.

PROMINENT GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS HAVE BEEN SHOCKED AND ANGERED BY THE EVIDENCE OF THE POLICE DISHONESTY, AND THE WAVE OF PROTESTS IS

The frantic reaction of the Ameri-The frantic reaction of the American Government to the flood of recent confessions by F.B.I. informers that they have often lied in giving evidence against Communists, has been to allege that the recantations themselves are all part of a Communist plot!

The value of this approach to the Government is that any person challenging the informer system can now himself be jailed as a "subversive agent."

Harvey Matusow and the publishers of his book False Witness, Angus Cameron and Albert E. Kahn, Angus Cameron and Albert E. Kahn,

Angus Cameron and Albert E. Kahn, have been closely questioned by the Senate committee. The New York

UNIMPORTANT CLUES

UNIMPURIANT CLUES
"The . . . sub-committee's investigation of Matusow is principally aimed at determining if he's being used by the Communist Party It's more important to decide this than to determine when or where he lied when he was a Government witness, two Southern Democrats said today."

Kahn invoked the Fifth Amend-ment to the U.S. constitution which protects citizens from having to make public their political opinions when questioned about his political affiliations or beliefs. He explained:

filiations or beliefs. He explained:
"I do not decline to answer this
question with any shame whatsoever. I do so proudly. He who
attacks me for using the Fifth
Amendment does not slander me
but slanders the Constitution of
the United States"

but slanders the Constitution of the United States."

Kahn said the questions put to him "showed no interest in matters directly relating" to Matusow, but were concerned with "our private business affairs, political beliefs, per-sonal associations and so forth" sonal associations and so forth."

When Matusow himself was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for contempt of court recently, the judge made the same suggestion that there was a conspiracy "to generally discredit . . . the testimony of under-cover agents and former Communist Party members."

But the undercover agents are one by one discrediting themselves. Last month a Federal Grand Jury brought out a nine-point indictment for perjury against another F.B.I. informer Mrs. Natvig. She had been a Gov-ernment witness in a Federal Com-munications Commission effort to deny a television licence to pub-lisher-broadcaster Edward O. Lamb on the grounds that he once asso-ciated with Communists and gave

clated with Communists and gave them money. She later recanted, swore she had been "coerced" and "brainwashed" by Government lawyers to give false evidence. She said: "Only an idiot would have put any credence in any-thing I said."

INDICTMENT

INDICIMENT
The indictment against her—
carrying a possible 45-year term
of imprisonment on conviction—
charges her, not with lying against
Lamb but with lying when she swore
she lied. She was not called to
appear before the Grand Jury that

returned the indictment.

Another Government witness in the same case, Lowell Watson, has also since sworn that he was led into lying.

The Government has a difficulty

The Government has a difficulty in prosecuting these people for perjury. Under United States law it is not enough to show that a witness has wilfully made contradictory statements. The prosecution must also prove which of the two statements is false with the aid of two independent witnesses or one inde-pendent witness plus corroborative documents.

The Attorney-General of the United States, Brownell, is now trying to have this law changed so as to permit prosecution on simple pre-sentation of evidence that a witness made contradictory statements, with-

made contradictory statements, without any need to prove the truth or
falsity of either.

The exposure of the shameful
methods which have been used by
the authorities to prosecute the antiCommunist campaign has stirred
the conscience of many Americans.

In an article "What Harvey Did" in the New York Post last month, the columnist Murray Kempton wrote:

"... In the last five years, it (anti-communism) has become, when least malevolent, the flaggelwhen least malevolent, the flaggel-lation of dead horses . . . a war on the weak and their children . . . As an organised political group, the Communists have done noth-ing to damage our society a frac-tion as much as what their enemies have done in the name of defending us against subversion.

The authors of this damage are named Harry Truman as well as Joe McCarthy. They are, if you please, you and I even to the extent that we simply kept quiet and rode with the times

The Eisenhower security pro-gramme has also been criticised by former Republican Senator Harry P. Cain, a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board nominated by Eisenhower himself

Cain said the programme had swung too far on the side of injustice." He especially criticised one key section of the programme as "too harsh and difficult of reasonable administration

Cain added that the 10 years since the end of the war had seen "preju-dice and intolerance" rule too many

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THE OPPRESSORS **CANNOT BE RIGHT**

"IT is never inopportune to tell had time for thought and his ideas the truth," Bill Andrews said once when discussing the Labour Party, and he meant that the truth often hurts. Yesterday, April 20, was the 85th anniversary of the birth of Bill Andrews. On this day those who knew him and others who merely felt his influence can profitably take stock of the situa tion around them and refresh their spirit by trying to see things as he would have done.

Bill Andrews was usually in the thick of the industrial or political struggle, always meticulous about the detailed tactics of the day but keeping in mind the great ideal of the future—freedom for the op-pressed. In this long and tireless struggle in which he was involved for nearly fifty years he seldom took the time to sit back and theorise or to write down his experience



BILL ANDREWS AS A YOUNG TRADE UNIONIST

as a philosophy and guide to generations coming. His guiding ideas were evolved in the heat of the moment and his teaching was more in action than in words.

IN JAIL

Once, however, through no wish of his own, he found himself with a short period of enforced idleness. The year was 1922, the greatest and industrial upheaval in South African history was on. Bill had been arrested and was sitting in a sordid cell in Johannesburg's

were printed in newspaper articles after he came out. Those were before the days of

Hitler and the Nazi concentration camps. Bill's own country had no progressed so far towards being what it is today, though outbursts of dictatorship, violence, martia law were not unknown. Here are some paragraphs from his articles written 33 years ago, both typical of the man and inspiring to those who share the ideals of freedom.

"The emotions aroused by period in 'durance vile' governed to a large extent by the view taken by the prisoner of the offence of which he is or alleged to be guilty. In the case of politi-cal prisoners the physical restraint and mental degradation is philosophically and even cheerfully borne for the reason that in the opinion of the victims their gaolers ar wrong, and they (the prisoners) are suffering in a cause which they and a considerable proportion of their fellow-men consider a just and

AGE-LONG STRUGGLE

"The advocates of the workers cause today are the direct and lineal descendants of the heroes and martyrs of former periods, and share to a considerable extent their emotions. This accounts for the cheerfulness with which the strike prisoners meet their sentences . They recognise more or less clearly t they are engaged in the age long struggle for freedom in which the oppressed section of the humar race has been and is still engaged

"They refuse to subscribe to the morality and legality of the master class and repudiate the dictum of the courts that they are criminals On the contrary, they are convinced that their status is that of prisoners of war who have been captured while bravely facing the enemy, and as there is no stigma on a man who falls into the clutches of the enemy whilst doing his duty, so the political prisoner is rather proud than otherwise that the hallmark of a fighter in the van of the labour army has fallen upon him by an enemy court throwing him for a period into one of the bas tilles of capitalism."

In another paragraph he summed up his considered opinion, con-firmed by a life of rich experience "It has been said with great truth that whatever he does the oppres-sor cannot do right."

OPPOSE GHETTO BILL!

-says Indian Congress

All pretences at democratic pro-cist measures adopted to obtain cedure are thrown overboard by the desired effect of robbing the the Group Areas Further Amend- people of their present legal ment Bill, says the South African rights. Indian Congress, in a vigorous condemnation of the Bill this

The Bill is the logical outcome of the oppressive principles embodied in the 1950 Group Areas Act. In introducing the Act in 1950 the Minister of the Interior. in response to widespread public opposition, contended that his measure gave a fair opportunity to all to make democratic representations against any false and unjust implementation. As the Group Areas Act is in fact incapable of just application the Minister of the Interior was faced with a dilemma. Perfectly legal and constitutional methods of opposition frustrated the true aims of the Act, and so the present Bill is an effort to overcome the diffi-

In it all pretence of democratic

JOHANNESBURG. | thrown overboad and simple fas-

In a resolution the T.I.C. stated

"While noting with satisfaction the consistent opposition of the Transvaal Indian Congress which has made the Act un-workable thus far, we wish to warn the Indian community that it should not place its sole reliance on the courts to bring about the defeat of the Act, and to emphasise that the Group Areas Act, like all the other oppressive legislation of the Government, can only be de-feated by a united, consistent and determined political strug-

"We note with pleasure the united stand of the people of the Cape in opposition to the Act and pledge to continue to utilise all methods at our disposal to bring about a defeat of



Their homes and families are threatened! From the left-Mrs. Nogaqiwe Nsoni, Mrs. Noanse Mkumbuzi, Mrs. Tvatiwe Ngangawuli, Mrs. Violet Ncuko, and Mrs. Nazimile Didiza.

Women Ordered To Leave Cape Town

"We shall not move an inch!"

THE glaring injustice in the application to African women of the notorious and vicious Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act was once again brought home to me when I spoke to some 20 African women in Kensington, Cape Town, the other day.

Mrs. Noanse Mkumbuzi came to

Kensington before the Second World War. She also has four

children, her baby not yet a year old. She has a young brother in Lady Frere, but no means of sup-

port there.
"I am not going to move any

where," she said.

Mrs. Tyatiwe Nqanqawuli was born in Umtata, but has lived in

Cape Town for over 15 years. So has her husband. Her parents are

dead, and she has no one at

NOT AN INCH!

"I am not moving even an inch,"

ne said.

Mrs. Nogagiwe Nsoni came to

Mrs. Nogaque Nsoni came to Cape Town about 18 years ago because she had no family or friends left at Ngcobo. She has two children, one still a toddler.

"Where must I go?" she asked.

"I'm not moving."
Mrs. Nozimile Didiza has never

been back to Lady Frere since she came here in 1939. She has

no one there who would be able to help her.

"NOT A STEP!"

"I am not prepared to move a step," she said. Among the whole group of women at Kensington that morn-

ing, there was not one who still has any solid ties with the Reserves, or who would be able

to depend on any one there to help

home.

should she be forced out of

But Verwoerd's plan to make the

Big O.F.S. Meeting

BLOEMFONTEIN.

A LL the women were "urbanised" in terms of the Act, yet everyone had been issued a notice to leave the area—some notices being valid for a month, one for six months, the bulk of them having already expired.

Umtata.

The women were all determined not to leave their homes in Ken-sington—the only homes they know. But they need never have been threatened at all, if the Native Affairs Department of the Cape Town City Council had only kept

to the law, which is harsh enough.

It is quite clear that no attempt
was made by N.A.D. officials to try to find out which of the women are exempted from the provisions of section 10. Women who were born here or who have lived in the area for 15 years, or whose hus-bands can comply with these stipulations, are legally entitled to remain in the urban area.

But in the mass issuing of permits warning the women to leave Cape Town, officials not only did not bother to find out whether the women had anywhere to go to, but did not even bother to ask the simple question: How long have you lived here?

The result is that thousands of African women in the Cape Penin-sula might have been unlawfully hounded from their homes had they not come to the decision to fight. And, because of the inhuman provisions of Section 10, thousands of women who have not lived here for 15 years, but whose families and homes are established here. will be pushed out. To go where? The authorities certainly do not

COURAGE. DETERMINATION

But the women of the Cane Peninsula — Retreat, Kensington, Langa, Elsies River, Nyanga — are facing the threat to their homes with courage and determination. Organised under the banner of the African National Congress, all are standing firm in the defence of their homes and families. Determined not to give up what they have acquired with much labour and sacrifice, they have established defence committees and special

REPORT TO OUR READERS

Next issue is our MAY DAY issue and it will contain a special article by LESLIE MASSINA secretary of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, on the significance of this day of working class celebration

bration. Very many readers have asked us for simple articles setting out the position of Africans under SEC-TION TEN and other barsh laws.

Next week in New Age a LEGAL EXPERT WILL EXPLAIN SEC-TION TEN. OUR MAY DAY MESSAGES MUST BE IN BY THIS WEEK

END—10s. per inch or 1s. 3d. a line (cash with message). Every organisation should take this

opportunity of greeting fellow-workers and progressives. Mes-sages from families and indivi-duals will also be accepted.

You'll want to show your apprecia-tion of the May Day issue—do so by telling your friends about the paper—and, of course, by sending us a little note expressing your feelings (anything from a ten-bob to a ten-bound note) to a ten-pound note!).

MANNIE MONEY.

TRANSPORT COSTS A Daveytown worker employed, say, at Benoni's Industrial Sites, has to pay 2s. transport a day: £26 a year on transport to and from work! New Age interviewed some of

the Davevtown residents. This is what they said: Mr. Petrus Malele:

costs 10s

We have no shops in Davey-town. Even the people from whom we used to buy in Apex who come here in their cars to sell provisions to us, are arrested. In Apex my neighbours were Zulus and Xhosas. Here I am put in an area reserved entirely for Basutos. I regard my-self as an African, not a Mosotho. Mr. Daniel Rathebe:

I am 62 years of age but because of the high cost of living I am forced to go out to work. I cannot complain about the treatment in Daveytown because today in South Africa under Strydom's regime you are told to be quiet and Swart's "boys" move you at the point of

a gun. Then you are told this is done in your own interests.

Mrs. Mphahlele:

It is up to us to put Daveytown

Rents

Court Confirmation

CAPE TOWN. TN a judgment given in the Cape Town Supreme Court last week, Mr. Justice Ogilvie Thompson confirmed the judgment in the Transvaal
Supreme Court last year, when it was declared that the Verwoerd "econocall to women to unite their forces nic" rentals for houses in African locations are null and void.

Africans a homeless wandering people in the land of their birth will not succeed! Mr. Justice Ogilvie Thompson | that the Verwoord rentals were ultra Mr. Justice Oglive Thompson that the Verwoord rentals were ultrated carded the notice in the Govern-view. The Cape Town Municipality ment Gazette on 23 July last we cited as first respondent, and promulgating the new rentals, to be D. H. P. Verwoord, in his capacity in "void for vagueness and is set and the control of the vagueness and is set and the control of the vagueness and is set and the vagueness and it is should occur. Southed the vagueness are vagueness and the vagueness and BIG meeting protesting against the Bantu Education Act and

defence committees and special defence funds. And although final notices to leave have been issued to many, none have packed upon the picture above are typical of thousands.

"I came here when I was still young and my husband came even earlier," said Mrs. Violet Normany, more when the earlier, "said Mrs. Violet Normany, more when I was altered and other speakers were: here four children, the eldest young the mother of four children, the eldest young the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the mother of the other when I was altered the when I was altered the when I was altered the provided the table that also run the risk of suffering atomic and their between other of the other when I was altered the cape when I was altered the was altered the when I was altered the provided the when I was altered the was altered t

BENONI FAMILIES STILL BENONI'S new township of Daveytown, where former Apex squatters have to live in temporary shacks and lean-to's in the veld

There are only two trains a day and the government right. We can Daveytown, one in the morning only do this under the banner of Congress. I appeal to our leaders to come to Daveytown and form a branch here. Only Congress can stop tribal clashes which are a danger under "ethnic" grouping. Mr. Lucas Mzimkulu, a member

IN THE VELD

because the township houses are not yet ready, is now three weeks

As yet not a single family has proper accommodation, and the house-building programme is still behind schedule. The people are making do as best they can. They have no shopping facilities, no clinic

or doctor nearby, no telephone facilities for emergencies, and extremel

bad transport arrangements.

to work on that day.

and one in the evening. There is no train on Saturday mornings

no train on Saturday mornings although many workers have to go

(Daveytown's station) leaves Dun-

swart at 5 a.m. leaves Alliance at

who start early, before 6 a.m., are

always late. There is no provision

for workers who start work be-

tween 8 and 9 a.m. The only

are now cut off from cinemas

and all social activities.

The bus service which is sup-

posed to run hourly transport is not running according to the pre-

scribed time table, say residents,

A weekly train ticket between Daveytown and Dunswart (a dis-

tance of 91 miles) costs 7/3:

whereas a weekly ticket between

Benoni and Johannesburg only

The morning train to Alliance of the newly-formed Daveytown
Protest Committee: The people
resent 'ethnic' grouping. The people 5.28 a.m. and arrives back at Dunswart at 6.10 a.m. Workers at Apex were promised decent houses, but today are being forced to rebuild their old shacks. Mothers and very small children have had afternoon train leaves Dunswart at 6.13 p.m.

People who need to go in to Benoni have no train facilities, and the residents at Daveytown to sleep in the open, during the rainy days.

I had a shop in Apex, but i

Daveytown I have to go to work have no shop. Miss Joyce Dhlamini:

I am a high-school pupil, attending school in Johannesburg. I have to get up at 4 in the morning to reach school in time.

We have no shops here, but funnily enough we have a tem-porary beer hall. Every morning have to find out what we nee at home so that I may do our shopping in Johannesburg. I carry what we need all the way Daveytown. One of the things have to buy every day is a loaf of

We were promised a most modern township, but instead we are

today living in shacks.

My demand to the Congress of the People is that every student should be allowed to attend the school nearest to his home.

Mr. Douglas Nkosi:

We are being treated like beasts, not humans. You cannot even keep a fowl in Daveytown. We are being driven back to the days of

To be at work at 7.30 a.m. I have to get up at 5, and catch the 6 p.m. bus. In most cases the bus does not come until an hour and a half later, and so I am late for work. My employer can excuse me for being late, but he

does not pay me for the time I have not worked.

Mr. Makgothi, a nephew of the first president of the Transvaal A.N.C., still lives in the Apex

move unless they move me by

Women's Anniversary

On the occasion of the anniver-sary of the formation of the Federation of S.A. Women the for peace.

The Federation draws attention



HILLBROW HOUSEWIVES HEATED

REJECT VERWOERD BILL

JOHANNESBURG.—Appalled at the thought of performing a greater share of household duties or of having no nanny to take the children to the park, wash the dishes and napkins, over 500 flat-dwellers of Hillbrow assembled at the Skyline Hotel on April 13 to listen to U.P. Councillor Alex Gorshel and Dr. Bernard Friedman, and to protest vigorously against the Locations in the Sky Bill.

CHALLENGED by Councillor Gorshel to defend Verwoerd's policy, one member of the Congress of Nationalist speakers were conspicuous by their absence and supporters confined themselves to minor heckling from the floor.

C.O.D. me

U.P. speakers Gorshel and U.P. supporters led by Councillor Friedman wrung the hearts of the Gorshel and Boris Wilson—and

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

harassed housewives, painting pitiful pictures of unserviced flats, of the plight of the flatdwellers camp:
I will move only if I am given, whose servant would have to tra-I will move only it I am given,
a house. I promised the authorities well from far-off transportless I would build for myself but at present I cannot afford to do so, if I move only when I have been the constraint of the present I cannot afford to do so, if I move only when I have been the considerable to build. I will not wash the supper dishes.

Nationalist hecklers were peased by protestations that the U.P. supported social and residential separation, while anxious parents were consoled by U.P. insistence that the working mother's right to her African nanny would maintained, and the flatdwellers' anguish was assuaged by assurances that Hillbrow would defend its housewives to the last

Reminded by a Congress Democrats' speaker that the Bill was not merely a matter of the comfort and convenience of the comfort and convenience of the flatdwellers of Hillbrow but a further vicious attack upon the rights of the African people and hardship to the African domestic servant, who would be forced out of her present accommodation meeting finally resolved, despite U.P. suggestions to compromise to condemn the Rill

An Action Committee was elected

C.O.D. members distributed 500 pies of the leaflet "The Sky's

IS EVERYTHING RIGHT IN SOUTH AFRICA?

C.O.P. ASKS EUROPEANS

EUROPEAN residents in Johannesburg flatland are being introduced to the Congress of the People through Congress of Democrats street meetings and a leaflet invitation to them to help frame a freedom charter of their needs and demands.

The leaflet says: Do you feel, that everything is right in South Africa? Or do you think there is omething seriously wrong with hings as they are today? If so . . what do you think is wrong? What needs to be changed?

Are you content with

• the record high cost of living?

• the restrictions on passports?

• the extension of the pass sys-

tem to Europeans? • the threat to industrial expansion on the Rand?

• the interference with the right to speak freely?

• the right of police to enter your house on the flimsiest of prefexts?

• the Ghetto Act and the com-

pulsory removal of Africans • the threat to deprive African

children of the right to genu-ine education?

• the threat to the freedom of your newspaper?

Have you considered the dangerous effects of apartheid on race relations? What of the continual loss of human rights? We want our own Charter of Human Rights. Why net add your demands to the Char-

LET US WORK TOGETHER FOR A FREE SOUTH AFRICA.

SOVIET TREATY HELPS AUSTRIA BREAK GERMAN GRIP

WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

CONTRARY to the view generally publicised in the press, it has not been the Soviet Union, but the Western powers which have been holding up agreement on a peace treaty for Austria. Let us take a brief look at the bettery of the treaty. Let us take a brief history of the treaty.

Austria was occupied by Nazi forces in 1938, and under an arrangement called the "Anschluss" incorporated into the German Reich. Austrian citizens were de-clared to be German citizens. Austria was treated like a German colony, and the resources of the country were plundered to build up and maintain the Nazi war machine.

In 1943 the Allies issued a statement declaring the German annexation of Austria to be null annexation of Austria to be not and void, and expressing the wish to see a free and independent Austria established in the post-war period. In 1945 Austria was liberated by the Red Army.

NEGOTIATIONS OPEN

Negotiations between the four occupation powers for an Austrian treaty were opened in 1946. Since then there have been innumerable then there have been innumerable meetings of representatives of the four powers to discuss the treaty, and considerable progress was, in fact, made. By the time of the Berlin conference in February 1954, the four powers, together with the Austrian Government, had agreed on the main details of an Austrian Treaty.

At the last session of the Berlin At the last session of the Berlin conference to discuss the Austrian question, Mr. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, moved a resolution that the foreign ministers' deputies should be empowered to draw up the final text of the treaty, upon the acceptance of which the Allied Control Committee and the sholished and mission would be abolished and the occupation of Austria ended.

MOLOTOV'S PROPOSAL

He proposed that one of the auses to be included in the clauses to be included in treaty should read as follows:

"Austria undertakes not to enter into any coalition or military alliance directed against any power which participated with its armed forces in the war against Germany and in the liberation of Austria. Austria undertakes further not to permit the establishment on its

SHRUG OFF

your

BACKACHE!

Mag-Aspirin is better. It quickly is the torture of backache It is the ideal sedative for affected nerves, more than often the cause of rheumatic pains, including backache, lumbago and sciatica. Mag-Aspirin setties the nerves and soothes away the pain, brings welcome relief from headache, earache, toothache, bladder pain and neuritis. Get Mag-Aspirin to-day!

MAG-ASPIRIN

is not ordinary aspirin

Mag-Aspirin Powders, 2/- per boz. Alse available in Tablets at 2/6 at all chemiste

territory of foreign military bases, and not to permit the use of foreign military instructors and specialists in Austria."

Furthermore, he said, pending the conclusion of a German Peace Treaty, the four powers should be allowed to station troops in Austria in order to prevent any possible new aftempts at Anschluss. The troops would not have any say over the civil administration of the country, and would merely be retained in Austria to prevent a recurrence of German aggres-

GERMAN REMILITARISATION

Asked why he introduced these new provisions at this stage, Mr. Molotov replied that the situation had changed with the resurgence of German nationalism and the attempts of the Western powers to remilitarise Germany and to prevent the reunification of Germany on a peaceful basis.

Austrian Foreign Minister Figl pleaded that Austria could be repleaded that Austria could be re-lied on to oppose any move to-wards a new Anschluss; but Mr. Molotov reminded him that 1,500,000 Austrians fought with the Nazi armies on the Eastern Front during the last war, and the Soviet Union was not prepared to allow this to happen again,

However, he offered to include However, he offered to include a clause specifying that the troops question should be reconsidered again not later than 1955. But Figl, instructed by his Western masters, insisted that a withdrawal date should be fixed not later than June 30, 1955, by which time all foreign troops would have to be out of Austria, irrespective of whether a German Treaty was signed or not. signed or not.

On this note of disagreement the Berlin conference ended its con-sideration of the Austrian question.

WAR PACT

Since the Berlin conference, the Western Powers have concentrated Western Powers have concentrated all their attention on the attempt to get first the E.D.C. treaty, and later the Paris Agreements providing for the rearmament of Western Germany ratified, and have indicated they were not prepared to reconsider the Austrian question until this was done.

question until this was done.

Last November the Austrian
Chancellor Raab visited Washington and, according to the New
York Times, "made a plea for
dissociating the Austrian from the
German question. The Soviet
Union 'is always arguing that they
cannot withdraw their troops from cannot withdraw their troops from Austria because of a new threat from Germany,' he said."

Raab was unable to get Dulles to budge, however. The Austrian Catholic-Conservative weekly Die Furche said:

"Austria must continually endeavour to prevent her problem being treated as part of the German question . . . America will consider the Austrian State Treaty only after ratification of the Paris Agreements . . . If Europe is domi-nated by some 'axis' as in 1937 by Rome-Berlin, perhaps in duture by a Washington-Bonn or Germany-Russia 'axis'—then our country has no chance of existence."

Germany Gets Tough

WEST Germany's growing eco-nomic and political strength has encouraged Chancellor Adenauer to stiffen his attitude towards

German assets in Austria result-ing from the 1938 Anschluss were partly appropriated by the Allies

after the war, partly taken over by the Austrian Government for the settlement of claims by refugees. Adenauer now wants to reopen this question, in order to secure the return of the remaining assets to Germany.

Because of its situation, Austria has tremendous potentialities for the development of hydro-electric the development of hydro-electric power, but in recent years more and more of Austria's generated electricity has been drawn oft to serve the needs of Ruhr industry. One of the power plants, the Ill-werke, for example, supplies elec-tricity to West German munitions plants, in terms of an agreement between West German yand Austria signed more than a year ago.

FOR GERMAN NEEDS

In 1952 an association for re-search in the hydro-power re-sources of the Alps was formed under the name of Interalpe, which plans to construct three large hydro-electric stations with an annual output of about 4 billion kilowatt hours (almost half of the present total output of Austria). Interalpe is intended to meet the needs of West German industry.

needs of West German industry.
Commenting on the scheme, Die Furche pointed out that it would place Austria in the power of a small group of men who might prepare for it the fate of 1938. Another Austrian magazine, Die Nation, described the project as a move to let West Germany annex Austrias' hydro-power resources.

Nehru Hits **Apartheid**

NEW DELHL

Just before leaving India to attend the Afro-Asian confer-ence, the Indian Prime Minister Nehru answered the criticism levelled against him in the West that India was "neither here nor there" in the cold war.

"We are neither here nor there," he said, "but we are wholly on the side of decency.

"I challenge every country in the world to give its opinion unequivocally on the naked racial persecution being per-petrated by the capitalist White Government of South Africa on African and Indian people there. India is not prepared to tolerate this racial persecution under any consideration of anti-communism or communism. Let the South African Government forget about communism and anti-communism and learn some

Mr. Nehru also criticised ine United Nations' treatment of the South African racial ques-tion. He said the United Nations passed some resolutions now and again, then sat back "with folded hands in a state of "with folded hands in a state of Mr. Nehru also criticised the complete inaction . . .

The communique issued in America after the Eisenhower-Raab talks last year significantly stressed that the United States was greatly interested in the project to develop Austria's hydro-power resources!

"GERMAN CITIZENS"

However, the most significant in-However, the most significant indication that West Germany's ruling class has not given up the desire to incorporate Austria in its economic and political empire was the ruling of the West German Federal Administrative Court last October that 75 000 Austrians liv. desire to incorporate Austria in its economic and political empire was the ruling of the West German Federal Administrative Court last October that 7500 Austrians with the includer scientist, Dr. Victor A. Cotober that 7500 Austrians in West Germany and West Berlin had not lost the German But Dr. Weisskopf of the Massachusetts berlin had not lost the German But Dr. Weisskopf scornfully real extent of the control of the Cerman But Dr. Weisskopf scornfully real extent by the scient of the control of the Cerman But Dr. Weisskopf scornfully real extent to give his lectures anyway between the many and the more than the control of the campus.

the Hitler regime after the 1938 Anschluss, and must therefore be regarded as German citizens.

regarded as German citizens.

This decision roused strong indignation in Austria, and all parties in Perliament, from the Conservatives to the Communists, pressed the Austrian Government to take steps to have the annexation law repealed by the West German authorities. In his reply, Raab said the Austrian Government repudiated the West German curt's findings, and pointed out that Austria had passed a series of measures specifically designed to measures specifically designed to measures specifically designed to revoke the German decrees and to restore Austrian citizenship to all Austrians, irrespective of where they lived.

Several Austrian papers commented that not once in the nine years since the war had the West German Government made a clear and unmistakable declaration that and unmistakable decharation in the independence and freedom of Austria had been recognised. The apprehension was expressed in many circles that the Washingtonmany circles that the Wasnington-Bonn axis would regard Austria as Germany's "lebensraum," particu-larly by way of compensation for the loss of the Saar.

Soviet Invitation Welcomed

FOR all these reasons, the Aus-FOR all these reasons, the Austrian Government welcomed the invitation of the Soviet Government to Chancellor Raab to visit Moscow this month to discuss the Austrian Treaty. And following three days of talks with Mr. Molotov, Raab has returned to Vienna in hich exists with the message: tov, Raab nas returned in high spirits with the message:

"Austria will be free. We will get our home country back com-pletely."

The details of the agreement reached at Moscow have not been published in the South African Press, but the following points are

· Austria has now accepted the condition that she must not join the Atlantic Pact or any other military alliance directed against the

The Soviet Union, together with the other Western Powers, will guarantee Austria against the threat of Anschluss with West Germany;

Austrian P.o.W.'s will be re-Austrian 7.0.W.3 will be let-turned, and Austria and the Soviet Union will conclude a trade agree-ment. "Economically we shall get full independence," said the Aus-trian Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Adolf Schaerf.



Mr. Molotov.

 All foreign troops will be withdrawn once the Austrian Treaty comes into force.

The Moscow agreement still has to be approved by the Western Powers, but they will find it hard to refuse. The Austrian Ambassador to Moscow told correspondents after the talks he was sure the West would have nothing against the treaty "because it is in the West's interests."

BIGGEST IMPACT

But the Moscow agreement will make its biggest impact, not so much on Austria, as on West Ger-many. Now the whole German people can see that the Soviet offer of a peace treaty for Germany was not just propaganda, but a sincere gesture to solve Europe's biggest post-war problem. Had that offer been accepted, instead of the Paris Agreements, Germany today could have been united and at peace.

Instead, the division between East and West Germany has been deepened, and the danger of war increased by remilitarisation of the

There will be millions in West Germany who will now regret the Paris Agreements more than ever, and who will turn against Chan-cellor Adenauer because his servility to the West has denied them their greatest desire — peaceful unification.

There will be millions more There will be millions more throughout Europe, particularly in France, who will now intensify their campaign against the Paris Agreements in order to rid themselves of the menace of a rearmed Germany, before it is too late.

The Moscow agreement has thrown down the challenge of peace to the Western powers. If they reject it, they must stand branded before the whole world as the instigators of war.

THE FRIGHTENED PEOPLE

NEW YORK .- The prestige of the University of Washington academic circles has sunk to a new low as the result of the ban placed on Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the distinguished nuclear physicist, who was recently barred as "a security risk" from secret work by the United States Atomic Energy Board, although it was emphasised his loyalty was not in question.

Dr. Oppenheimer had been invited by the Physics Department of
the University of Washington to
give a series of scientific lectures,
but was banned by the president of
the university, Dr. Henry Schmitz.

After detailing the increased grip of the U.S. monopolies on South Africa, M. DICKSON here gives startling facts of

AMERICAN PENETRATION IN OUR INDUSTRY

Let us turn our attention to another group of American financiers, those associated with the American Metal Company. This company controls the production of strategically important minerals in many parts of the world. In southern Africa it has controlling interests over the Roan Antelone and Muffling conpress Antelope and Mufilira copper mines in Northern Rhodesia, as well as over the zinc and lead mines of Tsumeb, South-West Africa. American Metal also has Africa. American Metal also has a strong interest in the O'okiep Copper Co. It is worthy of note that American Metal and Anglo-

\$.

that American Metal and Anglo-American between them are in effective control of the entire copper output of southern Africa. American Metal is jointly con-trolled by Newmont Mining Cor-poration and International Nickel, the former a Morgan subsidiary, the latter representing mixed Morgan and du Pont interests. One Morgan and du Pont interests. One of the directors of International Nickel is none-other than that friend of humanity, Mr. John Foster Dulles, Rhodesian miners will be glad to know whose pockets they are lining by their labours. Among South African financial houses having strong American lithiss we must not forget the Schlesinger group. Two out of the three members of the Schlesinger family

singer group. Two out of the three members of the Schlesinger family controlling the group are actually U.S. citizens. The group not only controls our bioscopes, but also has large interests in insurance (African Life), in hotels, in advertising and in department stores.

NEIGHBOURING TERRITORIES

In assessing the influence of American finance capital in South Africa we cannot neglect the neigh-bouring territories where American penetration has been particularly marked. We have already seen that American finance capital is in American finance capital is in effective control of Northern Rho-desian copper, partly through the American Metal group and partly through Anglo-American. In addi-tion it exerts its influence in this area through the important holding company of Tanganyika Conces-

In 1950 an American group acquired 600,000 ordinary shares in Tanganyika Concessions as a result of a sale of shares by the British government and by French interests. It has been stated that this transaction was one of the this transaction was one of the conditions of Marshall aid to these countries. The American group in-volved acted through the banking volved acted through the banking houses of Ladenburg, Talman & Co. and Lazard Freres & Co., representing Rockefeller interests. Much of the capital was contributed by the International Basic Economy Corporation which is the Rockefeller family's "international development, corporation." development corporation."

Through Tanganyika Conces-

sions the Rockefeller group now has large and probably controlling interests in the Benguela Railway, in a number of Rhodesian gold mines and, above all, in the copper and uranium output of the Belgian Congo. Tanganyika Concessions controls Union Miniere du Haut Katanga which is the company directly concerned with copper and uranium production in the Congo. In addition, this company also has an exclusive concession over 7,700 sq. miles of territory which are known to contain over one hundred new copper deposits, as well as cobalt, radium, gold, iron ore, platinum and tin. In 1953 the U.S. Export-Import bank granted a loan of \$22,400,000 for the construction

of a hydro-electric power plant on the Lualaba River to provide power for the Union Miniere

It is of interest to note that the banking houses of Ladenburg, Tal-man and Lazard Freres also have man and Lazaru Frees also have interests in a number of mining and industrial enterprises in South Africa. Here too they are acting for Rockefeller interests. Their arrival on the South African financial scene in 1947 was hailed by "Time" magazine as "the first big beach-head of American capital in South Africa.

American capital is also stretching out greedy fingers towards Portuguese East Africa on the supposition that oil will one day be found there. This oil has been be found there. This oil has been bartered to the Americans even before its discovery. The Mozambique Gulf Oil Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Gulf Oil Corporation of America, has been granted a total concession over meanly 48,000 sq. miles by the Portuguese Government. This represents one-sixth of the total area of Mozambique. Active prospecting is going on in the represents one-sixth of the control of the contr pecting is going on in the region. The Gulf Oil Corporation is part of the great Mellon financial em-

U.S. "AID"

American government "aid" con-stitutes one of the most important channels through which American financial control has been exercised all over the capitalist world.
Southern Africa has not been spared this questionable assistance. The U.S. Economic Co-operation Agency is directing £5,000,000 to the financing of Rhodesian railways and more such gifts with all their attached strings can no doubt

The International Bank has been another notorious vehicle for the penetration of American financial control into many corners of the capitalist world. In spite of its name this bank operates almost exclusively with American capital and is completely controlled by representatives of American finan-cial houses. It specializes in loans to governments and uses the power so obtained to extract all sorts of oncessions for American capital.

The South African Government

has not been slow to avail itself of American credit facilities. In 1950 it took up a loan of \$20,000,000 with private American bankers and this was followed in 1951 by International Bank loans totalling \$30,000,000. So successful were those traversions for the same land. totalling \$30,000,000. So successful were these transactions for the Americans that they granted fur-ther International Bank loans totalling \$50 million in 1953. Further and bigger loans to the Nationalist Government are to be expected. With each such loan the expected. With each such loan the interference in the Union's internal affairs is increased and the Nationalist government is strengthened.

In the industrial field many In the industrial field many American companies have set up subsidiaries entirely financed and controlled from American. The number of such American sub-sidiaries trebled between 1949 and 1953 and it is continuing to rise at an enormous rate. These enter-prises represent far from a negli-gible proportion of South Africa's secondary industries in terms of turnover, investment capital or labour employed.

MOTOR INDUSTRY

In this connection special men-tion must be given to the motor industry where American influence has been paramount for a long time. The Ford and General Motors assembly plants at Port

Elizabeth go back to the nineteen twenties, but the post-war years have seen an enormous expa nere. The annual payroll of General Motors now exceeds £1 million and the plant can turn out million and the olant can turn out 35,000 units a year. Since it started operations in South Africa this company has sold well over £100 million worth of its products here! To the Ford and General Motors plants have now been added the Studebaker plant at Littenhage, the Nash plant at East London the Nash plant at Past London

and the Chrysler plant in Natal.

One of the most lucrative adjuncts to the motor industry is the manufacture of tyres. In this field we find the three giant Ameri-

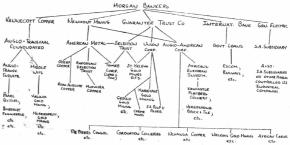
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157. N.Y.; Colonial Electric Products
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Tractor Co. of Feoria, Illinois; Harry
Frqueson Inc. of Detroit; International
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Battle Creek, Minniana; Standard
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Fryde Co. of Cloversville, N.Y.; Abbott
West Standard Corporation
Of New York; Desteabler Knitting
Co. of New York; Bertablire Knitting
Mile of Radiag, Pennsylvinair, Crown
New Jersey; Sterling Drugs Inc. of
Contago, S. G. Johnson Co. of Racine,
Growth, N.Y.; Masonite Corporation
Of Chicago: Of Johnson Co. of Racine,
Brooklyn, N.Y.; Masonite Corporation
Of Chicago: Of Lill Manufacturing Co. of
Contago Destead Manufacturing Co. of
Contago D Orange, New Jersey.
This list is far from complete.

de Kock, governor of the S.A. Reserve Bank, has stated that in the year 1952 foreign credits for the year 1952 toreign creates for the development of uranium mining accounted for about one-third of all foreign liabilities incurred directly by South African firms. The greater part of these uranium credits came from America.

Uranium extraction plants are in Uranium extraction plants are in production at the following mines: Stilfontein, West Driefontein, Vogelstruisbult Luipaards Vlei, Harmony, Randfontein, West Rand and Blyvooruitzicht. The main Anglo-American uranium refineries are Daggafontein, W. Reefs and Welkom (2 plants). important is also their subsidiary Monazite and Mineral Ventures which mines sand containing uranium and thorium in the Cape. uranium and thorium in the Cape. The uranium mining developments undertaken at Anglo-Transvaal's Virginia mine in the Free State have already been mentioned. This is a particularly large project which has attracted investments to the tune of £4,400,000 from the Atomic Energy Board. Last year

DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION OF CHANNELS OF MORGAN INFLUENCE IN S.A.



can corporations well represented in the Union. Firestone and General Tyre and Rubber Co, each have a plant in Port Elizabeth and Goodyear has its plant in Uitenhague. The profits of Goodyear alone were £276,000 in 1952, after making deductions for taxation.

RAND DAILY MAIL

In the case of Goodyear and General Tyre and Rubber some South African capitalists whose connections were thought to be useful have been allowed to take part in the enterprise as junior partners. In this way the well-known motor firm of Williams Hunt has become linked to the General Tyre and Rubber Co. It General Tyre and Rubber Co. It is noteworthy that the South African subsidiary of Goodyear has an interlocking directorship with the Cape Times and that the subsidiary of General Tyre and Rubber has an interlocking direc-torship with the Rand Daily Mail.

Closely related to the motor in-dustry are the oil companies. As early as 1943 American investments in petroleum enterprises in South Africa were valued at \$21 million. In the following ten years these investments were officially stated to have more than doubled. This does not include the new 16,000 barrels per day refinery in DUPon which was built by Standard-Vacuum Oil at a cost of \$22 million. This vast unit is wholly owned by the Rockfeller group. Total American investments in the oil industry in South Africa cannot be short of £25 million today. The following list of some of The following list of some of the companies which have recently set our pour formanies which have recently set of the property o does not include the new 16,000

subsidiaries will give readers some idea of the extent of American penetration in the industrial field: The General Electric Co. of New York; Westinshouse Electric Co. of New York; Westinshouse Electric Co. of New York; Nash-Kelvinstor Corporation of Chi-Nash-Kelvinstor Corporation of Chi-Nash-Kelvinstor Corporation of Chi-Nash-Kelvinstor Corporation of Chick Carrior Corporation of Chick Carrior Corporation of Chick Chick

Moreover, it does not include Moreover, it does not include American companies working in South Africa through Canadian or English subsidiaries; nor does it include thousands of American firms represented in South Africa through sales and distributing agents or offices, or through licensing arrangements not subject to public knowledge. The proportion of the South African working population that is helping to pile

population that is helping to pile up profits for American capitalists must be quite considerable. GOVT. A PARTNER The South African government acts as a direct partner to some of the industrial magnates of Pitts-burgh in connection with the the industrial magnates or Pitts-burgh in connection with the Vanderbyl steel project. The Van-derbyl Engineering Corporation, Vecor for short, was founded with the help of a large slice of capital emanating from the Mesta Machine Co. of Pittsburgh A. aggesterati emanating from the messa structure.

Co. of Pittsburgh. An agreement exists between Vecor and Mesta whereby the latter is to act as the former's technical adviser and supply much of the capital equipments with Vacca agrees to further Mesta's interests in South Mrica." One knows only too well Africa.' Arrica. One Knows only too well the kind of agreement that is involved here. Even where the formation of a certain amount of heavy industry in a colonial or semi-colonial country is permitted, the industrialists of the imperialist countries make sure of controlline. the industrialists of the imperialist countries make sure of controlling it to make sure that it does not become a possible rival. In this way heavy industry in countries like South Africa is prevented from reaching the fullest level of development while capitalism holds sway. The machine building industry is of course hardly allowed to develop at all.

URANIUM We come now to what is probably the largest and certainly the most important area of American influence in South Africa, the field of uranium production. By 1953 U.S. credits for the new uranium extraction plants in South Africa totalled over \$120 million. M. H. South Africa's exports of radio-South Africa's exports of radio-active minerals were valued at £15,000,000 and this figure is ex-pected to double within the next few years, as more of the new refining plants reach full produc-

ATOM DIPLOMACY

The uranium producing countries play a particularly important role in Washington's atom diplomacy. Wherever important deposits of uranium are known to occur Washington seeks to establish itself in a controlling position; a con-trol that extends also over political developments likely to have an effect on uranium production. In 1953 the notorious Senator Hick-enlooper, Vice-Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, paid a visit to the South African government at the head of a Congressional mission The mission was welcomed by Dr.
Malan and other members of the
cabinet. No doubt as a result of
that visit South Africa has been

that visit South Africa has been more firmly hitched to American global atomic strategy. Senator Hickenlooper is also chairman of the Congress sub-committee on Raw Materials, and it was not only the Union's unanium that he wanted to put more completely into the service of the American war machine. "Your country certainly has great reserves in strategic raw material "Your country certainly has great reserves in strategic raw material which can be used over the years for the benefit of the free world," stated the Senator. By the "free world" he means of course his own world of finance capitalists own world of finance capitalists and their political hangers on. and their political hangers on materials he was a server of the political was a server of the waterials he was a server of the political was a server of the waterials he was a server of the wateri war plans are asbestos, manganese, chrome, copper, lead, zinc and platinum. A study of export figures reveals that most of our magness reveals that most of our manganese and chromium and a large proportion of our, other minerals are already going to feed the American war machine.

(Continued next week)

The Liberals in Conference UNITED PARTY IN DECAY

by Bob Hepple

THE need for public opposition to the Nationalist policies of baasskap and, flowing from those policies, the growing encroachment on civil liberties in South Africa were stressed by the speakers at the public opening of the first Liberal Party Congress, held in Johannesburg last Friday evening. The speakers were Mrs. M. Ballinger, M.P., leader of the party, and Senator Leslie Rubin.

In answer to a question, Mrs. Ballinger stated that the Liberal

Party was strongly opposed to the communal franchise, and supported an 'educational' franchise, having as

Asked whether the Liberal Party would admit Socialists as members, and what the attitude of the Party to Socialists was, Mrs. Ballinger said: "The welcome they receive will depend upon how strongly they hold their socialist ideas (!). Mem-

bers must make certain compromises on joining the Party, as the basic question for us is not Socialism."

SILENCE ON LEE-WARDEN A member of the Congress of Democrats asked from the floor why in talking of the Parliamentary struggle no mention had been made of the consistent fight of peoples representative Len Lee-Warden in

Parliament, and further what the attitude of the Liberal Party was to the Congress of Democrats, as the

'atter organisation was always willing to co-operate on a friendly basis with the Liberal Party on matters

Following the opening the Party met in "private" session at a large private house in the suburbs over the week-end.

whyste house in the suburns over the week-rein.

Mrs. Ballinger said: "The print the confident "hopes" towards the pipe of the community to-day is mext General Election, expressed by one section of the community one section of the community nly. The two 'kraals' of separated locases are, according to the Nation locases are, according to the Nation locases are, according to the Nation locases are according to the Nation locases. ciple of the community to-day is becoming the 'master' principle, where there is control of baasskap by one section of the community only. The two 'kraals' of separated races are, according to the Nationalists, to meet only at the top in the form of white baasskap. With this policy goes the encroachment on the personal liberties of all sec-tions of the population." its basis the education of all per-sons. She stated: "Of course this education does not always work, as we see with many white South Africans."

LIKES PRESENT SYSTEM

Mrs. Ballinger stated that the iberal Party regarded the present Liberal Party regarded the present Parliamentary system in South Africa as the basis on which rights and citizenship should be extended. This was necessary as Liberals believed in an evolutionary society developing within existing patterns "We want to build on that existing pattern," she said.

Further the Liberal Party believed that changes in South Africa had to come only through consent. "For

come only through consent. "For instance we oppose the industrial colour bar, but believe as well that its abolition can and must come with the consent of white workers. It is by consent of all groups, industrial consent of the battery of the bat cluding the Nationalists, that we can evolve new political patterns," she maintained.

ONLY TWO

The other speaker, Senator Rubin. devoted his speech to appealing to British traditions' and the English-speaking public. "The people of South Africa stem from two stocks, English and Afrikaner," he said. Senator Rubin made no mention at all of the African and other nationally oppressed peoples, or the encroachment on their liberties.

In fact to a nearly completely European audience, and in view of

Tamaica Rejects S.A. Goods

JOHANNESBURG.-Jamaica, in the West Indies, is up in arms at the importation of South African goods.

Last month the Town Council of Kingston, capital of the island, una-nimously voted to request their government to boycott South African goods as a protest against the Union's treatment of its Non-European population.

This information has reached the S.A. Export Union, which is seri-ously concerned about the possibility of this attitude spreading to other islands in the Caribbean, and affecting South African export trade.

In 1953 South Africa exported goods to the value of £315,000 to the British West Indies. From January to November of 1954 this figure was more than doubled and amounted to £665,000.

The islands are regarded as "natural market" for many South African goods, among them farming implements, shoes and foodstuffs.

In Jamaica the Union's policies are regarded as "uncivilised" and "unenlightened."

BENNIE TUROK, executive member of the Congress of Democrats was found not quilty and discharged in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court on Monday on a charge of distributing leaflets in the Cape Town Docks compound with out permission

Ouakers Sign For Peace

JOHANNESBURG.

Among those who have signed the Peace Council Appeal for the Outlawing of the H-Bomb are South Africa's lead-ing Quakers, Dr. F. W. Fox and Mr. M. Scarnell Lean.

An exhibition on the terrors of the H-Bomb is shortly to go on tour to peace meetings in officent centres. Among the first areas to be visited will be Dube in Johannesburg, where a Peace Council branch was re-

a Peace Council branch was re-cently formed. Hundreds of stickers "Outlaw the H-Bomb" have appeared in Moroka Township.

MAY DAY will be celebrated this year by huge inter-racial workers' gatherings called by the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Application has been made for a May Day procession, starting from Fordsburg's Free-

KENILWORTH RACING

Round Course Handicap—SAND-ROSE. Danger, Scotch Cats. Wynberg Mixed Handicap— ROBERT'S HEIGHTS. Danger,

Swiftfoot.

Swiftfoot.
Wynberg Plate — CARNARVON.
Danger, Maritime.
Kenilworth Mixed Handicap—
DAILY MAIL. Danger, Fair

with the Liberal Party on matters of common interest.

Mrs. Ballinger replied that C.O.D had the right to separate existence as far as the Liberals were concerned. The Chairman of the Party in the Transvaal, Mr. J. Unterhalter, closed the discussion by stating that there could be no talk of a 'friendly' attitude by the C.O.D. and made an impassioned outburst against what he alleged were "gross distortions as far as the Liberals were concerned. The Chairman of the Party in the Transvaal, Mr. J. Unterhalter, closed the discussion by stating that there could be no talk of a 'friendly' attitude by the C.O.D. and made an impassioned outburst against what he alleged were "gross distortions and untruths" about the Liberal Party in New Ace.

A.N.C. Reply To Verwoerd

AS a direct reply to Dr. Verwoerd's threats the A.N.C. working committee has called on all A.N.C. branches to intensify the campaign against Bantu education in their areas.

against Bantu education in their are Verwoerd's threat that unless children return to school by April 25th they might lose docational facilities for a long time to come are described by the A.N.C. as "hysterical and panic-stricken ulti-natums." His desperate appeals to "local authorities and responsible exercit." are no answer to the elser "local authorities and responsible marents" are no answer to the clear demand of the African people for universal education and their complete rejection of Bantu Education. The apparently magnanimous offer of police protection to the people is the usual cloak under which terrorism and provocation are thrust upon

Verwoerd's threats to teachers, says the A.N.C., are clearly intended to intimidate them so that they become active evan-gelists for Bantu Education. Verwoerd's statement that thousands of Bantu parents and heads of tribes have agreed to rve on school committees is a reference to Government minions and Government created leaders who have never been champions of their people's progress but agents of Government policy. Here too Verwoerd pretends ignorance of the boycott of these Boards and Commit-

tees throughout the country and that in many areas the N.A.D. did not even try to hold elec-tions but nominated members

Reject I.C. Bill

-Say Leather Workers. JOHANNESBURG.

At the T.U.C. conference on the Industrial Conciliation mendment Bill, to be held in Cape Town shortly, the Leather Workers' Union, one of the T.U.C. affiliates, will move that the new bill be rejected in its

ntirety. Leather workers ma their five representatives to take this stand at a recent general meeting.

meeting.

The five delegates are instructed by their members to argue that no amount of amending the Bill will in any way

ake it acceptable.
This union also decided that This union also decided that if the Bill were passed it would not carry out the terms of the Act but would retain its mixed membership, and mixed meetings within the union.

By PETER MEYER

WHEN the first half of the Parliamentary session ended a fortnight ago, the United Party was in a state of collapse. Even its own Press was muttering angrily, and there was a fresh burst of specu-lation about Mr. Strauss's leaderlation about Mr. Strauss's leader-ship. "Die Transvaler" suggested that Mr. Strauss might be on his way out, but "Die Burger" had a more cynical and accurate appraisal. There had been no fresh developments, it said. All that had happened was that the United Party sinking deeper into decay.

Almost any other political party would find a new leader if he behaved the way Mr. Strauss be-haves—continually absent from the House, timid and grovelling in debate, laughable in attack. But the United Party just ploughs along, waiting, waiting.

SIGNIFICANCE

The decline of the United Party is of great significance politically. It signifies the virtual collapse of White appreciator (that is large White opposition (that is, scale and organised) to Nationalists.

There are thousands of White South Africans, nay, tens of thousands, who are prepared to stand up to the Nationalists. Many of them are in the United Party. But, each year, each Parliamentary session, their leaders take them further down the path of capitu-lation. The record of the United Party in the past five years or so will rightly be labelled by his-torians as the Great Betrayal.

Remember those first few Parrose in wrath against the new Government? Dr. Malan's Cabinet was never more uneasy than in those flaming days when public opinion forced General Smuts and, later, Mr. Strauss, to stand side by side with some of the democratic organisations in a common front

DISCUISED NATS.

But it was a short-lived comradeship. The betrayal began. As the 1953 General Election approached, the United Party edged away from the united front. It became "re-spectable." It accepted then a theory that has dominated its thinking and actions from that day theory that has dominated its thinking and actions from that day until now: the theory that if you disguise yourself as a Nationalist, the present followers of the Nationalist Party will not find it too distasteful to turn to you when their own party runs into trouble. When their own party runs into trouble

The betraval has gone on. Not a The betrayal has gone on Not a streed of principle remains. Everything is sacrificed for the Great Day, when the Nationalist Payr runs into trouble. All over the country, United Party supporters have watched in dismay while this sickness eats out the heart of their party—but their pleas are brushed easile. New Age has said it before, and it says it again now: the United Party is solvine. Party is dving.

It will not live to see the day when the Nationalist Party "runs into trouble."

BETRAYAL.

If the leaders of the United Party were only bluffing themselves and betraying their own policies, no one would care. But they are betraying tens of thousands of White South tens of thousands of White South Africans who have still got plenty of fight left in them and who want to come to grips with the Nationa-lists. Some of them will drift into the Liberal Party, or help to strengthen some other pocket of resistance. It is to be hoped that enough of them will realise that the only way to defeat the Nation-alists is by throwing in their lot with the democratic organisations. But, alas, most will probably re-

But, alas, most will probably re-turn to their drawing rooms to scowl and sulk, and eventually to become apathetic about "politics." The United Party leaders will be called to account one day for this betrayal. They will have to shoul-der their full share of the responsibility for the race war that the Nationalists have unleashed. By surrendering their vast organisa-tion, they have put a strong army out of action, and the Nationalists are now on the way to achieving the alignment of forces they desire: the White man on one side, and the non-White on the other.

Meanwhile, Mr. Strauss survives He survives for two reasons. The first is that if anyone took his place, he would have to be a stronger man—and there are no stronger men. The second is that if anyone took his place, he dare not be a stronger man—because a stronger man would force some decisions on the United Party, and at this stage just a little push is needed to make that whole rickety party collapse like a pack of cards

INVITATION AWAITED

So the United Party Members of So the United Party Members of an invitation from that well-known but, alas, mythical character, the "disgruntled" Nationalist M.P. If that invitation is ever received, Mr. Strauss will be tossed overboard hurriedly, and the scramble to call on the sender of the invitation will be as wild and uncontrolled as anything South African politics has

What about the United Party "liberals"? Forget them. They have now reached their proper destination in life-as bywoners of the Graaffs and the Lawrences

Expect nothing commendable or courageous from the United Party in Parliament, therefore. Its col-lapse on the Budget debate just before the first half of the session before the first hair of the session ended is a taste of its future be-haviour, although the sting of recent criticisms may rouse it suf-ficiently to wave its skinny old arms at the Government. It fought half-heartedly against Verwoord's various measures and accepted the passport bill with only sporadic protests. In the weeks that lie protests. In the weeks that lie ahead, the Opposition will have an opportunity to discuss the activities of the 14 Cabinet Ministers one by one, We know what to expect from the United Party. The size also the Appeal Court Bill. Again we know what to expect from the Court Bill. Again we know what to expect from the United Party. There are the Group Areas and Industrial Conciliation Bills. We we wonder what the U.P. will do?

No. We have seen clearly what is happening in Parliament. For a few years, the United Party carried the sceptre of struggle. Now it passes to the people. Parliament is fading into the background, and the masses are coming into the front-line.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER Nehru made a vigorous denuncia-

tion of regional agreements, with special reference to S.E.A.T.O., when he reviewed foreign affairs in Parliament recently. He maintained that the Manila Treaty and the Bangkok conference had upset all expectations of peace in the Eor Feet Similarly. of peace in the Far East, Similarly the Turco-Iraqi Pact had brought fear, division and uncertainty to the Middle East and created bitterness in a number of countries.

Published by Real Printing & Publishing C Street, Cape Town, and printed by Pioneer P Street, Woodstock. Unless otherwise stated, al issue by L. Forman, 6 Barrack Street, Cape To