

Race Classification Scandal Continues

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PRETORIA COLOUREDS ARRESTED WHILE ASLEEP IN BED

From RUTH FIRST

JOHANNESBURG.—Classification under the Population Registration Act is creating havoc among the Coloured community of Pretoria and in thousands of Coloured homes there is a sense of tragedy, of anxiety and of strain.

Pretoria was the first city where classification started and though figures are hard to get, one estimate is that about 90 per cent of the Coloured people have already been classified. Of these it is estimated that one-third have not "passed" the tests and have been re-grouped as African.

Not only have families been divided and man and wife put into different race categories, but the Coloured people of Pretoria are going through the horror of police raids and arrests. Residents of the Cape Location see police on their street corners practically every morning as they go to work.

Groups of anything up to 30 men, African and Coloured, are held under arrest on street corners till they are taken away in pick-up vans.

To prove that they are Coloured, not African, Coloureds are being forced to carry on their person either their identity cards or the letter from the Bureau of Census and Statistics which says "For the purposes of the Population Register you have been classified as Coloured . . . Not a pass in name, perhaps, but the Coloured people, especially those who might be pointed out by police as "border-line" cases, are in fact having to carry on their persons proof of their classification.

DRAGGED FROM THEIR BEDS Police raiding parties don't stop at street corners either. There have been two recent cases in the Cape Location **WHERE THE POLICE ENTERED COLOURED HOMES AND ARRESTED TWO COLOURED MEN AS THEY WERE ASLEEP IN THEIR BEDS.** The case of one of these men is at present before the Appeal Board.

A cafe was raided so often and so many of its regular customers forcibly removed while having their meals because their passes or identity papers were not in order, that the proprietor's business has slumped.

Since the Appeal Board (appointed by Minister Danges only after an uproar from the public that he was not observing the Act and giving individuals a chance to appeal against arbitrary race classifications) has started to sit in Pretoria, the tension has increased, not lessened.

All but five of the cases before the Board have been held in camera. (It is for the applicant to elect to have a public hearing.)

The race probe has had the effect the Nationalists always wanted. Coloureds are tormented by the shame (die skande!) of the investigations that are so humiliating, and many, rather than expose in the open the horror of these interrogations, try to hide behind the closed sessions.

A large number of individuals have lost their appeals before the Board.

The costs of legal assistance are far beyond the pocket of all but a minority, and without assistance most victims are finding the sessions of the Board, the calling of witnesses and their questioning, the marshalling of evidence, a bewildering and frightening experience.

NO CRITERION

What is a Coloured in any case? It does not seem that the Appeal Board has any clearer idea what it is looking for than the officials of the Bureau of Census and Statistics and the N.A.D. had when they first tried out their Nazi-like tests.

Take some of the proceedings in open session before the Board: John Alexander Engelbrecht appealed against his classification as an African. His father, he said, was European, his mother an African. He was questioned by Mr. D. P. J. Botha for the Director of Census:

Q: Say you and your wife live like Coloureds. How do you mean? —We live as Europeans do.

Q: You don't eat 'pap' you mean? —No, we don't.

Q: You sleep on a bed; has it got legs? —Yes.

Q: Has it a mattress? —Yes. Later, Engelbrecht was questioned by the chairman of the Board: Do you deny that your hair is that of a Natives?—If your worship says that my hair is too short, what can I say?

Your nose is flat. Is that the nose of a Native?—I don't know your worship.

I put it to you that your colour is that of a Native?—There was no reply from Engelbrecht.

Engelbrecht's father gave evidence for him and was questioned by the chairman of the Race Board.

You have a sharp nose, more or less like a Coloured's?—Yes.

Look at the formation of your son's nose; is that a Coloured's nose?—I could bring a lot of Coloureds here with noses flatter than my son's nose.

"My son's skin was lighter before he became ill," said Engelbrecht, snr.

"You're under oath; don't talk tripe (allerhande baa) to me," the chairman said to him.

"Vague Evidence"

Yet another appeal by Mrs. Aletta E. Grootboom against her classification as an African was lost. The chairman said that he had made an entry in the record of the proceedings to effect that her appearance was not that of an African. Her hair was long and of "a kind never seen on a Native." But he said that Mrs. Grootboom (who was not legally represented) had given evidence that was very vague and that the written affidavit submitted by her had not given all the facts required by law.

In Pretoria it is thought that the Appeal Board will continue to sit until about April.

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Mr. Grootboom of Eersterus photographed here with his Coloured niece appealed to the Appeal Board against his classification as an African, but lost his appeal last week. He was asked to bring witnesses to give evidence that he was Coloured but when he asked for an extension of time because his witnesses lived far out, this was refused. Mr. Grootboom's wife has been classified as Coloured. How will residential separation under the Group Areas Act affect them?

ANC Calls On All To Fight Passes For Women

JOHANNESBURG.—The campaign against the extension of the pass laws to women must start immediately, said a call that went out from the African National Congress last week.

From its inception the Congress has struggled vigorously against the pass laws this "wicked, abominable system of enslavement. The system has already caused misery to millions of African men. No decent and self-respecting people can ever tolerate the extension of this brutal system to women or any other section of the people. Nor will the people be deceived by the change of name from passes to reference books or identity cards.

ORGANISE THE PEOPLE!

This statement has been issued by the ANC after the first national executive meeting of the Congress top leadership held in Durban this month.

The immediate need of the moment, says the call, is to "conduct a countrywide extensive campaign to educate the masses of the people on the issue of the passes and the situation of the Government to issue reference books to women."

The introduction of the reference

book system for women will subject them to humiliation, general restriction of their movement, influx control and deportation.

The National Executive committee calls on the branches of the ANC throughout the country to commence the campaign by calling meetings of the people in every area, as well as special meetings for women to culminate in regional women's conferences.

Systematic, intensive organisation must be undertaken: house to house; yard to yard; location to location; factory to factory; in the towns and likewise in the countryside.

DRAW ALL ANTI-PASS FORCES IN!

The call underlines that this campaign must be conducted in close co-operation with all African organisations which oppose the imposition of passes for women. It must begin by rallying every African and

every African organisation around the campaign. The alliance against passes must extend to all sections of the people of South Africa: Black and White.

The dates for some of the first mass activities have already been announced:

● All regional women's conferences should take place on February 25 or 26.

● By March 4 Congress offices must receive reports from every branch on the progress of the house to house campaign and local area meetings.

● The local area work and the regional conferences are to work up to the Special National Conference from March 31 to April 1, to be held at Illovo (near Johannesburg).

"The men must play their part in this campaign," urged the Congress call.

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NEW AGE LETTER BOX

BRITAIN IS BRINGING WAR TO THE PROTECTORATES

The recent announcement that Britain has agreed to allow South Africa to survey sites in Bechuanaland and Swaziland which could be of use for radar installations in the event of war represents the first step towards the incorporation of the Protectorates.

There were no discussions between the British Government and the inhabitants of these territories. Britain is following the notorious South African example of making laws for the people in their absence and then forcing them to obey the laws they had no hand in making.

Perhaps the British are implementing section 151 of the South Africa Act, which deals with the transfer of the Protectorates. If section 151 were taken out of the Freedom Charter, we would not object, because we were represented when the Freedom Charter was adopted at Kliptown. But we had nothing to do with the passing of the South Africa Act. We were not consulted and we do not agree. The Protectorates belong to the Basotho, Amaswazi and Batswana, not to Britain, which is a mere protecting power.

The peoples of the Protectorates must demand talks with Britain. Speaking with one voice, we must say to Britain: "We are not yet tired of your protection. Wait for us to tell you. If you are tired of protecting us, please leave us rather than take us over to South Africa without consulting us."

When Britain deliberately and continuously destroys good relations with all her African associates in Africa in order to keep South Africa in the Commonwealth, we find ourselves forced to remind her of what is happening now in some of her African colonies. Is the war in the Congo caused by the fact that the African inhabitants were dispossessed of their own land? Mr. Jomo Kenyatta's evidence in the court case entitled "The Trial of Jomo Kenyatta," shows that the major cause of the present ugly situation in Kenya was and I believe still is, that the Africans were dispossessed of their land and the land was then given to the white immigrants.

We find battles here, battles there and battles all around Africa. These battles are not between African and African fortunately, but between Africans and Europeans. It is not the heathen who is the cause, but the Christian.

It is shameful, that at this time

Confused By "isms"

The common man is completely confused in the battle between the "isms" as to which of these "isms" is for his benefit.

Each of the "isms" claims to be the best. They crane their necks, stare angrily at the common man and simultaneously say: "We are your friends. When a man doesn't understand, they accuse him of belonging to a rival 'ism' which is alleged to be dangerous."

Consequently, an army of detectives descends on the common man, because the official "ism" suspects the common man is up in arms against it. Sedition and treason are the suspicion of the day.

"I tag him," says one of the "isms". "Banish him," says another.

Do these people ever consider that the common man, his wife and children to look after?

E. L. M. MOKHETHI,
Port Elizabeth.

and after the Geneva talks of which Britain was a co-sponsor, that the same Britain should decide to import war into the Protectorates. With South Africa in the Protectorates we can expect nothing but slave laws such as the pass laws, Suppression of Communism Act, Group Areas Act, Bantu Authorities Act, the barbaric and savage Bantu Education Act and all apartheid inhuman Acts.

We have sucked enough dummies from the British Government. We shall not suck any more.
MOTSAMI K. MPHOR.
Johannesburg.

More On The ANC Conference

Speaking in my personal capacity as a delegate to the recent ANC conference in Bloemfontein, I wish to welcome the critics who state certain weaknesses at our conference.

One of the biggest obstacles that delayed our conference was the inclusion of non-delegates in the debates. Most of these non-delegates were from the Transvaal. With their fantastic ideologies, particularly that group of fanatics who shouted "Africa for the Africans" (a senseless and vicious slogan) they frustrated the work of the Congress. Such people should be checked outside our assemblies. That's what we did at the Cape ANC conference in 1954 in Uitenhage to Mr. Lebello and his clique.

Most of the delegates were disappointed when it was said the discussion on the Freedom Charter was to be deferred.

At the forthcoming conference in April we should be on the alert against those who with their ideologic views and conceptions will try and frustrate the People's Constitution—the Freedom Charter.

The ANC has been criticised for banning the Bantu World from its conference. It still remains to be seen whether we have violated the Freedom of the Press. The Bantu World continues to misinterpret the ANC, and is clearly attempting to divide the ANC into hostile groups.

Although there were some reactionaries, delegates had one common purpose—that Freedom must be achieved. Liberation must be won.

STANLEY B. G. KABA.
Grahamstown.

Anniversary Of Gandhi's Death

It is not asking too much if on January 30 we all observe two minutes silence at the stroke of 5.15, the time of Mahatma Gandhi's departure from this world in the year 1948.

Gandhiji was all—a monument of service before, so, a true Christian, a devout Hindu, an embodiment of Islam, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism.

Gandhi was not born famous, nor was fame thrust upon him. He sweated for mankind to the last drop of life in him.

His message of love, non-violence and truth is the only salvation of mankind, if practised. There would be no necessity for A-bombs and H-bombs and weapons that must replace the bombs and explosives are going to be none other than truth, kindness, love, honesty and humility, surrounded by a veil of non-violence. Let us not forget Gandhi!
Vrededorp. C. D. MODJ,

Taking The Women Back To Slavery

The threat of African women having to carry passes has aroused great protests from African men as well as women. Does the Government want to take our women back to the dark days of slavery?

When the officials say that the booklets the women will have to carry are not passes, it is a big bluff. If they are not passes, why should African women in Johannesburg be bundled into the pick-up van just because they were found sitting and cleaning their houses?

I appeal to the women of South Africa of all nationalities to stand together and oppose this cruel act of the Government. Let us form an organisation a solid opposition for the safety of their children. The Women's Federation must see to it that no woman in South Africa is left unorganised. It will only be by unity that we will be able to resist the present Government. Let every woman organise her wife to join the Federation and fight for the future of her children.

I appeal to the leaders of the liberatory movement to help organise the women. The African National Congress must take a lead in this. Forward the forces of liberation!

JULIUS B. P. J. BUSA.

Secretary, A.N.C.
Worcester.

The Real Meaning of Apartheid

Apartheid means different things to different people.

To the African it means tyranny, to the Indian it means a ghetto, to the white Holligan it means licence to push Non-Europeans off the pavement, to the English-speaking Nazi it means preventing "Indian penetration", to the farmers of the Free State it means stopping the exodus of farm labour, to the white factory workers it promises security of employment, to the City financier it means an unceasing wage policy, to the Potchefstroom University student it means Non-European students will be thrown out of Wits, to the urban housewife it means shops with separate lifts and counters, to Dutch Reformed Ministers it evokes visions of separate colonies for the Blacks and Whites, to overseas observers it sounds like the resurrection of the Hitlerian fantasy with herren-volk, Reichstag fires, storm troops and fuhrers.

G. J. MODIKWE.

Korsten.

Something Must

Be Done

In your issue of January 6, 1956, there appeared a heartrending picture of four defenceless African men, handcuffed and being escorted to gaol for no crime other than that of having failed to produce their abominable and diabolical passes.

Now it is the turn of our African women to carry these vicious passes. This picture reminds us of the old painful slave trade days, when our African men, women and children with chains round their necks were marched to the slave markets of Guinea and the Gold Coast and sold to the so-called civilised and Christian Westerners, to plant sugar cane, cotton, for the American colonisers.

When will slavery under any shape or form come to an end in our sunny South Africa? Something must be done and done speedily ere we die!

MOSES K. MPHAALELE,
Fretoria.

Editorial

Go Back Verwoerd!

THE Government's determination to force African women to carry passes is producing an explosive situation in South Africa. The news and correspondence columns of New Age have been inundated in recent weeks and months with the protests of the women themselves, their menfolk and all democrats against the issuing of passes to women.

South African Governments, and many local authorities, wishing to control the women's labour power in the same way as the men's, have often before tried to make African women carry passes, but in the face of the unity, militancy and determination of the African people, all these attempts have failed. The Nationalist Government has also been tinkering with the matter for several years. When the present Governor-General, Dr. Jansen, was Minister of Native Affairs (right in the early days of the Nat. regime), the public agitation was such that he was compelled to give way, and told a deputation that the Government had abandoned the intention to introduce passes for women.

Now the pistol is again at the heads of the African people. Only this time the Government pretends it is not going to issue "passes," but only "reference books," as if there were a world of difference between the two. Since Verwoerd passed a special Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents Act, the officials of the Native Affairs Department are having a wonderful time arguing that there are no more passes, and that the reference books are purely a device to help the women.

These typically fascist tricks have completely failed to deceive anybody, least of all the women themselves. Call it pass or reference book, it means they become subject to police control in the same way as their menfolk, and they don't want any part of it—the raids and arrests, the midnight searches, the bullying at the police stations, the prosecutions and convictions, the fines and jail sentences, all for lack of a wretched scrap of paper (or a 96-page reference book).

Verwoerd claims his reference books will help the women. But the women don't want his help, and if he were a gentleman and a democrat he would not force his attentions upon them. But he insists, like the Chicago gangsters, on their accepting his "protection," and it is his very determination to go ahead with a scheme which is against their interests and which they categorically reject which is leading to a crisis.

NEW AGE TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO URGE THE GOVERNMENT IN ALL SERIOUSNESS TO RECONSIDER ITS DECISION BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. South Africa as a whole will gain nothing from the regimentation of African women. It will not improve race relations. On the contrary, it has already led to their worsening, as the experiences of the African people in the Western Cape in recent years has amply demonstrated.

Most Verwoerd, in his fanatical desire to have everybody properly filed and card-indexed and firmly under his thumb, wait until the storm breaks before he thinks again? Is he satisfied to rely on his police force to shoot it out if there should be any trouble?

Public opinion must be mobilised to restrain Verwoerd from provoking this trouble. For it is his totally unnecessary nonsense of passes for women which is the cause of it all. No doubt he will try to argue that the women are to blame because they oppose his policies. He would be as wise as Marie Antoinette who blamed the French people in 1789 because they were hungry.

Of one thing Verwoerd need be in no doubt—and that is that the women are determined to fight like tigers to avoid having to carry passes. They have fought before and won. They are prepared to fight again and win. But they would far rather not have to fight at all.

It is up to Verwoerd.

The South African Coloured People's Organisation's announcement this week that if apartheid is introduced on Cape Town's buses it will organise a boycott, gives added interest to this news of the fight of the non-white people of the United States against bus apartheid there.

NEGROES BOYCOTT APARTHEID BUSES

NEW YORK.—The boycott by Negroes of the Montgomery, Alabama, city bus service, which has now entered its second month is still solid. The company has had to close down several of its services and has in desperation been forced to put up the fares of its white passengers on other services by fifty per cent, from 10 cents to 15 cents.

The Negro people's organization in the city organised the boycott as the result of the arrest and imprisonment of a Negro woman worker, Mrs. Rosa Parks, who had been ordered by the bus conductor under Alabama's apartheid laws to get up from her seat at the front of the bus and move to a seat at the back. When she refused the conductor called a policeman and Mrs. Parks was arrested and fined.

Within 48 hours of her arrest the Negro people's organization had issued cyostyled leaflets calling for a one-day boycott. The strike was so successful that it was decided to go on until all the people's demands had been met. These were:

- An end to apartheid.
 - More courtesy towards Negro passengers.
 - The employment of Negro drivers and conductors on predominantly Negro routes.
- The only demand the company was prepared to meet was an offer that it would instruct its staff to treat Negroes more politely!

CAR POOLS
Since the boycott began, its supporters have held rallies twice a week in Negro churches where big

crowds have gathered to assist in arranging the pooling of motor-cars during peak hours. Two hundred car drivers volunteered their cars and they now operate for essential travellers from 40 regular pick-up points.

The loss to the bus company is also, therefore, a US correspondent says, "staggering" though company officials have refused to reveal its exact extent for fear of giving the boycotters encouragement.

Ironically, many of the white bus drivers and conductors who insulted Negro passengers by enforcing apartheid and siding with the boycotters were the first to suffer. With the company's buses standing idle in the garages they were sacked for redundancy.

JOE McCARTHY'S VICTIMS HIT BACK

Unique Senate Committee Hearings

NEW YORK.—A notable victory for the U.S. progressives who are tirelessly mobilising the growing opposition to fascist methods in America has been the setting up of a Senate sub-committee on Constitutional Rights.

In the field of civil liberties the hearings of this sub-committee are unique. For the first time since the start of the Cold War, the victims of this decade of hysteria in the U.S. are being heard. Witnesses are treated politely and with respect; there are no threats of imprisonment for contempt; no voices are raised; everyone speaks his mind freely.

In 1954 he once commented, "like a return to sanity after the ten-year blemish of the Inquisition."

Topics covered so far include the government's arbitrary denial of passports; the effect of government security regulations on the lives of the people; the massive attorney-general's list of "subversive" organisations and the damage done by the concept of guilt by association or relationship.

PROFESSOR'S STORY
One of the witnesses, Dr. Linus Pauling, professor at the California Institute of Technology, described to the Committee the methods of the State Department in refusing to issue people with passports. His own was cancelled in 1952, forcing him to call off a series of lectures abroad. For the next two years he was sometimes granted a limited passport, sometimes denied one, rarely knowing if he would be able to make a trip until a few moments before departure time.

In 1954 he was finally denied any passport under any circumstances on the ground of suspicion that he was a "secret Communist." Later that year he was awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry. The State Department couldn't stand the resulting glare in prize for subversives. Dr. Pauling was hurriedly given an unrestricted passport.

POLICE CHIEF'S PLAINT
Captain Carl Lawrence of the Delaware State Police gave evidence of his difficulties with a state law providing punishment of ten years in prison for subversives. He had listened to thirty hours of lectures by a police informer and "expert" on Communism, Louis Budenz, but he still did not know exactly what a "subversive" was and he had never been able to catch one.

A representative of the United Auto Workers' Union told the commission how the government's "security" programme was used to weaken the organised trade union movement.

"We have seen an employer deliberately ask for the transfer of a worker from a non-security

FRANCO'S SURVEY SHOWS FRANCO'S DOOM

NEW YORK.—The results of a secret investigation made by a research organisation in Spain on the instructions of fascist dictator Franco into the views of a cross-section of students are revealed in the latest issue of Time magazine. They show the loathing and contempt in which Franco is held.

An anonymous poll was taken of some 400 Madrid University students, carefully selected from different backgrounds to give a Gallup-type cross-section of opinion. The students were asked what they thought of Franco, the government, the military leaders, the university professors and the Catholic Church leadership.

The questions were framed by Psychology Professor Jose Luis Pinillos and slanted "in favour of conservative attitudes" but the answers which they could not have come as a surprise to Franco, could not have made him very happy.

74% accused the government of incompetence. "Trickers," "improvisers," "ignoramuses" were typical phrases. 83% went further and accused it of immorality ("unscrupulous," "false," "defrauders," "spongers").

Of the military leaders, 90% said

they were incompetent ("ignoramuses," "boastists" who "drunkness," "brutality," "drunkenness" typical comments).

The university professors came off no better and 70% of the students thought the Catholic Church's social policy unacceptable, while 65% said this did not concern itself enough with the interests of the working class. Church leaders were described as "ostentatious" and "ambitious."

65% expressed the view that the only solution to Spain's problems would be by means of a "socialist-type regime" and only one in five thought this could be achieved by constitutional means.

FRANCO'S MESSAGE
In his New Year message Franco ascribed the unrest among Spanish students and workers to the broadcast of radio programmes from Communist countries "seconded by misguided Spaniards at home." But the true reason, of course, is that not even eighteen years of fascist dictatorship since Franco, assisted by Nazi Germany and the passivity of the West, overthrew Spain's popular front government. It has been enough to defeat Spain's democratic forces, which are now once more on the upsurge.

TANKS TO IRAQ FOR JOINING WAR PACT

LONDON.—The fuss about the export of "scrap" tanks to Egypt and Israel is being used to divert attention from last week's real news in the Middle East—the proud display in Baghdad of twelve brand-new British Centurion tanks—the most modern of these giants with which British troops are equipped. The tanks, bought by the U.S. from Britain, go to Iraq as a reward for her adherence to the Baghdad war pact.

Handing over the tanks, the American Ambassador in Baghdad, Mr. W. J. Gallman, announced that the U.S. had already furnished Iraq with more than 700 motor vehicles, 85 pieces of artillery and recoilless rifles and substantial amounts of other equipment.

Still more war equipment was on the way, he announced.

At the same ceremony the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. R. Hooper, referred to the recent British gift to Iraq of two million pounds to be spent on arms.

Israel, which has expressed great indignation at the supply of arms to Egypt should be even more vehement about arms to Iraq, for while Egypt has signed the armistice agreement with Israel, Iraq is the one country which has refused to do so, and still considers herself at war.

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Soviet Offer To South America

LONDON.—The Soviet Union is ready to trade with South American countries and help them with technicians and information in the same way as it is now helping Asian nations.

This has been announced by the South American journal "Vision" following an interview with Mr. Bulganin the Soviet Prime Minister.

The Soviet Union has a wide range of goods to export and could import cattle, agricultural and mining products, Mr. Bulganin said.

Readiness was expressed by the Soviet Premier for an exchange of experience with South American countries in industry, power production, building, transport and agriculture.

Burma Fears U.S. Intervention

RANGOON.—Fears of foreign intervention as a result of Burma's independence foreign policy were expressed last week by New Light of Burma, a newspaper which reflects the views of the country's political circles at the probable intervention in Burmese economic and political affairs by foreigners unfavourable to the Burmese policy of neutrality and co-existence.

In a report on Karen rebel and Chiang Kai-Shek activities in Burma, the newspaper mentions the fact that in top political circles at the probable intervention in Burmese economic and political affairs by foreigners unfavourable to the Burmese policy of neutrality and co-existence.

The paper referred to efforts by a country not favouring Soviet-Burmese friendship "to incite the Karen and the Chiang Kai-Shek forces. It is of course well-known that the United States is the power behind Chiang."

THE PAPER WARNED THAT THE SOUTH EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANISATION (SEATO) WHICH IS AN AMERICAN-ASIAN ALLIANCE, THE ATLANTIC AND MIDDLE EAST WAR PACTS AND WHICH WILL MEET IN PAKISTAN NEXT MONTH, MUST BE CAREFULLY WATCHED TO SEE THAT IT DOES NOT ENCOURAGE SUBVERSIVE ACTS OF BURMA'S INDEPENDENCE.

"The hearings have given the American people a shocking view of the cynicism with which the government's security programme has been operated and manipulated for partisan political purposes. They have exposed the self-defeating character of American laws aimed at subversion. They have revealed a proliferation of dossiers on American citizens. The sub-committee has given Americans a rare chance to realise the extent to which their constitutional rights have been invaded in the name of national security."

(Continued at foot of next column)

DULLES TESTS THE EISENHOWER AT THE

WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

SOUTH African newspapers have given no hint of the wave of protest throughout the world at a recent article in the U.S. magazine "Life" in which U.S. State Secretary Dulles made, in the words of the London Times headline, "AN ASTONISHING DISCLOSURE" (Jan. 12).

Dulles stated that three times in the last 18 months the U.S. had been ready to order her bombers and plunge the world into an atom war and that each time this had led to a "communist retreat." He claimed also that had the British not let him use the same tactics would have been used at Dien-Bien Phu and Viet-nam independence prevented.

Both Dulles and "Life" seemed to consider this portrait of Dulles as a strong disclosure of American savagery and "unpleasantness" ("Manchester Guardian," Jan. 12) to be a most flattering one. But the rest of the world was horrified at the picture.

In India there was a strong move by all off Dulles' proposals to start with a move which had the backing of no less a paper than the conservative Times of India, which declared Jan. 13: "Coming straight from the SEATO conference (in Pakistan) the main subject which would evidently be negotiations from positions of strength, Dulles would hardly be able to derive the benefit from the standpoint of greater understanding when conducting talks with the Prime Minister of India."

"SPARE US"
The newspaper "Blitz" put it more bluntly: "Go by all means to Pakistan or your 'Portuguese' province of Goa! Or to your stooges of SEATO, but spare us—and spare us!"

With heavy sarcasm the "Manchester Guardian" headlined its story of Dulles' reaction to the storm he had aroused: "AN ASTONISHING DISCLOSURE AT AN UNLIVING WORLD." "He consented," it said, "to be blown up into an American hero; for that purpose he sat for a flattering portrait in one of his favourite magazines; and now he is being discovered that a large part of the world has recoiled from his image."

The U.S. State Department, which is notorious for its complete lack of understanding of world affairs, as a result of the world reaction, come to realise what a shattering effect the article has had.

It "defaced, if it actually destroy the image of President Eisenhower as the leader of moderation and peace, able to exercise a salutary veto over the headstrong excesses of American policy," said the "Manchester Guardian." "Now we are given the quite contrary picture of the President as the resolute colleague of Mr. Dulles in flourishing the atomic bomb." Said the "Times": "Many will be astonished at the extent to which Mr. Eisenhower is now seen to have concurred with his Secretary of State."

Secondly, it "went a long way towards confirming the accuracy of one of Russia's salient criticisms. Russia has often accused American policy of threatening atomic war. Mr. Dulles now boasts that it is an essential principle of his policy to threaten atomic war. . . . He believes the normal route of American policy is along the edge of the precipice. Is that what President Eisenhower means when he talks about the middle of the road?" added the "Guardian."

It showed the contempt in which the United States holds its "allies." "The United States, according to the portrait for which Mr. Dulles has set so obligingly, stands at the summit of leadership, with the Allies performing their most useful functions when they respond with swift agreement to the wisdom and courage of Washington," the "Guardian" continued.

It has angered Britain on the eve of Eden's pilgrimage to Washington, and London has complained that "Mr. Dulles' revelations with their over-enthusiasm of British faith, provide a graceless and provocativerelude to his meeting in a few days with Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd."

BEHIND THE BLUNDER
What is behind Dulles' almost incredible blunder? The reason is not difficult to find. This is election year in the United States. Mr. Dulles, eager to get in with propaganda which (he thinks) will endear him and the Republican party to the American voter, was blind to its possible effect on the rest of the world.

Nor has the Democratic Party, against whom the propaganda is chiefly aimed, remained silent. They have challenged Dulles on his facts and accused him bluntly of lying. For Mr. Dulles' story of Communist retreats under Dulles' threats are blatant untruths.

Senator Humphrey (Dem. Minnesota), a member

of the Senate foreign relations committee has already said that if this "distortion of history persists" he will move for the publication of what Mr. Dulles told the Senate in secret about the events in question. He roundly declared in the Senate that the Secretary of State was causing "untold trouble" with America's allies in a "fraudulent reassertion" of an abandoned policy of massive retaliation.

"Trouble seems to be brewing for Mr. Dulles," the "Times" remarks drily.

Dean Acheson, Dulles' predecessor at the State Department, was also not slow in stirring the brew. Criticising Dulles' policies Acheson said it was difficult to find any area in which even of the past few years had moved to the American advantage. The United States had lost the initiative in the cold war, and was drifting away from its Western allies. Strength had been coming rather than waxing in Europe. Germany was drifting dangerously, France was torn by discord, and relations with Britain had become "distant and formal." Acheson urged (also, of course, as election propaganda) that the U.S. should free itself from a cramped, dangerous, and immobile position in the Far East. "Whatever our policy is, it should not be different from the policies of our allies."

FOREIGN OFFICE CAUTION
British Foreign Office comment has, as usual, been cautious. At first no comment was made because the article did not necessarily represent the views of Mr. Dulles on all points, but the same day Dulles cut this excuse away by accepting the views attributed to him by "Life." The Foreign Office was then authorised by Eden to state that there had never been any agreement by Britain to support an atom war in Viet-nam and that there was therefore no question of her having "backed out," as Dulles claimed she had done.

What stands out most clearly from the exchange is the fact that the man responsible for America's foreign policy believes that it is good diplomacy to pose the world on the brink of atomic war. War will mean the destruction of his own country together with a substantial part of the rest of the world. And in this he is abetted by a President who publicly pretends to follow a "middle-of-the-road" course, as election propaganda that the U.S. electorate which wants war as little as does the rest of the world.

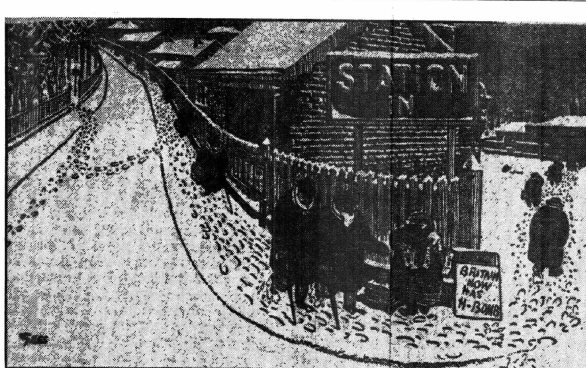
Another Picture
LIFE'S interview with Dulles painted a portrait of the diplomatic representative of a diseased and corrupted political system from which the world turned in disgust. As if fate had timed it just to bring out the sharpness of the contrast, the press carried during the same week the news of the U.S.S.R.'s sixth five-year plan with its breath-taking proposals for a new society, based on the biggest increase in prosperity any nation has ever known.

The peaceful atom is to be the vast new force in Soviet industry—and its partner will be a great increase in automation. With these as a basis, widespread technical developments are planned. Increased production in heavy industry which produces the means of production will remain the foundation of the economy. But in addition: In the next five years wages of industrial workers and office staffs will rise by 30 per cent. Incomes of collective farmers will be up 40 per cent. More than five million new flats and houses will be built—more than twice as many as were built during the past five years. There will also be increased state loans to people who want to build their own houses.

There will be free compulsory education for all children until the age of 17 years, and there will be higher scholarships. Expenditure will be increased on social insurance, pensions, aid for large families, higher maternity benefits, improved conditions for women workers, longer maternity leave.

The number of theatres and cinemas will be increased by 30 per cent, colour television introduced. Additional rest homes and holiday centres will be built and more and more tree holidays provided for workers. The people will eat 85 per cent more meat and fish, 70 per cent more sugar, three times more milk, eggs and dairy products. Electricity production will go up by 88 per cent, and the world's biggest hydro-electric station will be built at Bratsk.

The planners declare: "The Soviet Union now has all the necessary conditions for accomplishing in peaceful economic competition and in the shortest possible time, the main economic task of the Soviet Union which is to overtake and surpass the most developed capitalist countries in production per head of the population."



"Warms the cockles of your 'eart, don't it? Now we can all bomb one another."
Giles in the London Daily Express.

HIS WIFE WAS TAKEN AWAY BECAUSE SHE WAS WHITE

AFRICAN APPLIES FOR COURT ORDER

CAPE TOWN.—An African tailor of Elsie River, whose 16-year-old wife, it was suggested, might be European, was last week granted a temporary interdict in the Cape Town Supreme Court restraining Mr. B. H. Smith (Commissioner for Child Welfare at Bellville) from sending his wife to Johannesburg for an inquiry in terms of the Children's Act. The tailor told New Age that his wife was removed from his home without his knowledge and taken to Bonnytown (a place of safety) in Wynberg, on November 22 last year.

"I was not at home when they took my wife away," he said. "When I came back in the afternoon a fellow-worker in the tailoring shop told me a European man and a European lady had taken my wife away. He could not tell me why. He said I must go to the Welfare office in Bellville."

"I went there. It was closed by that time. I went to the police stations in Bellville, Parow and Goodwood, asking about my wife. They could tell me nothing. Then I gave up."

And it was only the following morning that the tailor learned the reason for her removal—that she was alleged to be white and was taken away pending an inquiry under the Children's Act.

"I thought she had been taken away because of some private misunderstanding in the family, as I knew that her grandmother was not present at our wedding," he told New Age.

DID NOT KNOW WHERE SHE WAS

On the morning after her removal, the tailor was told by Mr. J. B. Smith, Commissioner for Child Welfare at Bellville, that his wife was well and that she was not in jail. He was told to wait until further information arrived from the Probation Officer in Queenstown.

It was only after he had consulted an attorney that the man was able to discover where his wife was being kept.

"The first Sunday after that I went to see her at Bonnytown. She was not happy. The girls in the room told me that she cried almost every day. I went to see her every Sunday after that until she ran away."

She ran back home, to Elsie River. She complained that she was not feeling well, had headaches and pains in her side. Nevertheless, she was made to scrub floors and to do other work.

"I took her back to Mr. Smith. The day she ran away, the police came to the house several times. The first Sunday after that they would not allow me to see her."

A sequel to these events was the granting in the Cape Town Supreme Court last week on the application of the tailor of a temporary interdict, restraining Mr. Smith (the respondent) from sending his wife to Johannesburg for an inquiry in terms of the Children's Act.

In her affidavit, the tailor's wife said that when she was five years old, she went to live in Tarkastad, where she stayed till February, 1955.

"Although I am light complexioned, all my life I have lived as a Native and have always regarded myself as being a Native, and have been so regarded by my relatives and friends."

"Although my mother was also light complexioned, she regarded herself as a Native, lived as a Native with my father in Tarkastad, and was never regarded by anyone at Tarkastad as 'being anything other than a Native.'"

She stated further that all her brothers and sisters regarded themselves as Africans. She went to an African school.

NOT IN NEED OF CARE
"I am definitely not a child in need of care. I am a married woman under the personal guardianship and custody of the applicant of whom I am very fond and who has been the utmost consideration. He is in a position to maintain me adequately and in fact he does so."

"I have no desire or inclination to be treated as a European. In fact the life of a European is completely foreign to me. I would feel completely out of place amongst Europeans."

"It is my fervent desire that I should be allowed to continue living with applicant as man and wife at Elsie River and be regarded as a Native which I humbly submit that I am."

Advocate I. J. Bleiman (instructed by S. Kahn and Co.) appeared for the tailor.

EXTREMELY AGITATED
In an affidavit, Mr. H. J. Saacs, attorney, described an interview he, together with Counsel, had re-

TRADE UNION CAMPAIGN AGAINST I.C. BILL

JOHANNESBURG.

The trade unions and organised workers all over the country are warming up to the campaign against the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill. Signatures to the protest petition are coming in from the factories, and a number of regional trade union conferences are in the offing, in preparation for SACTU's first national conference in Cape Town in March.

In Johannesburg there will be a conference of the SACTU local committee and affiliated unions at the Trades Hall on Saturday, February 5. All organisations have been invited to attend.

Durban will hold a conference on February 12. The date of the Port Elizabeth conference is shortly to be announced.

Cape Town, the Cape Western local committee of SACTU has written to six Members of Parliament, pledging wholehearted support to them in their fight against this Bill. The M.P.s are Messrs Lee-Warden, A. Hepple, L. Lovell, H. Davidoff, W. Stanford and Mrs. M. Ballinger.

SACTU opposes the Bill for the following reasons, states the letter: 1. It prohibits the forming of new unions of Coloured, Indian, and White workers and permits the division of existing unions along racial lines, thus infringing the basic principle of Unity of workers.

2. The Minister is to have the power of prohibiting African, Coloureds and Indians from doing any class of work, which he, the Minister, chooses to specify.

3. The Minister may declare any industry or occupation an essential service and prohibit the workers concerned from striking.

4. No union will be allowed to affiliate to a political party or take part in elections.

"The aim of the Government is to split the trade union movement into an endless number of groups based on race so as to destroy the basic principle of trade unionism, which is unity of all workers irrespective of colour, race or creed. The Bill would prevent common action of European and Non-European workers, something which the trade union movement has always upheld," says SACTU.

"We re-affirm that only the strongest united action of all workers, irrespective of race can halt the Nationalist Government in their programme of introducing Apartheid legislation, which brings more poverty and oppression to the toiling people of South Africa."

DURBAN COUNCIL'S NEGLIGENCE CREATES NEW BUS CRISIS

DURBAN.

Because a few European housewives complained last week that Indian buses were a nuisance, the City Council, against all expert advice, has decided to open a new route causing a major traffic crisis and inconvenience to thousands of Non-Europeans.

The Traffic Department, Road Safety Organisation, and the Mayor, were amongst those who condemned the City Council's action, and such chaos was caused by the new plan that after one day all the buses were sent back to their old route.

For nearly 15 years the Council has ignored requests from the Non-European population for a satisfactory central bus rank and facilities to end the hardships and dangers suffered by them because of the shocking conditions existing at the present Non-European bus rank in town.

Instead of drawing attention to this urgent problem, the leading dailies gave much publicity to the ridiculous complaints of two European women that their gardens were littered with rubbish from passing Indian buses, and that fumes caused them discomfort.

MASS OF STRUGGLING HUMANITY

Until a few years ago there was one central bus rank for Non-Europeans at Victoria Street which was thus described by the 1949 Riots Commission:

"Virtually all services available to Natives and Indians debouch in one spot. Traffic regulation in this congested area, during peak periods, is ineffectual, and no provision is made for the protection of passengers from the elements or for their convenience. At rush periods this locality presents the spectacle of a mass of struggling humanity. On the day that the riots broke out such masses of frantic human beings and fuel which readily took the spark."

Although a few improvements have been made, the position is more or less the same today.

In 1951 the Natal Indian Congress called a mass conference to discuss the transport question. Weeks of agitation for improved transport services culminated in the signing of petitions which received over 10,000 signatures demanding the re-organisation of the bus rank.

The City Council decided to decentralise the Non-European bus

termini in spite of the fact that the Congress, supported by the majority of Non-European bodies, opposed this plan.

TESTING GROUND

The Congress suggested that the testing ground, adjacent to the Victoria Street Bus Terminus, be added to the rank in order to provide an area large enough to accommodate the buses and necessary shelters. Numerous alternative sites were offered for the testing ground, which is undeniably the most suitable place for the Non-European terminus.

The City Council stubbornly refused to convert the testing grounds into a bus rank and instead formed three ranks, distances apart, creating more difficulties for passengers, drivers and traffic.

Firstly, the Non-Europeans have to walk much longer distances to their buses and many workers formerly rose at 5 in the morning must now rise at 4.

Secondly, there is greater danger of accidents to pedestrians, particularly school children, who now have to cross busy intersections to get to their buses.

Thirdly, at peak hours congestion is so severe that buses and pedes-

Goodwood Removals Opposed

CAPE TOWN.
At a lively and enthusiastic public meeting in Athlone last Sunday, 18 people joined the ANC and 30 signed the Freedom Charter.

Among the resolutions adopted was one protesting against the proposed removal of the African people from Goodwood and demanding that the Government provide proper housing for all people, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

The meeting also demanded the immediate repeal of the Urban Areas Act which is a "measure designed to demoralise the African women, destroy African family life and turn Africans into a community of wanderers."

trains are unnecessarily delayed.

The Natal Indian Congress, today supported by the Natal Mercury and traffic experts, has proved beyond doubt that these problems could be eliminated if the testing ground and Victoria Street rank were combined into one central terminus.

Mr. P. M. Harry, secretary of the Natal Passengers Transport Employees' Union, in an interview with New Age said that it was clear that the only solution to the problem was the addition of the testing ground to the Victoria Street rank. Buses could then depart, he added, and return with only one crossing to contend with, and this would bring an end to the traffic "jams" and greatly reduce the danger of accidents to drivers and pedestrians.

Mr. Harry added: "Let us remind the City Council and the European public that the Indian and African transport workers perform one of the city's most vital tasks in providing the sole transport for at least 60,000 Non-European workers daily, workers upon whom our industries and essential services depend. And they are providing this transport because the City Council and the S.A. Railways have ignored this basic need of the people."



The Non-European bus rank at Winterton Walk. This photograph was taken at 4.30 p.m. By 5 p.m. the crowds had grown to many hundreds.



On trial for painting Freedom Charter slogans on Johannesburg walls are, from left to right: Farid Adams, Moosa Moolia, S. I. Saloojee and S. M. Esakjee.

POLICE SERGEANT TOLD HE BROKE JUDGES' RULES

Four Youths Charged With Slogan Painting

JOHANNESBURG.—In the case of four young Indians prosecuted for painting slogans on the walls of city buildings, a policeman who had been in the force for 17 years admitted under cross-examination that he had three times broken the Judges' Rules relating to the methods the police are entitled to use in questioning prisoners.

This police sergeant denied that he had assaulted the four young men in his custody.

The four on trial on four counts of malicious injury to property are Sulman Ismail Saloojee, Sulman Moosa Esakjee, Moosa Ahmad Moosa and Moosa Mohamed Moolia. They are charged with having painted slogans in black tar on the building of the Anglo American Corporation ("Ami Go Home");

More Cultural Club Leaders Charged

JOHANNESBURG.—When three leaders of the Jabavu Cultural Club appeared in the Native Commissioner's Court here last week charged with conducting an illegal school in terms of the Bantu Education Act, the exhibits before the court were five rulers, one pencil, a list of 74 children, and seven sheets of paper with various writings on them.

Police gave evidence that when they visited the cultural club they found 43 children present. They were sitting in a room at the back of a funeral parlour in Jabavu. The police searched the premises. Later, three club leaders, Mrs. Lucretia Mbalati, Mrs. Kumalo and Mr. Nyoya, were summoned to appear in court.

Appearing for the three, Mrs. Shulamith Muller applied for their discharge at the end of the Crown case. The magistrate reserved his decision.

The case against the Brakpan Cultural Club leaders was postponed till the beginning of February.

PORGY AND BESS the folk opera about the life of Negroes in the Southern States of America is now playing to packed houses in the Soviet Union. The opera, with its all-Negro cast, has completed a two-year tour of South America, Europe and the Middle East, subsidised by the State Department, but financial help was refused for performances in the Soviet Union. Vokh, the Soviet Cultural organisation, financed the tour themselves at a cost of 150,000 dollars.

the Johannesburg municipal offices; the Supreme Court building; and the Central Pass Office.

Mr. V. C. Berrange and Mr. J. Slovo are appearing for the four.

Sgt. Potgieter said he had carried out the Judges' Rules to the best of his knowledge and ability. He knew the Judges' Rules.

Mr. Berrange: We'll put you through an examination to see what you do know!

Sgt. Potgieter said he had not recorded the statements made to him by the prisoners on the night of their arrest, when he had questioned them.

Mr. Berrange: You broke the Judges' Rules.

Sgt. Potgieter: There wasn't time to write down what the accused said. I don't think it necessary to take down a statement at 3.30 in the morning.

Mr. Berrange: You think Judges' Rules only apply between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.; that they don't apply when you are busy?

Under cross-examination Sgt. Potgieter said he considered it his duty to question a person to establish his guilt. He had put questions to the accused to find out what they did.

Mr. Berrange quoted the rule that said questions may be put to persons under suspicion where it is possible the person may afford information that may tend to establish innocence.

Sgt. Potgieter said he had not done the Rules before him.

Mr. Berrange put it to Sgt. Potgieter that he was permitted under the Rules to ask the accused questions after they had made statements only to clear up ambiguities.

Yet Sgt. Potgieter had questioned the four to establish their guilt.

Mr. Berrange: You were very anxious to build up a case against the accused?

Sgt. Potgieter: No, Mr. Berrange: You don't like Indians, do you?

Sgt. Potgieter: No, I don't dislike Indians.

He denied he had said to the four "What do you Indians want in South Africa. Why don't you go back to Pakistan?"

Mr. Berrange: Will you deny that when these people were brought in you said: "In India when you people are not killed by famine you are washed away by flood?"

Sgt. Potgieter: That is a false denunciation. The hearing will proceed on February 8.

ADVISORY BOARD SYSTEM TO END?

JOHANNESBURG.

The Advisory Board system is clearly on its way out and this certainly hung like an executioner's sword over the Locations Advisory Boards' Congress in Pietermaritzburg recently. The public scolding administered to the Congress delegates by the Secretary for Native Affairs, Dr. Eiselein, that they should not meddle in national political matters; but should concern themselves only with the administration of the existing law, as at the back of the delegates' minds throughout, and influenced not only the tone of the debate but even the Congress elections.

Nevertheless, although the delegates felt they were being watched and overheard all the time and many were over-cautious, the Congress could not but condemn passes for women, reiterate opposition to Bantu Education, rail against the harshness of the influx control measures under section ten of the Urban Areas Act, and tackle the problems of both housing and juvenile delinquency.

At the four-day conference, which had been preceded by a meeting of the executive of the boards, the first two rows of seats were occupied by European officials: superintendents, managers of municipal Native Affairs Department and other officials. Among the Board delegates, Natalpruit's members were noticeable absentees; punished for their opposition to rental increases by the refusal of their Town Council to foot the bill for their journey to Pietermaritzburg!

There were other absentees: The action on Bantu Education by Dr. de Villiers had to be deleted from the agenda and Eiselein's letter explaining why was read early on during the conference.

WHAT IS POLITICS?

It was the Congress chairman, veteran Board leader, R. H. Godlo, who popped the question: "What is

NO PRESS FREEDOM IN SOUTH AFRICA

Overseas Report

Banning of Guardian and Advance Cited

CAPE TOWN.—The banning of The Guardian and Advance are quoted in a report recently issued by the International Press Institute in Zurich as examples of the South African Government's encroachment on the Freedom of the Press.

The laws on security are particularly feared by the Press, says the Institute.

"The situation is particularly well-illustrated in the Union of South Africa. The Government there have during the past few years promulgated several laws which are a Sword of Damocles for the entire Press."

After mentioning the Public Safety Act and the Riotous Assemblies Act, the report goes on to deal with the Suppression of Communism Act which "represents, according to several South African editors, a definite danger to the Press in general."

"Under it, the Government can stop a journalist from exercising his profession, banish him and even suspend the paper if anything published by it is deemed to be 'revolutionary,' or even merely calculated to propagate Communist ideology."

"As an editor from the Transvaal points out, the mere reporting of a remark by Stalin brings a journalist

within the scope of this law. It was invoked to suspend the Left-wing Guardian in May, 1952. A week later the paper reappeared as the Clarion and later, it emerged as Advance," says the report.

NO REACTION

"In October, 1954, this paper was finally suppressed with no reason given. Commenting on the suspension of The Guardian at the International Press Institute assembly in Vienna in 1954, Morris Broughton, editor of The Cape Argus, deplored the fact that South African opinion had failed to react, though the Act had aroused indignation of the Press elsewhere.

"In his view, it is precisely this lack of interest on the part of the public which makes the position of the Press precarious in his country. It explains why in the last 20 years, and especially in the last five, the encroachments of the South African Government on the Freedom of the Press have become increasingly serious."

by A Special Correspondent

the demarcation between political and non-political issues?" The Government had failed before to define which matters of national policy were outside its purview, to no avail, said Mr. Godlo, that "All Union politics are Native Affairs!"

Though not expressed openly, delegates knew that Verwoerd's Bantu Authorities Bill for the Urban Areas would wipe out the Board system as it exists today, and this awareness and the Eiselein letter had an inhibiting influence on the debate. Many were consciously stepping cautiously for fear of "antagonising the Government."

Some Board members who are teachers did not even go to Pietermaritzburg. Others from the Transvaal left in panic when they heard that the N.A.D. had not agreed to give them leave from school to attend the conference. By the time the Chief Native Commissioner for Pietermaritzburg announced that leave had been granted, many had already caught trains home.

Some Bantu detectives watched the proceedings throughout.

Most of the plain speaking conference heard came from Transvaal delegates with a strong voice here and there from Natal.

The Government had not listened to the Board's Congress resolutions, said Mr. Transvaal. The people should therefore speak directly to the Government, which would have to listen!

MAJORITY SHOULD GOVERN

Another delegate said that according to democratic principles the majority in a country should govern. Africans should be made a party to the laws of the Government. The only shouts of "Africa!" heard at the conference came during this speech, when opposition to passes for African women was expressed.

A number of Board delegates drew attention to the hardships which influx control brought to urban African families. The system was described as "vicious." It was decided that the Boards should make representations to the municipalities against the working of section 10 of the Urban Areas Act.

In the elections for Advisory Board Congress officials Mr. R. H. Godlo was re-elected to the presidency, Mr. S. J. J. Bengu of Vryheid was elected vice-president, Mr. Bereng of Bethlehem, secretary, Mr. A. W. G. Champion was elected to the executive with the highest votes, and Mr. Malunga of Kimberley followed close behind.

A deputation of the Congress is to see the Minister of Native Affairs to place before him some of the resolutions adopted by the conference. If the Minister grants the interview the Eiselein letter will undoubtedly come up for discussion.

The feeling that this might be one of the last Advisory Board Congresses, was heightened by the fact that at the end of this conference it could not be announced where the next one will be held at the end of 1956. It is the usual practice for the delegates to inform which municipality has offered a venue for the next conference, but the Boards are in the dark up to now.

However ineffective the advisory boards have been, the Minister's alternative system which will provide for the delegates to be informed (urban tribal councils), strict control ethnic grouping representation and the right of the Boards to tax the people and impose fines, will be even less acceptable.

The difficulty is that too many of the Boards have already been accustomed to the idea that the Government will brook no questioning and no protest at its plans, and that it would therefore be more diplomatic to still their doubts and objections.

apartheid, apartheid, apartheid. Every year, when Parliament meets, the United Party asks the same sarcastic question: What does apartheid mean?

And every year, Dr. Verwoerd gets up, puts a Bill on the Table of the House, and says: This is what it means.

To which the U.P. replies in surprise: Oh, is that what you mean? We'll certainly vote for that.

You should not take the latest uproar about total apartheid too seriously. It is the same old argument, just dressed up for 1956. Why should there be such a fuss about whether the Nationalists believe in total apartheid or not? They never have and they never will. Apartheid is the name given to the modernised, ruthless, oppressive form of slavery we have in South Africa. Its purpose is to take away all rights from non-white workers, control every movement they make, and keep them in the permanent, cheap servants of the White man.

There is no intention of "separating" the non-white worker from the white employer. There is no intention of giving the African a "national home" in the Reserves. There is no intention of doing anything, except streamlining slavery.

The working masses of South Africa know exactly what apartheid means. They have known it for a long time, and that is why

IS THERE REALLY NOTHING TO TALK ABOUT IN PARLIAMENT?

they are not interested in the frothy debates that went on in Parliament last week.

Parliament becomes more uninteresting every year. The debates have less and less to do with realities. There is a lot of smoke and thunder, but no one in the House gets hurt. The things that are important receive only fleeting attention. These are the sacred subjects, the taboo ones.

Last week in the House of Assembly, Mr. Strauss spoke about national unity and the way the Nationalist Government is misgoverning the White man. Mr. Moore went bitterly over the Union's low defence expenditure—only 10 per cent of the national expenditure. Mr. Mitchell, who comes from the English-speaking province of Natal, spoke about a republic.

Then it was the Government's turn. Mr. Strijdom also spoke about national unity. Dr. Verwoerd spoke about apartheid. And we were all back where we started.

NOTHING NEW

One would think that there is

nothing important to discuss, that contrary to the old saying, nothing new ever comes out of Africa. But if you were to burrow into all the things that Parliament

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEY by Peter Meyer

does, you would find lots of interesting information.

For example, Mr. Lee-Warden asked Mr. Swart a question about the "treason" raids last year. For the first time, we know approximately how many homes, offices and other premises were raided in that swoop: 460 under the Suppression of Communism Act, 456 under warrants alleging treason and sedition. As most, if not all, of the treason raids were also under the Suppression of Communism Act, this means that round about 456 premises were raided in the notorious "treason" swoop. What was the result?

Not one person has yet been convicted.

Replying to Mr. Hepple, Mr. Swart revealed that 604 South Africans have now been "named" under the Suppression of Communism Act, among them 75 trade unionists. Fifty-six trade unionists have been ordered to resign from their unions. It will also be recalled that Mr. Strijdom, once said that the Suppression of Communism Act was used only against

Communists. Now Swart announces that eight Whites, 54 Africans and nine Asians, whose names do not appear on the Liquor-Laws list, have been banned in terms of the Act. So much for Mr. Strijdom.

Another question brought to light the fact that, between 1950 and 1954, the number of persons sentenced each year to whippings has increased from about 4,400 to about 14,400. More than 90 per cent of the people whipped were Non-Whites. In 1954 the number of cuts imposed totalled more than 70,000.

CRIME FIGURES

Brutality goes hand-in-hand with a slave society. As the regime becomes more oppressive, crime increases. Some of the crimes are serious, but the overwhelming number are minor contraventions, the result of a system which becomes impossible not to conflict with the law.

In 1954, according to information released last week in Pretoria, 1,542,699 people were prosecuted for all classes of crime, an increase of 90,098. Convictions totalled 1,373,589 (an increase of 90,098): Coloureds, 1,032,421; Whites, 174,336; Coloured, 137,560; Asians, 29,272.

The report itself says that by far the greatest number of convictions resulted from minor offences against the liquor laws and against African "supervision and control"

WHITE SOCCER BOSSES IN A FERMENT

JOHANNESBURG.—For a week the soccer world in South Africa has been in a ferment. The four-nation commission, the F.I.F.A., has had repeated discussions with both the Association (the Whites' Only body) and the non-colour-colour Federation, but all have been strictly hush-hush affairs.

It is understood, though, that the Federation has stood firm all along and unanimously rejected any compromise suggestions put to it as not in keeping with F.I.F.A.'s own statutes.

From the moment the commission arrived in South Africa the colour bar was broken. At Jan Smuts airport the receptions to the commission members fell into two distinct parts: the greetings of the small group of Association officials, and then the warm welcome from Federation officials and a large crowd of enthusiastic Non-European supporters. At the airport, officials Fell and Snaier of the Association clearly snubbed the Federation officials.

It has been an uneasy week for the Association and the officials looked no happier at the end of the week than they seemed at the beginning when the soccer probe started.

It is thought the commission might have changed its mind and seeing Cabinet Ministers. The Federation has said all along that this is an affair between F.I.F.A. and soccer bodies, and has nothing to do with the Government.

F.I.F.A.'s congress to be held in Lisbon in June, and attended by representatives of 82 soccer-playing nations, will hear the report and the findings of the four-man commission.

That congress will decide the application from the Federation for the disaffiliation of the Association because it is a minority body and has a colour bar constitution, and the affiliation and international recognition of the Federation instead.

RULING

It is known that even before the F.I.F.A. commission came to this country, it had been ruled in F.I.F.A. circles that the Association

regulations? These regulations accounted for 321,464 convictions; 74,644 for driving and 28,600 convictions accounted for 886,601 convictions.

Perhaps a "humanitarian" M.P. will deal with this side of life in South Africa.

JOINT SESSION

The United Party, of course, is much too busy to deal with little matters like this. It is preparing for the really big stuff, the debate at the forthcoming joint sitting, when Strijdom is expected to repeal the Entrenchment Laws, remove the Coloured voters from the common roll, and assert the so-called sovereignty of Parliament. The U.P. is ducking on all its armour.

When the big day dawns—what will happen? I'll tell you. Mr. Strauss will talk about national unity! And Mr. Strijdom will talk about national unity! And the Black Sash women standing forlornly at the Stars will gaze up at the stars and wonder what the time is.

Mr. Strauss is not going to talk about the Coloured vote (except, perhaps, to the Black Sash who he is alienating the affections of an "appendage" which might be useful in the struggle against the Blacks). Nor are the Black Sash women going to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with Coloured women at the gates to Parliament. Parliament and the Parliamentary struggle, is for Whites only, and while it remains like this, Mr. Strijdom will remain the boss of the Whites.

The real Opposition in South Africa are the working masses. For a few years, after the Nationalists came to power, the U.P. pretended to be the champion of these masses, but it is shedding this role as fast as it can. Its new dignity is as the champion of the down-trodden Nationalists, who supposedly are looking for someone to lead them in revolt against Strijdom! As the U.P. and the other Opposition groups, drift further and further away from the realities of the political situation, so the Parliamentary struggle becomes more and more pitiful. Outside Parliament, however, the issues are clearer and the people more conscious of their task. And they will not fail, way the Parliamentary Opposition has failed.

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| 8 lbs. Sugar | 1 Large |
| 2 Tins Milk | 2 Tins Canned Fruit (Peaches and Pears) (Large) |
| 2 Bars Pure Soap | 1 Tin Cream (Nestles) |
| 4 Packets Jelly | 1 Tin Custard Powder |
| 1 lb. Selected Chocolates | 1 Tin Middle-cut Fish |
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|-------------------------|--|
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| 1 Tin Meat Loaf | 1 Tin Meat Loaf |
| 1 Tin Corned Beef | 1 Tin Corned Beef |
| 3 Tins Sardines | 1 Tin Peaches (Large) |
| 1 Jar Vegemite | 1 Tin Cream (Nestles) |
| 1 Tin Peaches (Large) | 1 Xmas Pudding |
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| 4 lb. Tea | 2 Packets Candles |
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| 6 lbs. Sugar | 1 lb. Salt |
| 10 lbs. Bread Flour | 1 Tin Milk |
| 2 lbs. Sugar Beans | 1 Tin Apricot Jam |
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- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
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| 4 lb. Ceylon Tea | 1 Tin Snek & Tomatoes |
| 1 lb. Picnic Chocolates | 2 Bars Soap |
| 1 lb. Picnic Chocolates (G.C.) | 2 pkts. Jellies (Trotters) |
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| 1 lb. Tin Jam | 2 Tins Milk |
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