SOUTHERN EDITION

Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Vol. 2, No. 18. THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1956

PRICE 3d.

Farewell, Father **Huddleston!**



Up to the moment he was due to leave South Africa from Jan Smuts Airport last Wednesday morning, Father Huddleston's programme was jam-packed with the activities that have made his a household name among all in the liberation movement

The Congress Youth Movement gave him a triumphant send-off at a mass farewell in Sophiatown's Christ the King church hall on Saturday afternoon. Their present to him was a framed copy of the Freedom Charter and among his last words to them was the conviction that the "future is yours." He looked to the day, said Father Huddleston, when the Congress tricolour of black, green and gold would fly all over South Africa.

Freedom, he said, was the freedom to be able to use one's talents. It was precious and belonged to all men. "All that is best in life will only flourish in freedom. Go forward," he said.

The meeting was punctuated with the spirited singing of Freedom songs and performances by children of the Cultural Clubs' youth choirs. The largest Club of the African Education Movement from Brakpan came in several buses and women were everywhere prominent in their colourful uniform.

"We will invite Father Huddleston to visit the People's South Africa," said one speaker, and another: "We thank this spirit for fighting our cause."

Among the presentations made that afternoon was a brief-case from the people of Brakpan and a picture from the African nurses of Johannesburg

HELP SAVE NEW AGE!

National Campaign For £10,000

Of all the newspapers at pre-sent in circulation, New Age is the only one which constantly and consistently exposes the tyranny and injustice of racial oppression, which willingly opens its columns to all those individuals and orga-nisations whose views would otherwise be suppressed or ig-

Week after week our paper, and ours alone, fearlessly voices the demanded the oppressed people for the paper of the oppressed people of the page of th

chosen course.

There are few democrats in South Africe who do not realise the difficulty of the course of the course of the course of the course of the paramount political importance of New Age. Yet the number of helpers directly involved in the task of keeping our paper going has been growing smaller and smaller. Many who ackided the propressive press in activity altogether. Others have, by and large, given their attention to other tasks and, unfortunately, but have the course of the c

To allow this situation to continue is to court disaster. We have already reached the stage where we do not know from one month to another whether we shall be able to continue publication the following month. This is an impossible state of affairs and it is obvious that something must be done, and done soon, to place New Age out of danger.

Our Target

For these reasons we have decided to launch a four-month NATIONAL CAMPAIGN, with a target of £10,000 and a 20 per cent increase in circulation by the end of JUNE. The achievement of un objective will put our person a firm footing, enable us to hand, and affice an effective blow against faseism in South Africa.

EVERY DEMOCRAT MUST BE PREPARED TO PLAY HIS PART IN THIS IMPORTANT CAMPAIGN. Indeed, without the co-operation of everyone we shall not succeed. Given that co-opera-tion, success is certain!

What You Can Do

- Make the biggest personal donation you can afford.
- Collect money from your friends. (Collection lists are avail-able.)
- Keep a "New Age" collection tin in your home.

- Organise a dance, a party or some other function on our be-half
- Introduce New Age to new readers, either by selling the paper regularly, getting new subscribers or sending us the names and addresses of those you think may be interested in our paper.
- Talk New Age, think New Age and get your friends and the members of your organisation to members of do likewise.
- Raise the question of New Age at your meetings—persuade your organisation to make a donation and to undertake to hold a function or organise collections on our behalf.

New Age needs you, just as you need New Age. Call in personally, or write to any one of our offices today. We shall be only too pleased to tell you exactly how to set about things.

THE TASK OF STRENGTH-ENING NEW AGE, OF EX-TENDING ITS INFLUENCE. OP STABLISING ITS FINAN-CES. IS AN ABSOLUTELY ES-SENTIAL PART OF THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRA-

In the meantime show your so-lidarity with, and support for, NEW ACE by sending us the big-gest personal donation you can afford, Give our campaign a good kick-off. Let us hear from you

WORKERS MEET TO FIGHT I.C. BILL

SACTU Conference Opens To-day

CAPE TOWN.—Today, Thursday, March 1, the first national conference of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions meets in the Salt River Railway Institute, Cape Town, to emphatically reject the vicious anti-trade union Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill now before Parliament; and to strike a blow for free trade unionism, equal rights for all workers and militant struggle for higher wages and better working conditions.

Gwentshe Arrested

JOHANNESBURG.

Alcott Gwentshe, exiled leader of Alcott Gwentshe, exiled leader of the African people of the Eastern Province, confined to Mafeking hundreds of miles from his home and family in East London, was arrested last week and faces a new prosecution, this time under the Native Administration Act of 1927, and the Native Laws Amendment Act of 1927.

Gwentshe was called to the offices of the Mafeking police and there searched. He was then locked in the cells without being told the charge against him. Subsequently he appeared before a magistrate and was released on bail of £25. The charge against him is that he considered the confinement to the farm Frenchdale in the area of Mafeking, in that he left the farm and lived in Mafeking Location. Location,

The case was remanded to February 29, but there will probably be a further remand to a later date.

Conference opens at 2.30 p.m. It will sit until 2 p.m. Sunday, March 4, when delegates will adjourn to the Cape Town Grand Parade to join the mass workers' rally to be held there to express mass opposi-tion to the Bill.

Guest speaker at the conference will be Mr. Alec Hepple, Labour

The conference will be attended by elected trade union delegates from all centres, as well as by workers' and trade union observer delegates, the majority direct from the factories.

. A fortnight ago SACTU made A fortnight ago SACTU made yet another approach to the S.A. Trade Union Council for maximum unity of all organised workers and unions in the fight against the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill. SACTU invited the T.U.C. to join in sponsoring the Grand Parade mass rally, and to join in an anocosponsor other protest activities against the Bill. It asked that it be permitted to send representatives to the next Management Committee meeting of the T.U.C. to discuss steps for united action.

At the time of going to press the

At the time of going to press the response of the T.U.C. was not yet

The annual report of SACTU re-cords that this is the second occa-sion within six months that SACTU



S.A.C.T.U's. President, Pieter Bevleveld.

has approached the T.U.C.

has approached the T.U.C. with pro-posals for maximum unity in the protest against the Government's anti-trade union Bill.

Opposition to the Bill should be tinked with the sharpest possible attack on the Native Labour Settle-ment of Disputes Act, which was the fore-runner of the Industrial Con-ciliation. Amendment Bill and Amendment Bill

(Continued on page 7)

LETTER BOX

NATS PLAY THE IMPERIALIST GAME

To our undying shame the Government has banished the Soviet consul from our shores. Do not believe that this was an isolated action though. It is part of an ugly story which I will now relate.

Long, long ago (about eight years in fact) a notroisus politican named Churchill made a notorious speech at a place called Fulton in the U.S.A. He sald there that the Soviet Union, which had saved his country from the Nazis in World War II, was an enemy to his country! And what did he mean by such a strange statement?

ment?

It all became clearer when Britain took the initiative in forming the North Allantic Treaty Organisation later, in April 1949, And clearer still when Nato was followed by Seato, and Seato by the Bagdad pact. All these pacts had the sinister motive of forming aggressive military blocs against the Soviet Union, and not against the Soviet Union, and packed the soviet Union and Egypt and Indicate the Soviet Union and Egypt.

Incidentally, these pacts also

Soviet Union and Egypt."
Incidentally, these pacts also have the motive of bolstering up the disintegrating colonial system for the Western imperialists. After all, who says that British troops all, who says that British troops of the Bagdad pact are only to be used against the U.S.S.R.? If the national liberatory movement should grow alarmingly thee troops would be very handy, if not indispensable.

The action of our Government is part of this anti-Soviet, anti-colonial and anti-peace policy. Are the prospects for the world's future so gloomy then? Not at all!

The interests of the American and British imperialists often clash bitterly. London is painfully aware of how the United States is elbowing out Britain from the parts of the world she has been exploiting. This must lead to much resentment and friction.

Then again do not forget that the greater part of Asia, including China, India, Ceylon and Burma, have voiced the strongest protests against Seato, which they refused to join. There is the proud record of the people of Jordan who so effectively resisted efforts to draw their country into becoming a member of the Bagdad pact.

The freedom-hungry and peacehungry peoples of the world will bury the ugly story in the grave where it belongs!

Long live peace and freedom!

PERCY COHEN

Johannesburg.

Pass Laws And Police Brutality

At the Wemmer Hostel in Eloff Street extension you can see some very sorry sights. Most of the trouble is caused by the passes, which Dr. Verwoerd says he has abolished. The municipal police chase the tenants from their rooms and leave them to the merciless "Section 17." The Africans pay rent to the municipality, and it is this same municipality whose police chase them into the hands of the Gestapo gangsters.

When these Africans reach the entrance, which has been blocked by these police boys of Mr. Swart, they are asked for their passes. As the Africans try to produce their documents, some are kicked in the stomach, some are kicked in the stomach, some are chocked to sufficiation. Some who produce their passes have them to be a sufficient to the stomach of the stomach

This is the abolition of passes which is to be extended to our mothers and sisters. This is Christian, White or Western civilisation, which the reactionaries pretend they are preserving. Yes, truly the passes have been abolished, the old system has been replaced by a new one which is more fascisk than ever, labelled "abolition."

D. W. KHUMANI

Against The Passes

To the open-air meeting organised by the Moroka West Branch of the African National Congress and Education and ethnic grouping, came women from the West, agomen of all ages, and even women from the streets of Moroka West, agomen of all ages, and even women from the street of the work of the work of the women of Moroka Onto the women of Moroka don't want the passes," and the meeting was well attended,

The chairman, Mr. Maneli opened the meeting. The speakers were Mr. Matele, about Banil Education, Mr. Nyakale about the threat to the trade unions, Mr. Pooe against ethnic grouping, and Mrs. Ntlano, of the Women's League, who spoke strongly to the women about passes.

Then we had another speaker from outside Moroka, Mrs. Ranta, general-secretary of the Women's League of the ANC. We must go, she said, from house to house, from church to church, from board to board, to tell the people about these passes for our women.

women.

Then the Special Branch at the meeting had a surprise when the chairman called on a sergeant to come to the platform, and the platform, and the platform of the platform of the platform of the word of the platform of the word of the platform of the people of the platform of the people of Moroka, not Mr. Swart's sergeant of the people of Moroka, not Mr. Swart's sergeant of the people of Moroka, not Mr. Swart's sergeant of the people of the platform of

Then I went to Moroka Central where I found the so-called Bantu National Congress with their flag on the square, and I saw only two men there: the chairman and the secretary!

J. MPHAHLELE

Moroka West.

Editorial

WHAT ABOUT IT, MR. SWART?

POLLOWING the Bergville events last week, the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, sent a telegram to the District Commandant of Police in Ladysmith expressing the hope that "the butchers will soon be brought to justice," and wishing the police every success in their actions."

A spate of racialist editorials appeared in the daily press. Die Burger last Friday spoke of "barbaric forces" and praised the police as the first line of defence against the "savage bestiality which lurks in primitive communities—and sometimes also in communities which are far from primitive."

On the first day of what was described in the press as the "greatest manhunt," it was reported that two Africans had already been shot by the police.

Time will tell what events led up to the Bergville clash between the Africans and the police. On this aspect of the situation we have no information and are in no position to comment.

But we do wish to protest most strongly against the way the press and the Government have seized this as an opportunuity for naked racialist propaganda, suggesting that crimes of violence are committed only by Non-Europeans, and that the behaviour of the police is always beyond reproach. Neither contention, of course, is

JUDGES' REMARKS

In this connection we wish to draw attention to file remarks of two judges of the Supreme Court last week who strongly reprimanded the South African Police for assaulting Non-Europeans.

for assaulting Non-Buropeans.
Sentencing two police sergeants
to eight and five years imprisonment for culpable homicide, following the death of an African
prisoner, Mr. Justice Kennedy
said in Durban: "All question of
third degree methods must be
stamped out. I condemn them in
the highest degree possible and in
the strongest terms I can employ."

Mr. Justice Kennedy commented on the "tendency" among some members of the police force to resort to methods of violence when handling suspects or prisoners.

In the Windhoek High Court a few days previously Mr. Justice Classen said too many instances had occurred where members of the police force had assaulted Non-Europeans.

It was revealed in Parliament last year, in reply to a question by Mr. Lee-Warden, that in 1954, 284 members of the South African police were convicted of crimes of violence. The figures for 1955 are not known.

THE DETAILS

From a file of newspaper cuttings of the past year we have gathered details of this sordid record of brutality of the South African police, which Mr. Swart has never seen fit to mention.

In the case in which Justice Kennedy last week passed judgment in Durban, police sergeants B, van Eck (30) and J. J. C. Potieter (26) were charged with causing the death on November 8 of an African prisoner, Mgawuli Nidlovu, by flogging and kicking

In evidence and under crossexamination, van Eck said: People were expecting him to solve a spate of crimes and his resistance to the use of third degree methods was lowered. On November 7, he handcuffed Ndhlow to the bumper of a van. "In his annoyance, he began to hit him. He reversed the van slowly after Ndhlovu had ducked underneath, so that the police could get him out." (Cape Times 16.2.56.)

On the following day, when the police had still not been able to extract the information they wanted from Ndhlovu, the prisoner was tied to a tree where, according to the evidence of Potgieter, both police sergeants struck the man.

the man. When he was released from the tree he collapsed, and according to en eye-witness, called out that he was dying. This witness alleged that van Eck then struck Ndlouv with a sjambok over the stomach (van Eck later denled this). "Nollovu began urinasting blood. Blood was coming from his nostrils." Shortly afterwards he died.

The policemen sentenced to two months (or £75) each in Windhoek for assault were alleged to have made Africans dance to guitar music while they beat them with lengths of garden hose and canes. They made three play the canes, they made three play the other three to dance, beating them as they danced. Then they made them reverse roles, continuing the beatings.

An African woman, Mrs. Ningli Zulu, was last week awarded £250 damages from the Minister of Justice and Det. Sgt. Visser for the shooting of her husband, Mgedi Zulu, on March 23, 1955 by Visser.

"There is no question of self-defence," said Mr. Justice Holmes, who granted the award in the Maritzburg Supreme Court. "Indid that Zulu was not menacing the police when he was shot, but was bent on flight. It seems to me that this was why he was shot."

In his evidence, Visser said he had shot Zulu with a sten gun at a distance of 4 to 5 paces. He claimed that Zulu would otherwise have speared him with an assegai.

To settle another claim arising out of police violeance, the Mint set of Justice and a police constable last week offered £1,500 to Dr. H. M. Moosa and Mr. A. E. Patel, officials of the Transvaal and propaging become that the desired for the constable of the police.

Retal allead in his devlestion.

charges of assaulting the police.
Patel alleged in his declaration
that Visser, a police constable at
Fordsburg, had assaulted him in
his flat in December 1954, striking him about the face and body,
Moosa said in his declaration
that because of an assault by Visser, buffered a perforder
and builse on his face.

Still before the courts in Bloemfontein is the case in which 4 European and 3 African policemen are charged with assaulting an African youth. Daniel Motshwaro, on June 22, 1955.

shwaro, on June 22, 1955.

It was alleged that Daniel was struck with a sjämbök, and given an electric shock; that his feee was held near a glowing stove and that he was caned while his head was held between two chairs. The prosecutor said Daniel, a school-boy, was assaulted to try to get him to confess that he had brown into a shop, (Cape Times, 25.1.56.)

In December, 1955, J. C. Liebenberg, 52, a police sergeant of Pretoria, was fined £10 (or 14 days) in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court for assaulting an African night watchman, who had reported to him (Liebenberg) that 4 Europeans had started breaking into the shop he was guarding, but made off on his intervention. "The sergeant struck him twice

"The sergeant struck him twice in the stomach and twice in the ribs. He took him to the charge office, where he hit him many times." (Cape Times 10.12.55.)

F. J. Munro, 21, police constable, was fined £5 (or 20 days) in Oudtshoorn last September for assaulting Mr. G. Blaauw, a Non-European teacher of Steytlerville, in the local charge office. Blaauw's jaw was fractured.

Evidence was led that while Blaauw and 5 other Non-Europeans were on their way home one evening. Munro allegedly interatened to break their heads when they refused to say "beas" to him. The Non-Buropeans then decided to go to the charge office where Munro was alleged to have lost his tomper, and struck Blaauw repeatedly in the face.

On 28.7.55, a railway constable N. Lemmer (19) was fined £5 or 14 days in Johannesburg for assaulting an African.

A. W. K. Schaup, 28, police constable, was fined £20 (or 40 days) when he was found guilty in the East London Magistrate's Court in February, 1955. of assaulting an Indian, A. Timothy, aged 68.

On 3.6.55, the Bleemfoutein Appeal Court dimissed an appeal by Court dimissed an appeal by Court and the Appeal Court dimissed an appeal by Court and the Appeal Court and the Ap

During the preparatory examination of this trial, an African constable said in evidence: "We often find blood in that room (the storeroom)."

storeroom)."

Another constable of Klip River, J. L. Raath, had previously (on 28.11.54) been fined £75 been fi

Mr. Swart is exceedingly anxious that the Bergville "butchers should be brought to book." In view of the fact that the whole resources of the police force, sources of the police force have bearmy and the air force have been made available for this task we have no doubt that everything that can be done will be done to track down the offenders.

But what we would also like to know is: WHAT IS MR. SWART DOING TO CLEAN HIS OWN HOUSE AND STAMP OUT THIRD DEGREE METHODS IN THE POLICE FORCE?

As far as we know, Mr. Swart has never been able to bring himself to criticise the conduct of "his boys." Isn't it time he made a start? So long as he fails to take adequate steps to purge the police orce of its saddist element, the relations between the police and the public can never he satisfactory.

U.S. "Flying Cameras" Brought **Down in Soviet Union**

Part of Dulles' 'Brink of War' Policy

Strong Soviet allegations that the U.S. is conducting military espionage under the guise of photographing cloud strata have been made in Moscow.

These allegations, the subject of diplomatic exchanges, have been supported by a display of large balloons and their instruments, many of them marked as being manufactured in the U.S. and most, according to Soviet spokesmen, found on or over the territory of the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet authorities have put on display thirty-six sets of instruncents, and these, it was announced, were only a small part of the haul. Each balloon with its elaborate instruments is said to cost the U.S. and the standard instruments is said to cost the U.S. of heavy instruments, some containts, pages 250,000, apart from the heavy costs involved in launching and country of heavy instruments, some containts, pages 250,000, apart from the heavy costs involved in launching the heavy of heavy instruments, some containts, pages 250,000, apart from the heavy costs involved in launching the heavy of heavy instruments, some containts, pages 250,000, apart from the heavy of heavy instruments, some containts and the heavy of heavy instruments, and the heavy of heavy instruments, and the standard of the heavy of heavy instruments. The heavy instruments are the standard of the heavy of heavy instruments and the heavy of heavy instruments. The heavy instruments are the heavy of heavy instruments and the heavy of heavy instruments are the heavy of heavy instruments. The heavy instruments are the heavy of heavy instruments and heavy instruments are the heavy of heavy instruments.

"Flying cameras" is how Colo-nel of Engneers A. V. Tarantsov described the balloons and their instruments. And both he and the spokesman of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs bluntly alleged that these cameras were intended of Foreign Anams blumly anged that these cameras were intended to take aerial photographs of the surface of the Soviet Union and, if possible, to deliver them at pre-arranged points at the end of the balloons' flight.

"READY TO SHARE"

"Even if these balloons were re-ally intended for meteorological really intended for meteorological re-search the launching of them in the air space of the Soviet Union would be a violation of our territorial in-violability," said the Soviet spokes-man adding that the Soviet Union was always ready to share the re-sults of its own meteorological re-search with other countries, but that, in fact, the U.S. flad never asked it for the sort of information which these balloons were supposed to be collecting.

Though it is, the military explor-

Though it is the military espionage aspect of the case that is being stressed in Moscow—"an attempt to carry out the Eisenhower air-photo on the cheap" as someone put ivately—attention has also been

sence of conventional interestrongical research equipment. The instruments contained nothing for registering temperature, measuring air pressure or recording humidity. They were solely intended for aerial photography.

A double objective camera with sufficient film to take up to 500 full-plate photographs is contained in the main instrument box.

DICTURES TAKEN

Some of the balloons brought down in Soviet air space contained cameras with pictures aiready taken of Soviet territory. I examined some of these films. They were remarkable for the absence of cloud and for the large quantity of land surface photographed.

One of the cameras caught contained an excellent picture of an air base in Turkey. "A useful present" someone said.

The camera is accompanied by a smaller case containing radio equipment. This has electronic devices which secure, by the automatic release of ballast, that the balloon maintain a fixed height. From this case too constant signals are emitted by which ground observers are able to plot the course of the

balloon. There are also devices Dailon. Inere are also devices which can be set to enable the in-struments to be jettisoned at the end-point of the balloon's drift. Charges are set off to release small parachutes which are intended to bring the instruments down to earth.

Each set of instruments are to be

returned to the U.S. military authorities. These markings, as seen in Moscow, were in English, French, German, Japanese, Arabic, Urdu and some other languages, but not, it was interesting to note, in Chinese or Bussien. in Chinese or Russian.

It seems clear that the U.S. authorities' concept of "meteorological research" does not allow for the findings to fall into certain hands.

PRECAUTIONS

Extraordinary precautions are taken to protect the photographs from loss. The camera is provided with an unsinkable container which is equipped with a small radio transmitter to send out constant distress signals.

The question that forms itself in the nimd of the spectator when he sees this elaborate equipment is why, if the photography of cloud strata is so important to the Americans did they not request Soviet co-operation? Why should they be wasting millions of dollars for information which they could get for nothing? Why should they, in the face of all generally accepted international principles, foul the air of abjects?

Braklic country with these sinister The question that forms itself in

Public opinion in the Soviet Union has only one answer to these questions. The launching of these balloons is a provocative act of attempted military espionage, a part of the Dulles' "brink of war"

Soviet Offers Pakistan Atom Aid

The Soviet Union has offered to share atomic knowledge for peaceful purposes with Pakistan. The offer was made by Premier Bulganin in an interview with a Pakistan news agency

Mr. Bulganin was asked: the Soviet Union share with Paki-stan her technical knowledge in the sphere of the utilisation of atomic nergy for peaceful purposes?"

He answered: "Yes, she can."

BAGDAD PACT

Mr. Bulganin spoke of the need for peaceful co-existence and of re-peated Soviet objections to "mili-tary and pohitical groupings such as S.E.A.T.O. and the Bagdad Pact of which Pakistan is also a partici-pant."

Soviet-Pakistan relations he said ould be improved and developed Pakistan embraced the "wellknown five principles of peaceful co-existence which have already been laid as a basis of relations between the U.S.S.R., India, the Chinese People's Republic, Burma and other countries."

Asked whether the Soviet Union was willing to give economic and tetchnical aid without attaching conditions, he said this was always Soviet policy when giving assist-ance—as contrasted with the policy of the Western Powers.



South African youth at all the main centres joined with young people the world over last week in holding meetings on the occasion of the International Day Against Colonialism. February 21st this year is the tenth anniversary of the revolt of the young Indian sailors of the British fleet that spotlighted Britain's inability to hold India by force and heralded her independence. It is also the anniversary of the powerful demonstrations in Egypt which won that country's freedom. For this reason February 21st was proclaimed in 1948 by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students as youth's international day against colonialism, and since then observance of this day has become a tradition of the progressive youth of the world.

Transvaal Women's Day

"WOMEN WILL WORK FOR FREE SOUTH AFRICA"

JOHANNESBURG.

'Women do NOT want pass laws!" On March 11 they will speak their minds at Transvaal Wo-men's Day, Organised by the Fede-ration of South African Women, this day is to be a day of protest against the pass laws, a day of cele-bration of international women's bration of international women's day, and a day of dedication to fight for the Freedom Charter.

Side by side with preparations for Side by side with preparations for this mass rally of women, African women of many different Reef and Johannesburg locations are organis-ing local protests and deputations to their Native Commissioners and local authorities against the exten-sion of the pass laws to women.

The first local protest will take place in Germiston on Saturday, March 3, when women from Germiston, Nataalspruit, Alberton and Elsburg will go in person to the offices of the Native Commissioner to state their objections to carrying

In Germiston, feeling, aghinst pass, laws for women is running high, A leave for women is running high, A recent public meeting of 400 Afri-villages on both sides, under the can women expressed their determination and firm resolve against women carrying passes. The pass system has made our menfolk beasts properly the passes of the friendship of the tem has made our benefits beasts properly the passes of the friendship of the tem has made our benefits of the passes of greetings from Burnese Premer speckers at this meeting. They are U but and from the Chinese Annunced day and night as cheap bassador emphasised that the peolabout for the platteland. The plate of the two loads would almeeting's resolution called on all ways live together like brothers. In Germiston, feeling against pass

women to take part in the mass demonstration of March 3.

Women's Day on March 11 will women's Jay on March 11 will protest against passes for women, but also against increased rentals; the evictions of Coloured families at Benoni; the Nursing Amendment Bill and apartheid in the nursing profession; Bantu education; Population registration; the South Africa Act Amendment Bill and attacks on the Coloured vote and all the new hardships inflicted on women of all

On this day, says the Federation, "We will dedicate ourselves to fight for a NEW South African Constitution—the Freedom Charter. This will be our answer to pass laws for women. We will dedicate ourselves

women. We will dedicate ourselves to work for a free South Africa." Transvaal Women's Day will be held at 10 a.m. on Sunday, March 11 in the Trades Hall, 30 Kerk

CHINESE-BURMESE

THE CHINESE-BURMESE
BORDER was the scene recently of
a mass rally of inhabitants of
villages on both sides, under the
auspices of the Burmese government, to celebrate the further consolidation of the friendship of the
people of both countries. Messages
of creetings from Burmese Premier

PROGRESSIVES TOP GREEK **POLLS BUT REACTIONARIES** FORM GOVERNMENT

ATHENS.-Despite intimidation and electoral fraud, the Demo crafte Union last week emerged from the Greek elections with a majority of votes over the reactionary government bloc. The result have an important effect on international affairs, for until now the U.S. puppet government in Greece had controlled almost all the Parliamentary seats.

The Democrat Union, a united, front of Centre and Left Parties, with the support of the illegal Communist Party, won 1,641,861 votes. Government Party polled 1,415,959 votes

Although it had the minority of votes, the government party received 155 seats against 145 for the Democratic Union.

But this will not disguise the fact that a majority of the people have voted for the policy of the Demo-cratic Union in spite of the most blatant intimidation.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY

The Democratic Union is demanding an independent foreign policy for Greece.

It has called for "equal friend-ship with East and West" and a programme of neutrality. At its meetings supporters have carried banners calling for closer rela-

tions, in a "neutrality axis" with Yugoslavia and Egypt.

The Union has emphasised that the British oppression in Cyprus has shown that neither Britain nor America is a friend of Greece.

Its programme includes demands

• Immediate self-determination for Cyprus.

The release of all citizens ex-iled or imprisoned as Communists or for other political reasons.

Among the methods used by the Among the methods used by the government to prevent a free vote was the stationing of army efficers at election booths. The officers demanded of soldiers who came to vote that they return to them all Democratic Union voting slips, thus making sure that they had voted for the comparent. the government.

Greek women voted in these elec-tions for the first time.

SWART'S "SPY BILL" A DANGER

ISRAEL AND DULLES' ARMS RACE

A FTER its loud protestations against any "arms race" in the Middle East, the United States last week gave further evidenceif any were needed-that it isn't at all opposed to the race itself-all it wants is the monopoly in supplying equipment. It sent eighteen heavy tanks off for the army of Saudi Arabia.

Explaining to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Dulles said that the tanks could never be used against Israel, because the desert between Saud Arabia and Israel was an impassable barrier for

Surprisingly enough, Dulles is probably telling the truth when he says that the tanks are not intended for use against Israel. And, perhaps equally surpris-ing to some, the tanks very probably ARE intended for use against America's "ally," Great Britain.

U.S.-BRITISH OIL DISPUTE

U.S.-BRITISH OIL DISPUTE
A week before anything was known of the tank
shipment, the New Statesman and Nation was writing of "the breakdown of Anglo-American policy in
Saudi Arabia" (Feb. 11th). It disclosed that Mr.
Evelyn Shuckburgh, the head of Britain's Foreign
Office Middle East Department, had been sent to
Washington with documentary evidence that "the
Saudis had spent over twenty million pounds in
creating local opposition to the British-protected
Sultan of Muscat. He reminded the Americans that
these activities were financed by oil royalties paid these activities were financed by oil royalties paid by the American-controlled Aramco; and that Aramco had allowed the Saudis to draw royalties in advance to the extent of five hundred million dollars.



All he asked was that America, through Aramco, should exercise some financial sure on the Saudi Arabian

"But Mr. Shuckburgh's arguments, it appears, made no impression. Nor, seemingly, did the strong statement of British case which Sir Anthony Eden made last

Behind all this, as the New Statesman observes, "lies the struggle for oil. In the battle for Middle-Eastern oil, Britain has been

steadily losing ground."

IN THAT BATTLE FOR OIL BRITAIN NOW HAS EIGHTEEN MORE AMERICAN TANKS AGAINST HER!

Whatever may be the motives behind the shipment of tanks, they served to force from Dulles, in answer to a reporter's question, the admission: "Conditions for an arms race now exist."

Israel's Position

An arms race means a race to war, and such a war can lead only to misery for the people of the Middle East—and not least, for the people of Israel. As Time noted (Jan. 16): "Even with exports at ecord levels Israel's imports run three times as high The tremendous trade gap, admits Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, 'is causing anxiety.' If Israel now gets involved in a sizeable increase in its arms spending,

invoived in a sizeable increase in its arms spending, its finances will be further out of joint." Israel is finding herself in the unenviable position that is the inevitable result of the policy of docile subservience to the United States which her leaders chose to adopt after independence from Britain was won. Again and again Israel's leaders have reiterated that they are part of the "Western world," part of the "alliance against Communism." As country after country has found, it does not pay to sell out too cheaply to the U.S. Dulles tends to take you too much for granted and you get left in the lurch at

the critical moment.
FULL OF CONTRADICTIONS

FULL OF CONTRADICTIONS

Israel's policy—because of her subservience to the

U.S.—is full of contradictions:

• After a heroic struggle against the bitterness of
oppression at the hands of a foreign power, she now
follows a national policy of oppression against the

Arab population;

Arab population;

Although geographically an inseparable part of the Middle East, in a region of tens of millions of Arabs, with her security and future dependent on being accepted as a part of the Middle East, she shouts from the rooftops that she is part of the

western world; • Although her struggle for independence suc

Attnough ner struggie for independence suc-ceeded in no small measure because of the support she received from the socialist countries, she follows a policy of slander and hostility to these same

 Although her independence was hailed every-Although her independence was manued every-where as another stage in the victorious struggle of oppressed people for freedom, she has now cut her-self off completely from the independence struggle of colonial peoples everywhere, let alone those of

the Middle Fast. And the desperate dependence on the dollar is Gurion and Sharett make no pretence at hiding their desire for a military alliance between Israel and the U.S. Such a pact could lead to one result and one result only—the transformation of Israel into an American military base, and thus into a vulnerable

WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

And it leads to the supreme contradiction—the integration of Israel into the system of war forces in which the central position is held by the generals of the West German army, men who were the partners or pupils of Hitler in his campaign to extern nate all Jews.

NOT NECESSARY

It is not necessary for Israel to be enmeshed in this web of contradictions. Her problems are the direct result of the chase after dollars which Israel's leaders make out to be essential to the country's existence. As country after country is finding out-including lands even economically weaker than Israel—there exists a mighty camp of peace, including countries which are socialist, capitalist, former colonial and semi-colonial—able and willing to provide economic assistance.



Even Time points out: "Is-rael could make its own way if it took its proper place in its own region. Its manufac-tures can find their rightful tures can find their rightful markets in such undeveloped nearby lands as Ethiopia, Eritrea and in the Arab states themselves. But to find such trade in its own area such trade in its own area
would require a great change
of heart among its hostile
neighbours and a great
change in its own attitude. Israel does not propose
to make such a change itself."

"Time," of course, makes no mention of the huge market in the socialist sector! IMPORTANT CHANGE

Iews all over the world who read of the growth Jews all over the world who read of the growth in strength of countries like Egypt are understandably anxious about the continued existence of Israel. Here of her struggle for independence. But what here of the struggle for independence. But what here the countries of the struggle for independence. But what here to the bridge for the

Bagdad pact. Egypt and Syria are entering for the first time into friendly relations with the Soviet Union, People's China and the People's Democracies, common, recopies units and the recopies detailed and are resisting political, economic and military pressure on the part of Britain and the U.S.—an important contribution towards word peace and a precious factor also for fostering the cause of peace between Israel and the Arab states.

| Common to find the word from the form of the common to fetch you. This is under second to the common to fetch you. This is under second to the common to fetch you. This is under second to the common to fetch you. This is under second to the common to fetch you. This is under second the common to fetch you. This is under second the second the common to fetch you. This is under second the common to fetch you. This is under second the common to fetch you. This is under second the second the common to fetch you. This is under second the common to fetch you. This is under second the common to fetch you. This is under second the common to fetch you. This is the common to fetch you with a property that you will not be the common to fetch you will not be common to fetch y

developments, one of our readers wrote indignantly to our Letterbox (Dec. 8th, 1955) denying any such development and quoting a statement "from Colonel Nasser, who told the Cairo correspondent of the

Nasser, who told the Cairo correspondent or the New York Times': We must dettroy Israel.

What Nasser had in fact said—as we afterward discovered,—was "MO ARAB TODAY SAYS: 'WE MUST DESTROY ISRAEL' "Similarly, most news-papers have suppressed the statement of Egypt's Foreign Minister, Fawry, in Genera recently: "Egypt will never attack Israel. It is against the interests of

THEY DIDN'T KNOW

Neither her children nor her bussaid of seizing the opening for discussion of instead of seizing the opening for discussion of instead of seizing the opening for discussion and dutther willing knew shad and the ward officered by the deaders of the control of the distribution at policy of propagation and the ward of the elder daughter, 13-year-old left members of the United Nations, from both was condemned by wheat and East. And a policy of propagation and officery of propagation for a "preventative war" against the Arab states. The fascist Herut and the industrial General Zionists go so far as to demand an immediate declaration of war against Egypt. Truly, this is madness.

THEY DIDN'T KNOW

Neither her children nor her bussains an number of provisions designed to prevent the diaminative to the distinct of the land and husbands and wives may live to seven-to-copy building were kept with the deaders of the elder daughter was not in a positive form of the united Nations, from both was condemned by the to make them the left of the policy of propagation for a "preventative war" against the Arab states. The fascist Herut and the influential General Zionists go so far as to demand an immediate declaration of war against Egypt. Truly, this is madness.



Our picture shows Mrs. Silinga's children Amos (7) and Laetitia (4),

ANC Call For Drought Relief

JOHANNESBURG.

It is the duty and the responsibility of the Government to take immediate and effective steps to amelioriate the suffering stricken districts of the Trans kei, the Ciskei and other areas said a statement issued by the African National Congress Hea

Congress deplores the cond ons which have been deliberate ly imposed upon the African people by the Government, says

The statement also expresses its appreciation of the efforts made by New Age to draw the attention of the public and the Government to this serious situ tion of famine in the country.

Pass your copy of NEW AGE

to your friends

THREE CHILDREN LEFT **MOTHERLESS** Siheula a cousin of Mrs. Silinga's,

Annie Silinga Deported to the Transkei

From BRIAN BUNTING

CAPE TOWN.-Mrs. Annie Silinga, prominent women's leader of Cape Town, whose application for leave to appeal against her conviction under section 10 of the Urban Areas Act was recently dismissed by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein, was removed from Cape Town under police escort two weeks ago.

She was sitting quietly in her five minutes. Later she was removed home at Langa having tea with a friend one morning about 9 or clock when an African police sero ther "home" at Nagamakwe, near

"All right, come on then. "I will walk. You don't have to arrest me like a criminal," said

Mrs. Silinga.
"We have orders to take you with us," said the policemen. And so Mrs. Silinga climbed into the truck and was driven away.

THEY DIDN'T KNOW

Sheula, a cousin of Mrs. Slinga's, who gave up her job in Cape Town so that she could care for them. The irony of it all is that Mrs. Sheula has four children of her own—being looked after by her sister in Port Elizabeth.

Under Verweuer's laws, there is no home life for the Africans. Mothers are four from there children who was the control of the c

van," her brother Amos said.
"Why did they take her away?",

WHO IS TO BLAME?

Who does know? Who can say why this monstrous crime has been committed, why these children have

The expulsion of Mrs. Silinga has not done Verwoerd any good. The ment the people in the Butterworth district, as in most areas of the Transkei, are suffering from starva-Transkel, are suffering from starvation as a result of the drought this
summer. For all Verwoord cares,
Mrs. Silinga may also starve in the
Transkel. She will get no help from
the Government to start her life
again there. She has no land to till,
no hut to sleep in. Only the chunkly
of her fellow-Africans will keep
her from destitution.

In a special message to New Age

ren, wives from their husbands—all in the name of preserving Western

asked "I don't know,' he replied.

her union with him. But the authorities are deaf to the calls of humanity. According to Verwoerd's laws, she must go "home." So she has been deported to Butterworth. She has no "home" there, not rolling to shelter her. At the more family to shelter her at the more family to shelter her. At the more family to shelter her at the m

The expulsion of anis, subsequence of not done Verwoord any good. The people are angry and embittered, they know Mrs. Silinga has a forralizeded because she was a forralizeded because she was a forralized for assess for well as the people of the people o

TO DEMOCRACY Freedom of the Press and Trade Unions threatened

CAPE TOWN.—THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT CONTAINS SOME DRASTIC PROVISIONS WHICH ARE A THREAT TO THE DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES

Under this Biil, it may be an offence, punishable by long terms of imprisonment up to

- 1. Organise or take part in or even report a strike, for example, of miners, dock workers, post office or factory workers:
- 2. Publish information in a newspaper which can be interpreted as "prejudicial to the safety or interests of the Union":
- 3. Associate with individuals whose actions are held to be "prejudicial to the safety or interests of the Union.

nothing to do with espionage.

mitting an act prejudicial to the safety and interests of the Union in the interests of a foreign State.

Swart and Striidom and Fric Louw

bounds of possibility that a prose-

The Bill is ostensibly designed "to provide for the protection from disclosure of official secrets." In the atmosphere of anti-Communist and anti-democratic hysteria prevailing in the Union today, however, it is quite possible that those who fight for democratic rights for all will find themselves treated as "foreign agents" under the Bill and liable to long terms of imprisonment.

The Bill lays down that anyone | Union." (Diplomatic representatives, who, "for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the Union approaches, inspects, passes over or is in the neighbourhood of or enters any prohibited place" shall be guilty of an offence and normally understood as a sny. He liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 15 vears.

"Prohibited place" is defined as south African patriot and democrat, any work of defence belonging to but in terms of the Bill it might be

But it should be borne in mind that the Bill applies in peace-time as well as war-time. Thus it is not only in war-time that a dockyard I asked Latenta where her memory
was. She answered, this little tot of
four: "She's been arrested."
"What for?", I asked.
"I don't know," she replied, and
started crying again.
"They came and took her in a big
"They came and took her in a big
"They came and took her may be a complete and took her in a big
"They came and took her

cutor might make this a formal proaches," say, the Cape Town or Simonstown docks, or even a factory making boots for the army, or maybe even a gold mine (since the metal may be "of use in time of war") "for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the

pressure on the part of the pa

that an accused has been in contact with a "foreign agent" in the Union or elsewhere, it shall be presumed sumed, unless the contrary is proved, that he has attempted, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the Union, to get in-formation likely to be useful to an enemy. (What is an "enemy"? The term is not defined in the Bill.)

According to this definition, a "foreign agent" may not be what is cutton, it shall further be presumed that an accused has been in communormally understood as a spy. He nication with a "foreign agent" if he has merely visited an address at foreign State. He may be a true which a "foreign agent" resides.

South African patriot and democrat, Thus even the milkman who but in terms of the Bill it might be delivers milk to a house might find possible for a court to brand him himself liable to arrest unless he as a spy even though he has had could prove he went there to dereason. A casual visitor who did not know his host was a "foreign agent" might find it very difficult to prove Those who take part in a demon-stration in Cape Town docks against the arrival of an American his innocence. And it is assumed he is guilty until he has proved him-self innocent. aircraft-carrier might well be ac-cused in terms of this Bill of com-

PRESS FREEDOM

Another section of the Bill constitutes a direct threat to the free-dom of the press. It states that if, constantly make this sort of accusa-tion in Parliament. Is it beyond the publishing anything for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the Union, it is proved it was DANGEROUS

The Bill provides for certain assumptions in this connection which purpose for which it was published. could prove exceedingly dangerous. is a purpose prejudicial to If, in any prosecution, it is proved safety or interests of the Union.

Thus the newspaper editor who publishes a report of a strike in a prohibited place—say a factory making army boots or a dockyard on the basis of information gleaned by one of his reporters might find himself liable to the severest penalty laid down under the Act—15 years imprisonment. And he will be presumed guilty unless he can prove he is innocent His crime? Conduct "prejudicial to the safety or interests of the Union."

This is a terrible threat to hang over the head of any newspaper-man at any time. And it can happen tomorrow, in peace-time, in terms of this Bill.

Although Minister of Justice Swart claims this Bill is practically the same as the British Official Secrets Act formerly in force in this country, as it stands it is one of the most sinister pieces of legis-lation ever devised by the Nationalist Government. Yet it has almost completed its passage through both Houses of Parliament with scarcely a word of protest from the politi-cians. It is up to the people now to register their emphatic objection.

Garment Workers Aid Alwyn

CAPE TOWN

The Garment Workers' Union of South Africa has sent a contribution of ten guineas to the Alwyn Amnesty Committee to Alwyn Amnesty Committee to assist the family of the young Worcester people's leader who is at present serving an eighteen-months prison sentence in Roe-land Street gaol after a convic-tion under the Suppression of

cheque will to some extent assist the family of John Alwyn," says the Union's general secretary, Miss Johanna Cornelius in her letter to the committee.

committed, why these children have to the safety or interess been left without their mother, not union" may be committing an POLICE STOP EVATON BOYCOTTERS FROM ATTENDING ROAD BOARD SITTING

city building, Union Centre, one day
last week and for several hours
stanged and questioned all Nonmand for higher wages fall under this provision? Mrs. Muller said that if the stopped and questioned all Non-stopped and only 20 Evator Board did not recuse itself the instance and the stopped and only 20 Evator Board death of the South Council was to stop people and only 20 Evator Board death of the South Council was to stop people and only 20 Evator Board death on the South Council was to stop people and only 20 Evator Board death on the South Council was to stop people and only 20 Evator Board death on the South Council was to stop people and only 20 Evator Board death and only 20 Evator Board death on the South Council was to stop people a

JOHANNESBURG. | formed into a long and patient did not warrant recusal of the great formed of a screen of police cordoned off a block.

Mrs. Muller said that if the

"The boycott will go on until the bitter end," said one man. "We can no longer sleep peacefully in our homes because of this company," said another. "We oppose this company because violence has resulted in the attempt to force the people into submission," said a

Meanwhile, the bus boycott con-

The recent SABRA conference in Port Elizabeth, devoted to a discussion of the "Asiatic Question," spells danger for the Indian people, warns a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. In this exclusive article, he explains why the Nationalists fear the Indians, and how the Indians can best act to save themselves and South Africa from the apartheid threat.

ARE THE INDIANS TO BLAME?

of the Race Relations Instituteended its three-day conference on the "Asiatic Question" last month the "Asiatic Question last months with a resolution asking for a with a resolution asking for a Government Commission "to establish in what measure existing apartheid legislation has contributed to the solution of the Indian question; what other steps might be taken to solve the problem; and whether the policy of lem: and whether the policy of repatriation has failed up to now, or whether it could contribute in a different form to the solution of the problem." of the problem.

Ominous words, those! Our Non-European people have learned to dread any interest shown in them by the groups represented at such conferences. SABRA discussions have more than once proved to be a prelude to further vicious colour discri mination, as for instance was the case with Eiselen's statement at the 1955 conference on the aim of eliminating Africans from the Western Cape.

SABRA shapes the ideology that masks as well as points the way to racial intolerance and discrimination. The papers read at its meetings and pronouncements by its leaders are a guide to policy trends and to the argupolicy trends and to the argu-ments with which policy will be

"PERPETUAL ALIENS"
The choice of the "Asiatic Question" as a central theme is therefore an indication that further repressive action may be expected against South African Indians.

The keynote was struck by Dr. P. J. Meyer, at one time high-ranking officer and leading propagandist in the Ossewa Brandwag, and now prominent among the re-spectable professors and predi-kante who form SABRA's intellectual vanguard.

Meyer told the conference that Indians are in South Africa an "unassimilable branch of a foreign people" and can therefore never have more than gasregte: the

people" and can therefore never have more than garregie to status of an alien temporarily residing in the country.

Like other speakers, Meyer repeated the old story of India fecundity which racialists use to righten whites into reactionary attitudes. Not only were Indians increasing much more rapid than Europeans, but they were accounting education and in a few acquiring education and in a few generations would reach the Euro

INDIANS IN COMMERCE

Indian progress is feared by the racialists, but the main source of their animosity is evidently success of the Indian bus their animosity is success of the Indian business man. This, according to Theo Gerdener, Nationalist M.P.C. for Dundee, is really terrifying.

Relying for his information on the books written by anti-

blue books written by anti-Indian commissions few years, he complained that Indians held more than 20,000 trading licences in Natal and Transing licences in Natal and Trans-vaal, Thev controlled trade in a number of towns, and even had a monopoly in some. He suggested that Indian capital has been in-vested in what are outwardly European undertakings, especially wholesale stores and factories. A large section of Indians earned a good income, a smaller section could even be described as rich, and the average Indian had a and the average Indian had a much bigger fncome than the Afri-can or Coloured.

The emphasis on the role of the Indian in commerce is a stock-in-trade of the racialist, who either ignores completely or understates the economic plight of the many sans, domestic servants, waiters, gardeners, small farmers and transport workers who constitute the bulk of the Indian population.

Business men and shopkeepers are singled out for attack because they compete successfully with White traders and achieve a mid-dle class standard of living that outrages the racialist's sense of propriety.

SABRA members who tried to explain why Indians had "an ex-ceptionally large share in com-merce" deplored the high degree of goodwill, amounting to frater-nity, between the shopkeeper and the poor Whites. Afrikaners were said to feel more at home in the Indian shop than in the European shop. They were treated better, received more generous credit, and found more respect shown to language shopkeeper.

All of which goes to show that it is the Indian who is the better business man. Indeed, he has to be, to offset the disadvantages he suffers by reason of colour preju-

NOT PARASITES

As against the charge of "unas-similability," the facts show that the Indians have become a very intimate and useful part of the South African society. They have achieved their present position only by dint of hard work, personal sacrifice and collective effort.

nal sacrifice and collective effort. Yet Stellenbosch University's anthropologist, Professor Bruwer, is reported as having said that Indians were "a parasitic element in the South African population." If they could not be sent back to India, he said, it was South Africa's responsibility to transform this "parasitic element" into a "productive element."

It is hard to believe that any sociologist could be so ignorant of the history and social circumstances of the Indians as to accuse them of being non-productive (if this is what "parasitism" means) or to blame them for enceing levely in trade gaging largely in trade

Surely the Professor knows that colour discrimination, which is actually a form of White parasit-ism, has forced the Indian into a all and crowded field of eco nomic activity.

GROUP AREAS THREAT

By this high-sounding talk of parasites and producers, SABRA delegates showed quite definitely that they contemplate nothing else than the elimination of Indian shopkeepers.

This is to be brought about through apartheid and the Group Areas Act in particular. Speakers positively gloated at the prospect of wiping out Indian traders who are expected to suffer more from apartheid in industry and com-merce than any other racial group.

speakers complained Some speakers complained, however, that much time would have to pass before Indian traders could be excluded from White and African areas. It was to speed up the process that SABRA decided to press for another commission on the "Indian question." Some

mission on the "Indian question."
The attack on the Indians will not be held up in the meantime. "Indian Trades Hard Hit" was the headline in a recent issue of the Cape Argus, reporting a statement by van Rensburg, chairman of the Western Cape Group Areas Board Committee, that "many Indian traders presumably would have to turn to other occupations

because not all would be able to make a living as traders in their own proclaimed areas." (20.1.56).

From Natal also come reports of Indian unemployment and threatened "crises" due to population increases outstripping economic expansion. "If the crisis comes, thousands will become a burden on their own people and burden on their own people and on the nation." (Cape Argus, on the 4.2.1956.)

This fate is welcomed by racial-ists who hope that Indians will be forced by poverty and lack of op-portunities to migrate to India.

WILL NOT LEAVE

This will not happen. The great leave for good voluntarily, and no South African Government will ever persuade or force the Government of India to accept Indians

deported against their will.

The new blows that are being repared may make life life more difficult for the Indians. Some among the merchant and shop-

keeper class may try themselves by appeasing the Gov-ernment, trying to get exemptions for themselves at the expense of the rest of the community. Such the rest of the community. Such attempts, though they may succeed temporarily in one or two cases, are doomed to ultimate failure. The fate of the Jewish collaborationists under should be a warning.

The only effective solution for the Indian people as a whole is to redouble their efforts to build a new South Art. The solution of the soluti The only effective solution for

RENT INCREASES FOR JO'BURG?

JOHANNESBURG.

For the second time in less than two years Johannesburg City Counis threatening a rent increase for all tenants in municipal locations.
The first rent increases were upset
by a Supreme Court Action and the proposals for increases had to be withdrawn.

withdrawn.

The meeting of the Johannesburg
Joint Advisory Boards recently
condemned the rent increases
heatedly and the Board President,
Mr. P. M. Lengene, has talked of
"a fight to the bitter end."

The Johannesburg Boards have announced a mass conference on March 18 to protest against the in-creased rents and demand higher

creased rents and demand higher wages.

The African National Congress secretary-general, Mr. O. Tambo, has issued a statement saying any further increases in the already high cost of living will have disarrous effects on the poorly baid Action of the poorly baid and the common common certain for the common certain for the common certain c sub-economic houses.

The Congress working committee urges the authorities to abandon the proposed rent increases. The great majority of African workers are receiving grossly inadequate wages and Congress demands "not rent la-creases, but the fixing of a minimum wage of £1 a day for all workers."

SUFFERED NERVOUS COLLAPSE AFTER SOPHIATOWN REMOVAL

JOHANNESBURG.

From two large front rooms in one Sophiatown house to a tiny shack and the back seat of their car in the yard of another Sophiatown house: this was the fate of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Lekgothoane last week at the hands of the Native Resettlement Board.

The green military lorries of the Resettlement Board are by now a familiar sight in the Western Areas, familiar sight in the Western Areas, where removals go on almost continually. Last week the lorries drew up outside 90 Annadale Street, Sophiatown, a property purchased by the Government. Several families were removed to Meadowlands. Then came the turn of 51-year-old Jonathan Lekgothoane and his wife.

A herbalist of long standing in Sophiatown, where he has lived for 20 years, Mr. Lekgothoane watched his furniture and other possessions loaded on to the lorries and then,

in his own car, he followed them from Annadale Street. They drove not to Meadowlands, but to 79 Miller Street, Sophiatown, only a short distance from his former home.

mer home.

The furniture was unloaded and left standing in the yard, and Resettlement Board officials pointed to a tiny room in the yard and told the Lekgothoanes that was to be their new home. If they didn't like it, they should find their own place to live.

POURING RAIN

The removals were carried out in pouring rain, and neighbours hur-riedly helped carry the furniture in-to the small room with broken winto the small room with broken window panes. By then the mattresses and blankets were already soaked through. The room was found too small to contain all the furniture it had to be piled almost to the roof before the door could be closed. For Mr. and Mrs. Lekgothoane themselves there was no room at all. The kitchen stove had to be left outside and other packing eases deposited with friends.

Mrs. Lekgothoane spent the night



51-year-old Mr. Jonathan Lekgothoane, who suffered a nervous collapse after his ejectment from the home he had occupied for 20 years, had to spend several nights on the back seat of his car.

with neighbours, and her husband slept on the back seat of his car. By the next morning he was ill, and the doctor who attended him told New Age he had suffered a nervous

Why were the Lekgothoane's singled out for this treatment? Officials of the Resettlement Board were not in the least concerned at their fate.

Mr. Lekgothoane had not figured in their original census, they said. The Lekgothoane's say they never refused to move to Meadow-lands.

lands. Officials who organised the Lekgothoane's removal to Miller Street
gave some clue for the Board's actions. Lekgothoane, they jibed
thought he was "a White man in
Sophiatown." He held an exemption
pass. "Didn't he know that the
Government had ordered that exemption passes had to be handed
in? Why did he hang on to his anot take out a reference book?"

Sweet Workers' Union Registered

CAPE TOWN.

The Western Province Sweet Workers' Union was this week in-formed that it has been registered in terms of the I.C. Act to cover sweet workers in Cape Town and Rellville.

The junion was formed in May of last year, the workers being dis-satisfied with the management of their affairs by the previous union's head office, and with the reduction in wages which they had been forced to accept

The new union has 800 members at present and Mr. J. Heeger, secretary, told New Age that it was hoped to increase the membership to 1,000 in the near future. Negotiations are afoot with employers for a new wage agreement and the establishment of an Industrial Council and a Sick Fund.

AFRICAN WOMEN FACTORY **WORKERS EXPELLED FROM** PAARL

More Families Broken up under Section 10

CAPE TOWN.-African women working in food canning factories in Paarl are among the latest victims of the much-hated section 10 of the Urban Areas Act-the section under which men and women are hounded out of proclaimed areas because they are there "illegally."

In many cases, moreover, people who are legally in such areas are also driven out, officials at the Native Affairs Department not bothering to ascertain the true facts of individual cases, and not lifting a finger to help them prove their rights of domicile. finger to help them prove their rights of domicile.

About 30 African women in one

About 30 African women in one canning factory in Paarl were re-cently put on to a lorry and taken to the Registration Office at New-town. The Food and Canning Worker's Union Secretary after-because the fact of the way of the control of the contro

THEIR FATE

THEIR FAIE

Of the 30, six were given passes and released. About four others were immediately accosted by the Superintendant with the words: "What, you still here? You were told to go long ago. I thought you had already gone."

had already gone."

Each of them had to pay a £2 fine immediately, and was ordered to leave the area.

to leave the area.

The remaining 20 were all taken to jail, where they spent the night. Appearing before the magistrate the following morning, each was fined £5. Although all were working, none were given permits to stay. All were ordered out of the

New Age learns that some of the New Age learns that some of the women are now working on farms, earning between £1 to £1 5s, a week, whereas they had earned from £3 to £5 per week in the factory.

The following day, the factory dismissed a further 30 African women who were without passes.

TEEN-AGERS

Among the women hounded out of homes and jobs are two teenage girls, Elizabeth and Dinah Mathambeka who had come to bank their parents in 199. Parl in the parents in 199. Their mother had to fork out £10 in the Magistrate's Court.

Jane Schese had worked at the factory for a number of seasons

SHRUG OFF your

BACKACHE!

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until she was pushed on to the farm last week. She came to Paarl with her father 19 years ago. Another who has worked at the factory for many seasons is Annie Sangweni. Evelinah Tuka's mother the She was the Felinah, who has lived in Paarl all her life, was ordered out.

Joyce Queene, mother of 4, and a factory worker for more than six years, came to Paarl in 1939. Her husband is still working in Paarl, but she was ordered 40 leave.

Maria Diza's husband has worked in Paarl for 10 years. But she is no longer allowed to live with him.

The whole tragedy was repeated about a week later at another fac-tory when over 100 African women workers were taken to the pass office. They were treated somewhat differently, because the Food and Canning Workers' Union and also the employers had sent representatives there

tives there. But although none was fined, neither did they escape the cruel effects of Section 10. Three were given 3 days' notice to leave the area. A large number were given permits to work at the factory to the end of March. Others were asked to return later with their birth certificates and other means of establishing their length of residence.

CALL FOR UNITY

CALL FOR UNITY
Commenting on the hardships
that face African workers today,
Mrs Elizabeth Mafekeng, Paarl
branch secretary of the Food and
Canning Workers' Union, told New
Age: "We can fight all these
troubles only by unity, and I want
to appeal to all Coloured canning
workers not to stand by sidly while
these things happen to their African
sisters. They must join with us to
light this exil."

Protest At Dismissal of Teachers

CAPE TOWN.

Over a thousand people gathered in the Drill Hall last Sunday to protest against the dismissal by the Cape Educational Department of two teachers. Mr. W. P. van Schoor and Mr. B. M. Kies.

The main speaker was Mr. Edgar Maurice. vice-president of the Teachers' League of South Africa, who stressed that the dismissal was not an attack on the two teachers only but on the Teachers' League on the teachers only but on the Teacher's League on the teachers' League on the teacher's League on the teacher's League only but on the Non-European people as a whole.

The meeting unanimously condemned the ordinance under which the teachers were dismissed as "an anti-democratic attack on the teachers' civil liberties" and demanded their immediate and unconditional reinstatement. ditional re-instatement.

£58 was collected to help pay the costs of a court action against the teachers' expulsion.

Additional protests have been received from the Lansdowne Parent-Teacher Association and the Peninsula Council of Parent-Teacher

Closing of Soviet Consulates Condemned

The Natal Peace Council has written to the Minister of External Affairs registering "the strongest protest at the Government's deci-sion to close the Soviet Consulate in South Africa

"Coming at a time when there are happy signs of improvement in relations between the socialist countries and the Western world, the decision is a most unfortunate one and deserves the condemnation of all people who desire peace," says the Council.

WOMEN'S COUNTRY-WIDE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE PASS LAWS

CAPE TOWN.

In Cape Town, Alexandria Township and on the East Rand, African women gathered last Sunday to protest against passes for women and to plan their campaign of action.

Eighty-one women delegates were of the ANC Women's League in Cape Town.

of the ANC Women's League in Cape Town.
They came from all parts of the Cape Peninsula as well as from Paarl, Worcester and other areas of the Western Cape.
Conference declared its "deter-mined opposition to passes for African women, which are a mark of slaver, that cannot be tolerated

African women, which are a mark of slavery that cannot be tolerated in the 20th century.

"We are hereby resolved to set up a campaign to fight this notorious measure and the many others to the bitter end," said the resolution further.

Conference also "deplored the Conterence also "deplored the continued rape of the rights of the Africans by the Government," protesting strongly against the setting up of Bantu schools "which are intended to be institutions where the African mind will be conditioned for

use by the Nationalists.

"We condemn Bantu Education and all its intentions and pledge ourselves to boycott the Verwoerd schools."

Alexandra Township Congress campaign against passes for women campaign against passes for women started last Sunday at 6 a.m. when groups of Congress members, men and women, went from door to door, street to street, distributing a leaflet on the pass laws. Soon small groups had formed everywhere in the streets discussing the leaflet and listening to Congressites.

The women's League held a mass.

The women's League held a mass meeting the same morning, and the meeting passed a resolution: "We are fed up with passes."

Pass laws had sent African men to jail and to farms to dig potatoes with their bare hands, they said and called on all to "stand up and struggle against this barbarous tyranny."

EAST RAND

An African National Congress regional conference on the East Rand last week-end heard the whole house condemn the extension of

house condemn the extension of

house condemn the extension of pass laws to women.

Congress branches of the East Rand resolved on local demonstrations to the authorities in different towns between now and the special ANC conference in April, Conference also resolved on vigorous work. ence also resolved on vigorous work for the realisation of the aims of the Freedom Charter, condemned Bantu Education, ethnic grouping and the evictions of Coloured peo-ple from their homes in Benoni.

They Fight For Workers' Unity



General Secretary, Leslie Messina.



Vice-president, Lucy Myubelo.



Treasurer, Leon Levy.

(Continued from page 1) which established anti-trade union writch established anti-trade union principles and precedents in legislation, said SACTU. It proposed a national petition against the Bill; mass lobbying of members of Parliament, mass deputations to the Minister; special union meetings and factory meetings and mass workers' rallies.

The T.U.C. replied: "While we appreciate the necessity for co-operation amongst all trade unions in opposition to the I.C. Bill, the (T.U.C.) Management Committee has decided that this Council will determine the control of the council will be controlled to the contr has decided that this Council Will determine its policy and prepare its campaign against the Bill in the light of the decisions of annual conference and any special conference that may be held. Having decided on these two matters, should any other tends upin bedies find any other trade union bodies find themselves in agreement with our decisions, our Council will no doubt welcome their support."

MASS PETITION

SACTU's report to conference re-cords: "Realising that the task of sincerely fighting the I.C. Bill had fallen upon the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, the management committee adopted a plan to mobilise the workers in the fight against the Bill." A mass petition was launched and local committees convened local conferences to popularise the natio-

witwatersrand. In Port Elizabeth new trade unions have been formed in the milling, chemical, hotel and restaurant, sweet, biscuit, engineering and stevedoring industries.

residential, sweet, oscult, engineering and stavedoring industries.

In the Transvaral the past year has seen a strike-wave, with disputes have the seen as the se

A strong note in the annual re-port to conference is SACTU's de-dication to the principles of the

nal conference, obtain signatures to the petition, elect delegates and draw the workers actively into the hight to protect the trade union movement.

Outlining the activities of SACTU during the past year, the report details the work of the local committees set up in the Western Province, Natal, Port Elizabeth and on the Witwaterstand I no rut Elizabeth

Indian Children Need More Schools

The Clare Estate Branch of the Natal Indian Congress will hold its annual General Meeting at the Clareville Indian School on Sunday, March 4.

According to the secretarial re-port, one of the most urgent mat-ters to be attended to this year is the organisation of a campaign for more schools for the Indian child-ren of Clare Estate.

As the result of representations made by the Branch last year, the City Council has promised to erect a bridge across Palmiet River, pro-vide a telephone booth for resi-dents and bituminise Palmiet Road,

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE JOINT SITTING

The Joint Sitting of the Senate and the Assembly, which lasted from February 13 to 27, passed the South Africa Act Amendment 1811 "Constitutionally" that is.

from February 13 to 21, passed the South Africa Act Amendment Bill "constitutionally," that is, by a two-thirds majority. What does constitution "mean? This question can be anstitution of parliament. There are 248 M.P.'s and Senators, of whom 241 represent the White population of 2,907,000. Among them I include the Senators nominated by the Government to "represent" the Africans, because they are all Nationalists, supporting apartheid, The remaing Parliamentarians (3 M.P.'s 4 Senators) are elected to represent

the African population of 9,306,000. Under the new Bill, the Coloured population of 1,281,000 (but with only about 40,000 on the voters roll) will elect four Whites

The South African Parliament has always been racially one-sided, but with the passing of the Senate Act the non-Nationalist section of the White population were given a taste of the medicine they had helped in the past to

"A MOST PASS LAW **RESTRICTIVE MEASURE"**

- Says Native Commissioner

Nactvana's Appeal to Supreme Court

-CAPE TOWN.—Judgment was reserved in the Cape Town Supreme Court last week when Mr. Greenwood Ngotyana appealed against his conviction in the Langa Commissioner's Court for a contravention of the pass laws.

The hearing of deportation proceedings against the Cape Town leader has been postponed until the result of the appeal.

Giving his reason for the conviction, the Native Commissioner said that "a mere glance through the Act concerned (i.e. the Native Urban Areas Act) will convince one that it is a most restrictive legislative measure." tive measure.

Referring to a judgment of Justice Beyers, he said: "The idea under-

RIDTH

La Guma—to Blanche and Alex a son, Eugene Varlin, on 24th February. Both well.

Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selec-

Juvenile Plate: 1. OMNIPOTENT. Danger, Compere. Kenilworth Stakes: VOLUN-

enilworth Stakes: 1. VOI TEER. Danger, Coal Train. Owners' Handicap: 1. GARRETT'S BEST. Danger, Garonne.

Cape of Good Hope Derby: 1. H. E. AMOS' BEST; 2. Voltigeur; 3. Numaplast.

Kenilworth Handicap A: 1. GAR-RETT'S BEST. Danger. Blue Monday.

Kenilworth Handicap B: 1. GAR-RETT'S BEST. Danger, Glisten. Wynberg Handicap Tops: 1. COS-MOPOLITAN, Danger, Tensil.

Wynberg Handicap Bottoms: 1. LUGE. Danger, Guardsman.

JAPAN'S PARLIAMENT has unanimously adopted a resolution demandin the banning of experiments with atomic and hydrogen bombs. "The Japanese people," it declared. "the the first and greatest victims of atomic and hydrogen bombs. We resolutely demand the conclusion of an international agreement to stop such experiments."

to represent them in the Assembly, and the Government will no-minate one White man to "repre-sent" them in the Senate. The 421,000 Asians have no Parliamen-tary representation whatsover.

THEIR OWN MEDICINE

lying the Act is that only those Natives who can 'usefully or satisfactorily be absorbed in the economic life of the urban community in question' should be permitted to remain in the area and then only for such purposes and periods as the designated officer may permit.

The Crown had alleged that Mr. Ngotyana, who had a permit to work with the People's Clothing Club. was in fact in Cape Town for a purpose other than this employment. A number of witnesses were called to testifty that during the period of his employment Mr. Ngotyana had been active as a secretary of a trade union, a congress organiser and a leader of the Congress of the People campaign. The Crown had alleged that Mr

WATCHED BY POLICE

An African Detective-Constable An African Detective-Constable (who is also a member of the Liberal Party), Ebenezer Cokie, gave evidence that on instructions he had been keeping a watch on Mr. Ngotyana ever since 1953. "My instructions are to keep accused under observation and report on all his movements. I was told to watch accused because he is a leader of the African National Congress," he said.

Accepting this evidence the Native Commissioner said: "Accused had been granted permission to be in this area for the purpose of em-ployment with the Cape People's Clothing. Club as denner-messen-permission could be extended to in-clude secretarial work."

Appealing against this decision Mr. Ngotyana maintained that he was at liberty, as long as he continued to work for the Club, to do other work as well. He said that the onus was on the Crown to show that he was not employed by the Club.

Argument centred largely on the question of who had the onus of establishing whether or not Mr. Ngotyana was employed at the Club, and judgment was reserved. Mr. L. Forman, instructed by S. Kahn and Co. appeared for Mr. Ngotyana.

Published by Real Printing & Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town, and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Forgate street, Woodstock.

our down the throats of the Non

Of the 241 White representa-ves, 171 are Nationalists. Thus the Nationalists, who represent only the Afrikaners, and not even all of them, have more than two-

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEY by Peter Meyer

thirds of the seats, while the Opposition parties, who are supported by more than half the Whites, have less than one-third of the scats. It was the 171 Nationalists who voted for the removal of the Coloured people from the common voters' roll. This is what is meant by "constitutional."

WHAT OF THE LIBERALS? What role did the Liberal Party

What role did the Liberal Party play in the Joint Stiting?

Mrs. Ballinger walked into the joint stiting warning a black rose, one of the emblems of the Black Sash movement. She spoke at a Black Sash movement. She spoke at a Black Sash meeting. She has associated herself closely with movement. How does she explain which, whatever its other mortis, enforces a rigid colour bar and refuses to allow Non-Whites to take part in its demonstrations?

And during the debate. Mrs.

And during the debate. Mrs. Ballinger made this remark: "Our contention is that the only man contention is that the only man-date which this Government could have to do any of the things that it is doing in this Bill, would have been a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament sitting to-gether under the old Constitu-tion of this Parliament." I want to be perfectly fair to Mrs. Bal-linger. I know she is opposed to the removal of the Coloured vote

linger. I know she is opposed to the removal of the Coloured vote for other reasons, but what possible justification is there for saying that a two-thirds majority of the coloured people of their vote? as the new one, could have been interpreted as a "mandate" to rob the Coloured people of their vote? Is there much difference between Mrs. Ballinger and Mr. Pocock, the arch-reactionary of the U.P. who, if my memory serves me correctly, went coffee drinking with the Bekker group at Groote the count stime, debase with the stiffened public opinion throughout becounty. If was not the question of the Coloured vote—the whole thing was the unconstitutional methods which were employed to achieve their end."

DEPLORABLE

Senator Rubin's speech was equally deplorable. After describing Mr. Strijdom as "a sincere and honest man" and the Soviet Union as one of the countries where "the principle of destroying rights has been acknowledged," he had this to say about the Coloured vote:

order this to say about the Cououted vote:

The danger. Sir, that I see in
this measure is this . . . bring together all those people in this
country who are not White into
one, solid cohesive group speak
ing with one voice . . . The Prime
Minister will go down in history
as he man who succeeded in
breaking the country who succeeded in
breaking the country and the country
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in the growing unity of the Non-White people. To describe the mounting solidarity of democratic movements among the Africans, Coloureds, Indians and Whites as based on "distrust of everything the White man stands for" makes

the White man stands for makes one wonder exactly whose side Senator Rubin is on.

To get back to the joint sitting debate. There sat the 171 Nationa-lists, arrogard, smug, brazen. They looked at Mr. Strijdom with the Hitter must have inspired. There was no immediate threat to their position; just the slow, grim stir-position; just the slow, grim stirposition: just the slow, grim stirring of the masses. They sat grinning at the Opposition, but as they stared over the Opposition's heads the grin, I am sure, faded a bit

The Nationalists have heard the The Nationalists have heard the stirring of the masses. Mr. Strij-dom admitted it. He admitted that he was afraid. Allow me to quote his own words: "Our opponents should be honest. The fact that we the Europeans, are governing to those restrictive electoral laws. It is because of the fact that the electoral laws of the country, by to those restrictive electoral laws ti s because of the fact that the electoral laws of the country, by means of restrictions, concentrate the power in the hands of the White man, that those Hon. Members are sitting there. If it had the word that the strength of the members are sitting there. If it had those benches would have been full of Natives and Coloured hope to the strength of the strengt

WHAT ABOUT THE JEWS? Mr. Strijdom gave three reasons why the Coloured people should be removed from the common roll: they are being used by the ************

Streamer and Confetti

Meet SACTU Delegates to National Conference SATURDAY, 3rd MARCH SALT RIVER MUNICIPAL HALL—8-12 p.m.

Admission 5/-

S.A. Congress of Trade Unions

DANCE * *

alists, as we all know, privately put Jews and Coloured people in much the same category: non-members of the herrenvolk. members of the herrenvolk.

Dr. Gluckman tried to draw this analogy, and succeeded in infuriating Mr. Stridom (who is wooling the Jewish community passionate; these days). Why do you want to drag the Jews into this debate by their hair? asked Mr. Stridom, adding darkly that this kind of talk could do the Jewish community no good. The merest hint at the dogs of anti-Semitism are lurking in the background.

Mr. Stridom's reasons for tak-

Mr. Stridom's reasons for tak-ing the Coloured people off the common roll are spurious. He really wants them off because (a) they refuse to vote for Nationalist candidates, and (b) they are too closely linked with the White man and serve as a stepping-stone be-tween White and Non-White, thus breaking the first and most funda-mental apartheid law that "Thou shalt not mix "

Whites as a political football: it

Whites as a political football; is degrading to see European women throwing their arms around Coloured men (figuratively speaking) and begging them for their votes; and it is wrong that Coloured people should be the "arbitras," the referees, between White and White. These arguments are the coloured people should be the "arbitras," the referees, between White and White. These arguments are the coloured that the should be a supported by the colour between the colour should be a support to the colour should be a support to the colour should be a support to the colour should be a colour should be a certain constituency the Jews in a certain constituency

the Jews in a certain constituency happen to hold the balance of power and cause "friction" be-tween the Nats and the U.P. then,

by Mr. Strijdom's reasoning, they
must be plucked out. The Nation

shall not mix."

The Opposition, throusout the debate, assisted Mr. Strijdom in the deception that the principal factor in the S.A. Act Amendment Bill is the "sovereienty" of Parliament, and that the removal of the Coloured vote is a by-product. But the country knows full well that the reverse is true. The "sovereienty" of Parliament is the smokestrean.

smokescreen. From February 13 to 27 this wordy battle went on, while the Black Sash women looked down at their shoes. Now that the Joint at their shoes. Now that the Joint and their shoes. Now that the Joint and Left shows the Joint and Left show inspired by the ideal of a boue, life for everyone, of work, wealth and happiness for all. This source of inspiration never dries up.

BRITISH LABOUR M.P. Konni Zilliacus has asked the British For-reign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd to request the U.S. government to secure the extradition of Chou Tse-Ming, the murderer responsible for placing a bomb in an Indian air-liner which crashed with Chinese officials on board on the way to the Asia-Africa conference at Ban-dung last year. dung last year.

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Mass GRAN SUNDAY

Stan Lombard's Band

---PROMINENT N

S.A. Congress of frace Umons