

Riding to the Police State Mr. Swart?



The Government has ordered 80 of these Saracen armoured vehicles at a cost of £1,200,000 to deal with "internal disturbances."

NEW AGE

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Anti-Pass Rally This Week-end

JOHANNESBURG.

THIS WEEK-END BOTH THE NATIONAL ANTI-PASS CONFERENCE AND MASS ANTI-PASS RALLY TAKE PLACE IN THIS CITY, ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

The conference will be held at the Gandhi Hall, 50, Fox Street and the rally on Sophiatown's Freedom Square, corner of Morris and Victoria Streets.

and White domination would be seriously shaken.
"It is therefore of the utmost importance."
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CHIEF LUTULI WILL MAKE AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT ON THE ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF NATIONALIST GOODS TO BE LAUNCHED.

Chief Lutuli is expected to receive an enthusiastic welcome not only in Johannesburg, but at stations along the route. One of the highlights of Sunday's rally will be the presentation of certificates of merit to those arrested during the resistance against passes.

Main speakers at the Conference on Saturday will be the ANC general secretary, Mr. Duma Nokwe, who will deliver the main report on Congress' struggle against the pass laws; a speaker from the Federation of South African Women on the role of women in the struggle; and a speaker from the Congress of Democrats.

The second conference session will highlight the campaign for a minimum national wage of £1 a day. The third session will be devoted to the Group Areas Act.

CONFERENCE DECISION

This week-end's conference and rally arise from the resolution adopted at the national conference of the African National Congress held in Durban from December 13 to 16 last year.

This resolution said:
"Conference is aware of the fact that the pass laws are at the very root of South Africa's slave labour system. Without them, the whole structure of cheap labour, apartheid

SUPPORT GROWS FOR ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

Bosses Fear International Reaction

CAPE TOWN.

AS the date for the launching of the Congress economic boycott of Nationalist goods approaches, businessmen are becoming apprehensive of its possible consequences.

In South Africa the boycott is being aimed exclusively against Na-

tionalist firms—"to hit the oppressor in the stomach"—but the fear has been expressed that overseas supporters of the boycott will not discriminate and will put all South African goods on the black list.

Coming at a time when South Africa's export income is dropping, an international boycott campaign against South Africa can have a disastrous effect on the Govern-

ment. The boycott which is already under way is intended to hit the racials in the stomach and perhaps drive some sense into them.

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"NO REASON FOR PANIC"

—ANC Youth League

JOHANNESBURG.

WITH ever wilder rumours being spread by press and politicians about the Congress rally this week-end, and the Government staging an obvious display of police might, the ANC Youth League last week issued a call for the people to remain calm.

"We notice with alarm," says the Youth League statement, "that the Government is purchasing 80 Saracen vehicles for the police force.

"From the descriptions we have read of these armoured cars, it is obvious that they cannot be meant for normal police activity. They can only be acquired for large-scale civil disobedience or riots.

"We of the African National Youth League wish to state categorically that there are no signs of disturbances in the country to justify the purchase of over one million pounds of armoured cars, and there is nothing to justify any attempt at spreading panic in the country today."
(Continued on page 3)

COLOURED ELECTION MYSTERY

Govt. Departments Refuse to Comment

CAPE TOWN.

A VEIL of secrecy surrounds the Government's plans to establish the Union Coloured Affairs Council on June 1.

Approached by New Age neither the Department of the Interior nor the Coloured Affairs Department was willing to give any information concerning the setting up of the Council.

According to the Separate Representation of Voters' Act the Council will consist of 15 members nominated by the Government and 12 elected by the Coloured voters. The Council will advise the Government "at its request" on matters affecting the Coloured people and carry out statutory or administrative duties assigned to it by the Government.

NO INFORMATION

Asked for information as to when elections to the Council would take place and how it would be organised, Dr. I. D. Du Plessis, Commissioner of Coloured Affairs,

told New Age that on instructions from the Minister of the Interior he could impart no information to the press. All statements would be made by the Minister himself.

When he telephoned the Deputy Minister Mr. P. W. Botha for information, his secretary's reply on his behalf was merely, "No comments."

SACPO REJECTS
In the meantime the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation has rejected the Coloured Affairs Council.

A statement issued by the SACPO National Executive this week called upon the Coloured people not to accept this form of "Bantu Authorities" being foisted upon them, nor to offer themselves for election or nomination to the Council.

"Whereas we are of the opinion that under certain conditions it is in the interest of the liberatory movement to participate in Parliamentary elections under the Act,
(Continued on page 3)



VERWOERD: "These tanks will make them agree with us even more."

CAIRO BACKING
Support for the economic boycott was expressed last week in a statement issued by the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity committee in Cairo.

"The South African Government," says the statement, "pursues a policy of discrimination and brutal repression of its Non-White population. In the name of Apartheid it has consolidated the rule of the White minority in the country whilst on the other hand the Government has whittled away the last remaining rights of the Non-Whites.

"This policy is carried out in the face of bitter opposition by African people and their allies in South Africa and in spite of its condemnation by the United Nations and World Opinion.

"Recent events show that in fact the Government is as determined as ever to intensify apartheid practices.

PROTEST

"As a protest against this intensification of terror the people of South Africa led by the African and Indian National Congress and other allied bodies have decided to launch an economic boycott of goods of

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT IS A POWERFUL WEAPON

The proposed, full scale campaign of the Congress Front to boycott Nationalist-produced goods, beginning on June 26, has been received with great alarm and concern by Nationalist leaders.

It is most astonishing that Die Burger of April 18 should come forward with a suggestion that such boycotts should be made a statutory offence, quoting the Southern Rhodesian Public Order Amendment Bill which makes it an offence for anyone to assist a boycott without just cause and reason.

Die Burger is about thirteen years too late with its suggestion and advice.

In 1946, the Nationalists started an economic boycott against Indian traders in the Transvaal plateland. They even went to the extent of picketing the Indian photographed and ostracised those Europeans who supported the Indian traders.

While this inhuman outrage was being perpetrated against a defenceless and voiceless South African community, no voice was raised by these very Nationalist leaders who received active support from the so-called South African Protection Movement.

Today, the tables have been turned! The very monster that they unleashed, is now recoiling upon them.

We are told that the purchasing power of the Africans in South Africa is about £1 million a day. Africa is to that the spending-power of the Coloureds, Indians and sympathetic Europeans and you end up with a pretty powerful weapon.

Overseas, South Africa is also faced with a campaign of boycott

of her goods. In the face of recession and boycott at home and concerted, international condemnation, the Nationalist Government of Dr. Verwoerd should re-appraise and evaluate its position.

The spirit of Bandung and Accra is the spirit of freedom and it cannot die. This spirit blows over this land and burns in the hearts of all lovers of freedom and justice and cannot now be suppressed.

STEVENS O'DWYER Johannesburg.

TIME TO FORM ONE UNITED MULTI-RACIAL CONGRESS?

The National Liberation Movement today has attained a stature which has not been achieved before. It has grown in militancy and in organisation. A comprehensive programme of demands, the Freedom Charter, has been formulated.

But can the organisational structure of the Congress alliance be equal to the ideological standards demanded? If this structure is not adequate, is it not evident that we will suffer in ideology, and much time will be spent in the byways of controversy, suspicion and distrust, rather than the tasks of day to day problems?

If only on federalism, a lesson can be taken from the fortunes of the United Movement which is today split through and through on sectarian grounds.

Apart from the long history of united fronts, the Congress alliance was born of the glorious Defence Campaign of 1952. At that

Away With Ducktail Cops

In no civilised country in the world is there a police force that has criminals and thieves in its ranks, and in South Africa the Minister of Justice actually defends them, saying that they have paid for their crimes. We don't want convicted criminals in the police force—some of them are "ducktail" policemen who are known for their assaults on Africans in civilised countries the police offer protection, in South Africa it is the reverse and sometimes they offer you a smack and a kick.

Away with ducktail cops.

J. MWALE Durban.

EDITORIAL

DE KLERK SHOULD LOSE HIS JOB

MR. DE KLERK'S performance in Parliament last week on the Labour Vote was a disgrace. He first tried to make out that unemployment in South Africa is not serious. The official figure of 27,000 registered European, Coloured and Asian unemployed at the end of April is less than 2 per cent of the total number of people employed and in terms of international standards this can be described as "full employment," he maintains.

The fact is that, first of all, the number of registered unemployed is the highest since the end of the war and the total has been rising steadily over the last few months. Secondly, African unemployed are excluded from that total. There are no figures kept of African unemployed, but in 1958 the Viljoen Commission on industry estimated that a total of 360,000 Africans were unemployed at that time. The likelihood is that if a proper investigation were made it would be found that the total of unemployed today was well over 500,000. And this can by no stretch of the imagination be described as a state of "full employment."

The reason why Mr. de Klerk is not worried about the situation is because he is really only concerned with the number of European voters unemployed. So long as their total is comparatively small, the rest of the population can go hang. They are Non-Europeans and don't count.

That is why as soon as they came to power the Nationalists took steps to exclude the bulk of Africans from unemployment insurance, and why they have exempted one rural area after another from the operation of the Unemployment Fund. If thousands of unemployed Non-European workers have to go hungry as a result, Mr. de Klerk will not sleep any the less soundly.

There are still thousands of pounds in the Unemployment Fund which were contributed by Africans who are now not allowed to draw benefits from the Fund. To cap everything, Mr. de Klerk now proposes to use money from the Fund to subsidise employers and thus enable them to retain workers who would otherwise be retrenched.

Quite apart from the fact that this is economically crazy, this scheme is morally indefensible. The Unemployment Fund is designed to help jobless workers, not bankrupt employers, least of all bankrupt Nationalist employers. The diversion of Unemployment Fund money for purposes other than those for which it was collected amounts to a breach of faith with all who contributed to the Fund, both employers and workers.

The trade union movement must demand—
● that the Government scrap its new Bill and use Unemployment Fund money to help unemployed workers only;

● that the scope of the Fund be extended to include African workers and those workers in the rural areas who have hitherto been excluded from the Fund.

But above all, the workers should watch the work of a capitalist government in a capitalist crisis and ask themselves whether the time has not come to replace the capitalist system with one which does not produce slumps, crises and unemployment.

DON'T "VOLUNTEER" FOR FARM LABOUR

The past few weeks have seen a new series of protests against the invidious system of farm labour. Whilst New Age is to be congratulated on its exposure of the credulity generated by the system, it seems to me that such an exposure cannot achieve its full value unless some constructive suggestions are made as to how the system may be smashed.

The people who are most affected by the system—the people who have no passes, the people whose passes are not in order, the people who have no jobs—must be made aware of their legal rights, so that they will not be browbeaten into becoming victims of the system of farm labour.

There is no need for anyone to be "sold" to any farmer. The

people must be made aware that when they are arrested they can demand their right to be brought before a court of law, their right to have their cases heard on their merits. They must be made aware that, if they do not want to be "sold" to a farmer, they must refuse to put their signatures or their thumbprints to any piece of paper, unless they know its contents.

This is "Anti-Pass Year." Cannot the Congress emphasise the significance of this year by embarking on a nation-wide campaign to smash the system of farm labour—a campaign which will give practical advice as to how to avoid being sold to the farms?

R. BARRY Johannesburg.

UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS HITS NEW AGE

THERE are two very disturbing features of life in Johannesburg at the moment. Typhoid—and a first class financial depression. Both have shocked the citizens of this town and, as always, hit the working man hardest of all. It is the worker who lies sick or dying in the hospital ward, the working class family who is starving because the breadwinner is out of a job.

But there is one big difference between these two scourges. Somehow soon, thanks to scientific medicine, the typhoid epidemic will be stopped and controlled.

But unfortunately for the majority of people there is no prospect of the even more important malady of unemployment being cured in such short order.

Since it affects the working man more than it does the well-fed bosses, so, too, does it connect every other thing closely connected with the worker's health, his family, his food, his newspaper. And that is where we appear on the scene.

New Age, the mouthpiece of the ordinary man in the street in South Africa, is vitally affected by the empty pockets of the workers. So much so that after the end of each month, our coffers will be as empty as the pockets of the

desperate unemployed daily seeking work all over the Union.

In a situation such as this, urgent measures are called for. New Age staff are all getting out on to the road looking for money to keep us going. And we are appealing to all those who are approached to give liberally both with their cash and with their time in collecting the money which is so sorely needed.

In this connection, we appeal particularly to the Congress Youth to throw their weight into this battle to keep New Age alive.

New Age, which has served the working class and oppressed people of this country for so many years, now looks to your co-operation in the vital months ahead. We are confident you will not fail us because if you do, your best weapon to the enemy.

Cape Town.
Unity £5, M. £5, M.P. £1.10, Manny £3.10, E.T.S. £10, B. D. £1, Joe £1, J.Z. £8, Les £3.

Johannesburg:
Friend £2, Wilhemina 19s, I.L.C. (Chemist) 5s, Dr. A. £5, May £5, Ian £2, Good Friend £100, Further Anon. Collections £15.

TOTAL: £170 7s. 6d.

G. MAHLASELA

Benozi.

Swart's Police

The Minister of Justice has through his deeds and public utterances by now convinced the average man that he suffers from incurable (at his age) sadism. Is it any wonder that he retains in his force policemen convicted of violent crimes against citizens?

Whilst your last leader rings true, yet it avoids stressing the brutality and unnecessary vandalism and inhumanity displayed during raids by the MAJORITY of the police who, it appears, find "enjoy" themselves when carrying out the "law."

ACCUSER Cape Town.

New Farm Labour Scandal

Youth Camp "Sells" 15 Year Olds to Bethal Farmers

JOHANNESBURG.

THE use of the pass laws to shanghai Africans on to the farms is bad enough, but the Bantu Affairs Department is guilty of an even uglier abuse.

This is the sending of young African boys to the Elandsdoorn Youth Settlement at Demnition, in the Eastern Transvaal, supposedly to "save them off the streets" and "save them from crime", but once they are in the Youth Camp to use them as forced labour for the farms.

African boys are committed to the Camp by Native Commissioners after official inquiries into their family and background. Boys under 18 arrested in the streets by the police are held in custody for some time while the authorities investigate them, and can then be committed to the Camp for varying periods.

The official line is that these boys are roaming the streets, are not at school or working, and must be taught a useful trade. Some of them have been convicted of first offences like stealing.

Some of the boys sent to the Camp are told they will be taught

a trade, like building or mechanics. In some cases boys have been known to appear before Native Commissioners and have been sent to Youth Labour Camps without their parents knowing what has happened to them.

The boys are escorted to the Camp by police.

Once in the Camp they find it standard practice for farmers to drive up in their trucks or lorries to fetch batches of the boys for farm labour. Some are put to work on the notorious Bethal farms, others on farms in other parts of the Eastern Transvaal maize and potato areas.

The boys are given out to farmers for stipulated periods of two months on an average.

The boys are also put to work cutting grass and weeding and on government forestry schemes. They are given no schooling. There is no doctor at the Camp. They live on a diet of porridge and spinach with meat only once a week. Corporal punishment is meted out by the camp authorities. Their letters home are censored.

Serious allegations were made last year that the Elandsdoorn Youth Settlement had become not only a

pool for farm labour but also a place of sin. The camp's boarding master was convicted and imprisoned on two counts of sodomy and four other counts of unnatural behaviour with young boys in his charge. He is understood to be still in prison.

But the use of the boys as farm labour in an area, may be for its system of brutal, forced labour still goes on.

The Bantu Affairs Department should be renamed the Farmers' Benefit Department. Its scheme for "the employment of petty offenders" results in thousands of men caught under the pass laws being forced to sign contracts on farms on pain of jail sentences, and now it uses what should be an educational and training institution to force young boys on to the farms.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

An official of the Native Affairs Department Information Section in Pretoria confirmed that boys are sent out to work on farms. But, he said, only to farmers on a list approved by the S.A. Farmers' Union.

"They work under the guidance of an African supervisor from the Elandsdoorn camp. No one dares to touch them on the farm."

Those sent to work on farms were the surplus of boys for whom there was no work in the youth settlement itself or in the surrounding Native Trust areas.

In the camp boys grow vegetables, look after the cattle, learn to care for and repair farm implements.

He claimed the boys are also taught reading and writing.

Harvest of Bantu Authorities in

Sekhukhaneland

24 ON PUBLIC FORCE CHARGE

JOHANNESBURG.

NOW ending its fourth week in the trial of 24 Sekhukhaneland tribesmen charged with public violence—one in the series of trials arising out of trouble in the Reserve last year over the imposition of Bantu Authorities and the exile of the Paramount Chief.

The accused formerly numbered 29 but five were discharged at the end of the Crown case.

This trial arises out of the shooting at Mangeng, in Sekhukhaneland, the first incident and the one that led to the other disturbances in the Reserve last year.

POLICE EVIDENCE
Highly significant was the evidence of Lt.-Col. Kokot of the South African Police. In his evidence he told the Court that he and his police had been surrounded by a few hundred Africans and stones had rained down on them suddenly. He and his men had been in a desperate situation and had to open fire on the crowd.

NO REASON FOR PANIC

(Continued from page 1)

"We in Congress have always maintained that we will achieve our ends by non-violent methods, and we issue this statement to prevent the public being tricked into believing any false statements or rumours to the contrary. We will be on our guard against any attempt to prevent the Congress movement—by banning, or by declaring a state of emergency or by any other method. We hope that our lives are without foundation. For that reason we ask the minister, whether he is the Saracens needed for?"

The statement is signed by S. B. Sepele, Provincial President, and O. K. Setshapel, Provincial Secretary of the ANC Youth League, Transvaal.

But under cross-examination this police officer admitted that he had seen no damage suffered by the police cars; there had been no car window panes broken; there had been no dents in the cars; and none had required repair. He also admitted that none of the police had required medical attention.

Yet, he said, he had ordered his men to open fire on the crowd, and the shooting had continued for three minutes.

Lt.-Col. Kokot said he had been surprised that the casualties as a result of the firing had numbered only two Africans killed and five wounded.

One of the accused in the dock was shot through the ribs on this occasion.

The accused have been in prison since last May, already over one year.

A number of Crown witnesses have given evidence of the events at Mangeng, and of the beginning of this week the Defence is preparing the close of its case. Twenty-one of the twenty-four accused had given evidence in their defence by the end of last week.

OTHER CASES

Due to start on June 8 in Lydenburg is the large trial of 70 Sekhukhaneland accused on charges of public violence. These 70 were committed for trial in the Supreme Court at the close of a preparatory examination conducted in Lydenburg last year, but the Attorney-General remitted them for trial in the Magistrate's Court. Most of these accused have also been in jail since Mid-May, 1958. Two of their number have died since they were arrested last year.

Apart from the two cases, and those already heard, as a result of which 21 Sekhukhaneland men and women face death sentences, there are two other cases. In one, 15 accused will be tried for the current public violence case in Pretoria and in the other, one man faces trial on a charge of murder.



HE LAY DEAD FOR TWO DAYS—NO ONE BOTHERED

Johannesburg

For two full days an old man lay dead in a room in a zinc and iron shack in a Newcastle yard while friends and neighbours made repeated but fruitless efforts to get some authority to remove the corpse. No one seemed interested, not the police, nor any office of the Health Department nor any municipal office, the neighbours said.

room to find him lying dead on his bed. The police were immediately contacted and a constable who came to the scene pronounced: "He died of old age." People in the yard were told to report the death to the Native Commissioner. The police took no further steps.

Calls to various offices of the Health Department, the Infectious Diseases Department and other authorities brought no response. Eventually a private burial society was contacted and its hearse drove up to fetch the body on the third day, simultaneously with the arrival of the old man's children from Evaton.

The dead man was Albert Sealanyane. Two of his friends inquired about him from the standowner where he lived. When his door was found to be locked and there was no response to calls, people in the yard broke into the

Have You Sent Your Donation?

THE KLERK'S SCHEME IS ROBBERY

SACTU'S Plan to End Unemployment

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Government plan to use workers' money in the Unemployment Fund to subsidise factory owners during the recession is barfed robbery of the workers.

This charge was levelled by the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions last week after the Government put out this plan to help employers "solve the problem of unemployment." The Government is merely the trustee of the workers' money, paid in direct and indirect contributions by workers over many years, yet it proposes to hand this money over to employers.

This is not the first time the Government has mislaid workers' funds of which it is the trustee. In 1952 most African workers, though they paid in very large amounts to the funds out of their pay envelopes, were cut off from benefits.

"Robbery is no less robbery when it is committed by act of Parliament," says SACTU.

The scheme is in any case unsound economically, the statement says. It cannot remedy unemployment.

Wages should be raised, especially of low paid workers. There should be immediate national legislation for a minimum wage of £1 a day.

The pass laws should be ended, for they are a cruel and brutal method of driving the African workers from the farms and mines.

The Government's apartheid policies should be reversed. Job reservation and Bantustans are economic snare and are driving the country to ruin.

SACTU also proposes an immediate eight-point plan to deal with unemployment.

New Government and municipal projects must be started to offer jobs. Unemployment insurance benefits should be increased. Unemployment benefits should include all African workers. The cost of living allowance

which has been pegged since 1953 should be increased.

The pass laws should be suspended.

The period of unemployment insurance benefits should be extended to at least 12 months.

The decision to increase African taxes should be reversed.

Rent payments in municipal townships should be waived for the unemployed.

A similar statement has been issued by the Durban committee of SACTU.

Coloured Election Mystery

(Continued from page 1)

The Coloured Affairs Council serves its purpose but to assist the Government in implementing its policy of apartheid and oppression of the Coloured people," the statement said.

FALSE IMPRESSION
"It has been set up to give the false impression of 'consultation' with our people, but it is obvious from its composition and 'duties' that the Council, apart from being a totally un-democratic institution, will serve only as a tool in the hands of the Government."

"No Coloured person should offer himself for election or nomination to the Council, but instead give full support for the struggle being waged today for unconditional democratic rights for all people in South Africa. We reiterate our acceptance of the Freedom Charter which says that all bodies of minority race shall be replaced by democratic organs of self government."

Indians Refused Renewal of Licences

Johannesburg
Twelve Indians in Piet Retief are applying to court for an order to set aside the refusal of the Licensing Department to renew their hawkers' licences for the current year. The case is expected to come up for hearing soon in the Supreme Court, Pretoria.

THE STRANGE ROLE OF PRESIDENT NASSER

THE revolution in Egypt which brought Nasser and the young officers into power in 1952 was much more than a military revolt to overthrow a corrupt King. It was a genuine national revolution, in fact a revolution of economic necessity. It was primarily a capitalist revolution overthrowing a bankrupt feudal society.

And because the bankrupt feudalism of landlord Egypt was the mainstay of British colonial power in Egypt, it was also primarily concerned with getting rid of the true (if indirect) rulers of Egypt—the British.

It was comparatively easy as revolutions go, because the only

much to gain. The peasants wanted land, they wanted to be free of the debts and the kind of work-slavery to the upper and middle peasantry and landlords; and the workers wanted work and a conscious hope that there was some future for their children, however slim. All wanted an end to their unbelievable poverty and misery.

The young officers were the implement of the revolution, primarily because they were the only organized group with the means of revolution in their hands. They had the discipline, the communication, the singularity of purpose, and the command of the army—that, and the certainty of popular support for getting rid of feudal corruption and British domination.

SHORT ON THEORY

When Nasser came into power on this popular need to set the economy and the whole national life on some workable basis, he had no real political or social theory that could project him very

From A Special Correspondent

far. His pamphlet, *The Philosophy of the Revolution*, shows that he was a pragmatist and an empiricist who had to wait for a situation to arise before he could act on it. He says so without hesitation.

He could not, in fact, project a social theory far enough to know clearly what he was doing, once the revolution was won.

What he did have was a narrow but practical base, and a very sound one as far as it went: a three-fold objective to which all else had to be subjected.

NASSER: A genius and a fool. people against it were the British, the King, and the feudal landlords. They were the only people to lose anything by it.

IDLE WEALTH

At the time of the Egyptian revolution there was a tremendous amount of accumulated wealth in cash lying around in Egypt, with absolutely nothing worthwhile to put it into—profitably. The owners of this vast cash wealth were the big finance houses, the merchant bourgeoisie, even some landowners or their sons) could only see a future for their money in an industrialized society.

The wealth was, in fact, idle because the land paid back practically nothing on an investment when the bottom fell out of the world cotton market after the war. So it was vital that some other direction be given to the Egyptian economy if this steadily accumulated wealth was to be put to work to make more profits.

This is no more than a crude outline of the economic background, but it will serve.

Nasser came into power because of this economic situation. The young officers, in the Egyptian army were usually the younger sons of landowners or bourgeoisie—the professional sons who the cash-rich feudal landowning society could not usefully absorb. Or they were the sons of the petty-bourgeois, of government officials (Nasser himself), or of upper and middle peasantry.

They, as a class, had the most to gain in the revolution, because they were the best educated and the most numerous of the young bourgeoisie, for whom the feudal society was a dead loss. They were also the most politically self-conscious group in Egypt.

PEASANTS AND WORKERS The peasants and the working class (such as it was) also had

but he intends to reshape the nature of peasant life.

Though Nasser has imposed these economic terms on the ruling economy rather than they developed out of it, they will help primarily because Soviet help will provide the first layers of techniques and the vast credit necessary to make them work.

NATIONALISM

The third point of Nasser's policy is the most contradictory one: Arab nationalism. In this he is both an Islamic fanatic and a true dreamer, a genius and a fool.

Arab unity is logical and right, but to picture Arab unity as a singular thing—formed by a borderless, purified, all-absorbing shape called the Arab world—is almost ridiculous.

To talk to a Sudanese—Arab or non-Arab—in terms of being ruled by Egypt or absorbed into an Egyptian state is to talk of treason. The Sudan is, in an Arab sense, pro-Nasser, but it has no desire to be absorbed into Egypt under any guise, religious or political or economic.

The same is very true of Iraq; the Iraqis don't want the Arab desire for unity to be misused as an excuse for one group of Arabs to dominate another.

SYRIA

Where the constitutional union has been achieved in Nasser's terms, with Syria, it is partly false. Syria has always been the most honest Arab country, politically. It had the strongest Communist Party in the Arab world before the union with Egypt. Its political life had reached the point where, aligned to the growing popular revolution in Iraq, the chance of Syria becoming a progressive socialist-minded country was quite high.

The Baathists, the Syrian anti-communist party which has based itself on a strange mixture of social-democracy and reactionary nationalist ideology, is primarily a bourgeois party. And it was the Baathists who precipitated the union of Syria with Egypt to forestall the certainty of a progressive, if not a straightforward communist victory in Syrian political life.

The very point of the union, therefore, was anti-communist, and this factor must never be forgotten in the events which will now develop in the whole area.

AMAZING SPECTACLE

In his relations with Iraq, and his attempts to overthrow the revolutionary Kaesem regime, when it refused to link up with the UAR and accept Nasser's leadership, we have the amazing spectacle of Nasser, the hero of Arab anti-colonialism, aligning himself with the very powers he has bitterly opposed.

Ironically this policy will place Nasser side by side with the reactionary forces of his bitterest enemy—Iraq.

He will soon learn, in his empirical way, that reaction has no frontiers; that if he wants to be a hero in a reactionary way, his allies will be reactionary imperialists and reactionary Zionists.

And his enemies are bound to be, sooner or later, the vast mass of the Arab world as well as the Egyptian and someday an enlightened Israel population as well—not for narrow national reasons, but for genuine brotherhood. That is why we support any common bourgeois enemy which has only one policy—anti-communism.

The Aswad Dam is the cornerstone of Egyptian industrial hopes, because with it two great things will come to Egypt: cheap electricity for industrial use; but more important, 2,000,000 more acres of desert will be irrigated. With this land Nasser not only hopes to rescue Egypt from starvation as her population grows,



MURDER OF PARLIAMENT

The Black Sash protested on the Johannesburg City Hall steps recently against the Government's guillotine measures to curb debt in Parliament. A dummy of Verwoerd showed him as Chief Executioner presiding over the death of the victim, Parliament, the execution ceremony being watched by women doing their knitting at the foot of the guillotine, as during the French Revolution.



HELP SELL NEW AGE

UNEMPLOYED WILL BE REPRESENTED AT ANTI-PASS RALLY

(Continued from page 1)

portance that every Congressman should be aware of the dangers of creating the illusion that every demonstration and protest will make the pass laws crumble. The enemy which is strong and will not readily make concessions on the pass laws. We must therefore prepare ourselves and the people for a long and bitter struggle against the main pillar of our oppression and exploitation.

ANTI-PASS RALLY

(Continued from page 1)

What are you going to do there? A pause... "Kam'unt Speak! Quick!" To this Tami replied lazily: "I am not prepared to disclose."

IN A TEMPER

The Detective-Sergeant who was now in a fierce temper ordered his junior to escort the other three to a neighbouring garage. From there the five of us were ordered into a police car and driven to the charge office.

No sooner did we enter than the Detective-Sergeant let loose a flood of words. Now he threatened us

CAPE TOWN. African unemployed workers of the Peninsula have elected their own delegate to the anti-pass conference to be held in Johannesburg this week-end.

These men, although finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet, have decided to contribute their pennies and three-pences to pay for the fare of their representatives so that the cry of the unemployed may be heard by the whole country.

Mr. Welcome Zihlangu who was elected to represent them said that the workers considered the conference and the campaign against passes to be of great importance to them.

PASS LAWS

"It is the pass laws which are aggravating the unemployment situation," he said in an interview with New Age. "Because of these laws the African unemployed are unable to seek jobs on the streets or wherever there is an opportunity to find work. Instead they have to waste hours every day reporting to the labour offices where there is hardly a chance of getting employment. That is why we support any effort against these hated laws."

"At the same time we want to have the plight of the unemployed revealed to the whole country and

to associate ourselves with the rest of the people in all parts who are also struggling to live."

NO SAVINGS

Unemployed workers have also refuted allegations that they get particular about what jobs they get and pick and choose when employment is offered to them by the Labour Bureau. Neither are there many of them who have money saved on which they can live for any length of time while they are without work. Instead, the majority of them have been forced to adopt the method of "robbing Peter to pay Paul" in order to support their families.

Mr. Walton Wola, one of those who have to report daily at Langa, has been out of work for 3 months. He lives in Windermere and has to pay 5/- a week on fares apart from having to keep his wife and two children, one of whom is attending high school.

"I have no money saved up," he said, "in order to support my family and pay my fares to Langa I have to borrow money all the time. If and when I find work I will have to pay all that back."

Another man, Ross Hlangane, has been unemployed for two months. He has a wife and three children and has to travel from Nyanga at the cost of 1/8d. every day. Asked how he supported his family, he

Continued in next column

Continued in next column

A POLICE MAN DEFENDS WHITE SUPREMACY

From Govan Mbeki

PORT ELIZABETH. WHAT is your name? What is your mission here? Where do you come from? ... Your Reference Book! Quick! One at a time ... Come into my car. Wake up! Don't sleep while I am talking to you. I am Detective-Sergeant — of the South African Police.

After he had bawled out these staccato questions and orders at a very fast rate, one of our party of six remarked: "A Hundred and One questions."

"And you are going to answer every one of them," chipped in the Detective Sergeant as he peered through the driver's window of our car, partly to shelter his head from the pouring rain and partly to study the faces in the car.

It happened at KingWilliamstown in the morning of Saturday, May 16.

DECLINED TO ANSWER

Jackson, the owner of the car in which we were travelling, was the first to walk into the police car which had been turned into a Police Mobile Investigation Office.

After a short while he came back and I was ordered to go into the P.M.O. to get taking the particulars in my Reference Book the detective-sergeant wanted to know where I was going to and my mission there. I declined to answer the questions whereupon he warned that he could lock me up for 48 hours while he was carrying out investigations.

He put the questions again, and when I still declined to answer he told me I was under arrest. He sent for the next man. As soon as he opened the Reference Book he called out to his colleague: "Tamsanqa Tshame, that should mean something, he is probably related to Tami Thume."

"Where are you going to Thume, and what are you going to do there?" A pause... "Kam'unt Speak! Quick!" To this Tami replied lazily: "I am not prepared to disclose."

IMMORALITY

"Tell me one thing the 'Kaffirs' have ever done for themselves," he said in a triumphant tone. "What has a Native ever invented?" "There is only one thing they can do: it is to get illegitimate children who are fed by Europeans." The only acknowledgment he made here

with imprisonment, then he reminded us of his powers and that he was the boss there. He was going to tolerate no nonsense. Turning to Ray Mhlaba he wanted to know if he, too, was going to adopt the hostile attitude that the other two had already done.

"You can't afford to antagonise the police, by refusing them information that you are a democrat. Your Reference Book and as he was looking through it he was saying a lot of hard things, reprimanding Ray for looking at his wrist watch when we were being detained at the garage.

He too was detained for not disclosing information. Caleb Mayeki, whom he told had no business to live in P.E. as he was not working, as well as Tengele Makwabe were also detained.

LECTURE ON HISTORY

While he was awaiting a phone call he had put through to the Special Branch at P.E. the Detective-Sergeant took a seat in front of us. In the presence of a number of African constables and detectives he opened by saying: "You, people, do not know the history of this country. Your grandfathers knew it."

Thereafter he started his harangue during which he freely changed the words "Native" and "Kaffir" in his reference to the African.

He told us that the Europeans carried the "Natives" on their backs, and as he said so he rose to his feet and bent forward to illustrate how weighed down the European was with the troubles of the African. The clothes the "Kaffirs" wore were made by Europeans, the food they ate was European (possibly he has never heard of Bantu Education), the language they spoke was European, the culture they are trying to copy was European. "Kaffirs" are lazy, they live on the blood of the European.

"That is why we have decided to work for ourselves. We shall send you to your own areas."

"Tell me one thing the 'Kaffirs' have ever done for themselves," he said in a triumphant tone. "What has a Native ever invented?" "There is only one thing they can do: it is to get illegitimate children who are fed by Europeans." The only acknowledgment he made here

was that a few Europeans, including police, "but they are an exception," are sometimes brought before the Courts under the Immorality Act. "Ask a Kaffir child who his father is, he does not know. But the Kaffirs are not grateful. Instead you get people like Tami Thume who refuse the bread with butter and jam that the Government is giving him. You must thank your own people for living in a free democratic country. If it were like Cuba we would have long put you in your place."

Some people are freer than Europeans in this country. If a European goes into the location he must get a permit before he enters, whereas Kaffirs are free to enter as they like any European area and are not required to produce any permit for 72 hours."

SENDS THEM OUT

After speaking for a long time he wound up his lecture by using long English words which evoked some flattering remarks from the junior detectives.

We seized the opportunity to make some corrections in the lesson on African History. But as he faced a few questions he gave orders to his juniors to go and do some work outside.

When the Detective-Sergeant said to us is representative of what the average white child is taught one must feel pity for them.

When we were released before noon it was too late for us to continue on our journey.

C.O.D. CONDEMNS BAN ON CAPE LEADER

CAPE TOWN.

THE S.A. Congress of Democrats has protested against the banning of Mr. B. Goschalk, its Cape Town secretary, who last Thursday was served with an order issued under the Suppression of Communism Act prohibiting him from attending all gatherings for a period of five years.

In a statement, the Cape Town branch of C.O.D. said that the ban, one of many on members of the organisation, was an attempt to stifle protests against the inhumanities practised by the Nationalist Government in the name of White civilisation.

"It is an attempt to prevent our working with the Non-Whites who are showing by their resistance to the Nationalists that they are cap-

"I Shot The Wrong Man — Sorry," says Policeman

JOHANNESBURG.

MR. CHRISTIAN Mashishi, the father of two children, one of them a boy dead last month, was shot by a night-week-in error.

He had been visiting in a neighbour's house and left his friends, he told them, to take a pot of oil the primus stove in his own Molapo house.

Just after he walked out of the door, his neighbours heard a shot. They rushed out to find Mr. Mashishi lying on the ground. He had been shot through the head.

A European constable said Mr. Mashishi had been running away from a stolen car, been ordered to stop and been fired at when he did not do so. The policeman ordered Mr. Mashishi to be carried over next to the stolen car.

The neighbours said he had been with them up to a few minutes previously. They opened the door of his own home to find smoke pouring from the primus stove. Then Mr. Mashishi recovered consciousness and murmured: "I was from John's place."

"Ek is baie jammer (I am very sorry)," the policeman then said. "I shot the wrong man."

Christian Mashishi died in hospital five days after he was admitted to the ward.

NO RESPECT

"Our Government is showing quite clearly today that it has no respect for world or South African majority opinion. Its legislation is tantamount to legal slavery for Non-Whites, and increasingly affects civil liberties for us all. In



Mr. Goschalk.

these circumstances the only answer is to oppose the Nationalists with our united strength. Signs are not lacking to show that people are beginning to appreciate the need to follow this lead. Events will compel more to do so in order to extend genuine democratic rights to all our people."

A general meeting of SACPO passed a resolution condemning the ban on Mr. Goschalk, and expressed its confidence in the part being played by the Congress of Democrats in the Congress alliance.

SUPPORT GROWS FOR ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

(Continued from page 1)

"A similar decision to boycott South African goods was adopted at the All-African Peoples' Conference held at Accra last December. This decision called upon independent States in Africa to boycott South African goods in protest against the pass laws."

"For these reasons and because South Africa's policy is a flagrant violation of the Declaration of Human Rights, and constitutes a danger to peace, the peoples of Africa and Asia are duty bound to support the boycott of South African goods. The Permanent Secretariat of Afro-Asian Solidarity, therefore, calls upon all National Committees to lend their wholehearted support to this boycott movement against South African goods."

Similar support for the boycott has been pledged in other African territories and in Britain. South African exporters are par-

ticularly worried about the extent of the boycott in Africa, to which the bulk of the products of South African industry are exported.

The Union's biggest customers in Africa are the Central African Federation, which imported \$2,632,571 worth of South African goods in the first eight months of last year. Next came the Belgian Congo, with £8,428,983 in the same period.

Figures for other countries are: Kenya, £2 million; Ghana, £1 million; Nigeria, £436,820; Uganda, £442,304; Aden, £204,130; and the United Arab Republic, £1,006,770. Any decline in these export figures, however small, would seriously affect South Africa's already shaky economy.

LANGEBERG REACTION

The managing director of one of the largest fruit-canning companies in South Africa, Mr. G.

Whitehead, has had three meetings with representatives of the Congress recently with a view to getting the products of the Langeberg Co-operative Bk., taken off the Congress list of goods to be boycotted.

Mr. Whitehead's argument is that the co-operative has no political complexion, and includes United Party members as well as Nationalists.

To meet Congress and SACTU complaints about bad treatment of workers, Mr. Whitehead is also conducting on-the-spot investigations at a number of Cape factories in company with Mr. Oscar Mpepha and Mr. Lizz Abrahams, of the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

One investigation has already taken place in Worcester, and another is to take place in Port Elizabeth this week.

Bantustan Bill

Parliament Debates in the Shadow of Chief Lutuli

By our Parliament Correspondent

A MOUNTAIN labouring to produce a mouse is the most common form of partition to be observed around the House of Assembly. One of the best examples was the United Party alternative to the Nel Bantustan Bill.

The previous week long and prolonged caucus meetings were held in an atmosphere of cloak-and-dagger secrecy; there were whispers and rumours of some dramatic change in policy—even, excited speculation ran, direct Non-White representation.

United Party members were self-important and evasive, and spoke of "important announcements". Nationalists spoke of a split of the party into its laughably named "liberal" and "conservative" wings. Then, after all this, Sir De Villiers Graaff got up and proposed a small increase of indirect African representation in the Senate, and that the system of African representation be extended to the northern provinces, the voters to be drawn from the "responsible class of Bantu".

DECISIVE MAJORITY

The extension, said Sir De Villiers, could be granted only on the basis of the support of a "decisive majority" of the present electorate.

It would also have to be preceded by consultation to ensure there were "adequate safeguards for the maintenance of White leadership". In other words this absurd "concession" is so hedged around with conditions that it literally means nothing at all.

Mr. De Wet Nel's—or rather Dr. Verwoerd's—strange Bill "to promote Bantu self-government" followed its preordained path, and the second reading was cut short by a gaveling after three days of fatuous discussion.

It is by now unnecessary to say to anyone except a Nationalist that, so far from bringing self-government, this Bill simply proposes to try to enforce a system of backward tribalism within a colonial framework, and to enforce this with Nationalist-nominated stooges.

BASSON'S PROTEST

The corollary of this Bill—the abolition of the Africans' Representatives—brought a protest from Mr. Japie Basson, Nationalist M.P. for Namib, on exactly the lines predicted by New Age two weeks ago. Mr. Basson's protest was on all the general principles, but did not

think the Representatives should go until the tribal authorities were functioning. This was, in a way, a brave gesture by Mr. Basson. It was the best time a Nationalist M.P. has openly defied the party. It was, though, a futile and an empty gesture, for Mr. Basson did not go nearly far enough, and it is difficult to understand why this single, relatively unimportant issue should have roused him to it.

At any rate, he voted for the second reading of the Bill, after somewhat ambiguously saying that he would not have done so if he had thought his vote would make any difference.

Dr. Verwoerd, in some words of "fatherly advice," had told him to follow his principles, and if he did not accept the major provisions of the Bill to vote against its second reading.

Mr. Basson's vote was absurdly interpreted by the English daily press as a second defiance of Verwoerd. To anyone who saw Mr. Basson, and whose white sense and unhappily, among the Nationalist cohorts assembled for the vote, it could be interpreted as nothing but a climb-down.

It must be emphasised very clearly that Japie Basson's defection does not represent a crack or crack in Nationalist armour. The Nats are very solidly behind Dr. Verwoerd, and, though it was heartening to see even such a relatively small act of defiance, it is of little political significance.

Apart from some absurd statements by ponderous Mr. De Wet Nel, the Minister of Bantu Administration, there was little interest in the debate.

"GOD-GIVEN TASK"

Mr. Nel claimed that the implementation of the principles of apartheid, as embodied in the Bill, was a "God-given task".

God's mouthpiece, Mr. Nel, further claimed that there was a divine task and calling for every people

in the world.

One of the ways of implementing this, he later averred, was by abolishing old-age pensions. The "Bantu" formerly had had the "lively" characteristic of caring for their aged out of their own pitances, but the pensions system had destroyed this.

CHIEF LUTULI

An interesting feature of the debate was the increasing number of times Chief Lutuli is being mentioned. Dr. Verwoerd made several references to him, but the issue was most clearly seen by the Deputy Minister for Education, Mr. B. J. Vorster.

Mr. Vorster looks rather like one of Al Capone's henchmen, but within the narrow, tortured and restricted limits of Nationalist ideology, he, at least, seems able to reason fairly clearly, and to see the logical implications of what he says.

He cited the recent United Front conference under the chairmanship of Bishop Reeves in Johannesburg and said the Nationalists realised their "difficult" fight would be against such people.

He also quoted Chief Lutuli's words: "Let our fight be with our enemies the Nationalists and no one else. We are in the ring with them and they are our opponents. This does not mean the United Party is a good party, but in their turn will come to take their place in the ring".

Mr. Vorster said: "While we are in the ring, fighting against them, they hope that the Opposition members will stab us in the back".

But, Mr. Vorster said, the Opposition are warned that the day will also come when they will be dealt with.

UP MY ALLEY

I PREDICT an outbreak of hostilities soon.

With the announcement that a brand new CAC will be unveiled next month, political bayonets are being sharpened and sights lined up on any of us Cullud folks who have the desert to the Nationalist trenches.

I'm still waiting to see who would dare—and I could make a few off-hand guesses, too. I guess there are still a few appendages willing to hold out their caps for ten quid a month, which is what the Government will pay. And although this thing isn't the be all and end all of Coloured politics, it will be interesting to see what amount of cooperation unity will be shown on this issue.

SAW people queuing up for a flag called "The Sarcenet Blade". But this show had nothing to do with Blackie Swart.

KEEP the milkworkers white, said Boss De Klerk the other day. This sounds funny considering that the mines are the biggest employers of black labour. But what the Senator meant was that the skilled jobs must remain in the hands of white workers. Even that is funny, because it's common knowledge that

a lot of skilled work is done underground by Africans who have learned the ropes while de white boss plays, and gets fat salaries for work he hasn't done.

Perhaps what De Klerk really meant was let the blacks do the



By ALEX LA GUMA

work for cheap and pay the few whites enough to keep them happy.

There is one reason why uranium made a £37 million profit.

LINE of the week: "The Nationalist Party's Bantu policy is a sober one."—Verwoerd.

I HEAR that while men caught contravening the Immorality Act are not being charged with impersonating a dominion.

GOVT. PROPAGANDA FOR BANTUSTAN



This map was recently published in the "Digest of South African Affairs" issued by the State Information Office. The caption reads: "A map indicating the approximate areas covered by the five Bantu territorial and/or ethnic units, announced by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. D. C. de Wet N.C." The ignorant overseas readers of the Digest might get the impression that the Bantu Authorities are going to get complete control of these areas. Nothing, of course, could be further from the truth.

But What Is To Be Done?

"Education For Barbarism," by I. B. Tabata, Prometheus Publishers, 48 pages, price 5/-.

"The Betrayal of 'Natives Representation,'" by D. B. Molteno, O.C., S.A. Inst. of Race Relations, 17 pages, price 2/6.

Mr. Tabata's pamphlet is a detailed analysis of the origin, purpose and nature of Bantu Education providing a wealth of factual material and telling quotations which make it a valuable supplement to "Education for Ignorance," the Congress of Democrats booklet which dealt so well with this theme a few years ago; Mr. Molteno's is a brief review of the history of African parliamentary representation, the cynical process of disfranchisement, although, surprisingly, omitting one important stage in that process—the disfranchisement of the voters of the Western Cape by the expulsion from the legislature, upon the suppression of Communism Act, of Sam Kahn, Brian Bunting, Fred Carneson and Ray Alexander after they had been elected with overwhelming majorities.

AN APPEAL

Mr. Molteno makes his purpose in writing the pamphlet clear. It is directed to Europeans and is mainly an appeal to their self-interest, the argument being that increased oppression makes African opinion "more extreme." "Ominous signs" of this change are the difference between the "moderation" of the African leadership in 1936 which was prepared to accept a qualified franchise and the policy of the ANC today which is "committed to the objective of universal adult suffrage."

Instead of welcoming this advance in African political consciousness, he sees it as something frightening, and takes over the opinion of a Rhodesian government commission that under present circumstances universal franchise

would mean, because of the African majority, that "In effect, though not in name, there would be racial representation of the worst type, because, for practical purposes, only one race would be represented."

Having said this Mr. Molteno simply concludes with the warning, that "the government's policy is not only unjust, oppressive and foolish, but is also extremely dangerous to the future peace and welfare of all the peoples of South Africa."

WHAT TO DO

What we would like to have heard from Mr. Molteno is what he thinks we should do about it, but on this point he is silent. Exactly the same criticism must be made of Mr. Tabata's pamphlet. It is not enough for him merely to show that Bantu Education is bad. They know that, as has been proved by the way they are fighting it. It is surely necessary for Mr. Tabata to tell the reader, in addition to something about how he thinks the fight can be made stronger and more effective.

Instead he is content to conclude, not with a rallying call, but with a sneer at the people. "It is our belief," he says, "that the people of South Africa, both White and Non-White, will one day jerk themselves out of their complacent smugness and prudence, wake up to their responsibilities and seek to wipe out from the book of history this chapter of degradation, misery and moral destitution."

The people of South Africa are not smug and prostrate. They are aware of their responsibilities. They have proved this by their bravery and prudence on the political battlefields and it will become a leading figure in the Unity Movement—with its ignoble history of inactivity and subservience—to ascribe to the people the failings of its own organisation.

L. Forman.

KENYA MURDERERS NOT BE CHARGED

Killers of Eleven Are Free

THE British government announced last week that no criminal charge was going to be brought against anyone in connection with the killing of 11 African political prisoners who were brutally beaten to death in March in the Hola detention camp in Kenya.

An inquest in Mombasa has established that the men died as the result of assaults by the prison warders—but Mr. Julian Amery, British Under-Secretary for the Colonies, told the British parliament that he couldn't do anything more about it BECAUSE IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTABLISH WHICH WARDERS STRUCK WHICH BLOWS.

Disciplinary proceedings, however, were being started against the camp commandant and his second-in-command and they had been interdicted from duty. These officers had both been posted away from Hola some weeks ago.

But Mr. Sydney Silverman, a Labour M.P., said it was clear from the coroner's report that 11 people were in fact murdered by their guards in the camp. "His consideration being given to bringing a collective charge of conspiracy to murder?" he challenged.

Mrs. Barbara Castle (another Labour M.P.) said that at the inquest Mr. Peters, a European officer in charge of the irrigation scheme at Hola, testified that he personally saw continuous beating of detainees, apparently for refusal to work and not for any disturbance.

"Has any identity parade been held of the warders carrying out this illegal force?" she asked.

"Is the lack of keenness with

which the Attorney-General is pursuing the matter due to the fact that the Kenya Government is well aware that the real responsibility for the use of illegal force lies with its own instructions and policy?"

ILLEGAL PLAN

At the inquest the magistrate found that the prison authorities had decided to use violence against prisoners who "would not work" that this illegal plan was apparently known to the Kenya Government, and that the government gave the prison warders a free hand in the matter.

The magistrate also found that "none of the witnesses including the European staff, made any real effort to tell the plain, unvarnished truth in their evidence."

And although he made the positive finding that the Commandant had actually led to cover up his actions, no charge of perjury has been brought.

Nor are the hands of the Kenya Government clean. When the deaths were first reported, it announced that the men had died after drinking from a water cart, clearly implying that some illness had struck them down.

Most shocking of all, the inquest disclosures have still not brought to an end the atrocious treatment of the men in the prison.

THE GOVERNMENT ADMITTED LAST WEEK THAT ALL THE 144 PRISONERS HAD COME OUT ON A MASS HUNGER STRIKE IN PROTEST AGAINST THE CONTINUING BRUTALITY.

Mr. Tom Mboya the Kenya leader, is investigating the possibility of bringing a legal action against the Government for financial compensation to the relatives of the killed men.

BIG NEWS AT A GLANCE

SOVIET UNION has announced that it will take part in the international trade fair in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, this year. It had previously said that it would not participate, and the new move may indicate some improvement in the relations between the countries.

POLISH WOMEN are no longer to be permitted to be tractor drivers. This work has been added to the list compiled by the government of occupations involving heavy manual labour declared to be unsuitable for women. Others include labour below ground in the mines, lumberjacking, and sea fishing.

Yanks Said No; USSR Said Yes

Blow to U.S. Air Monopoly

THERE was a big shock for the U.S. last week when Britain announced that a new aircraft safety device—which the U.S. persuaded the airlines of the West to reject in favour of a U.S. system—has been adopted by the Soviet Union.

The British device, the Decca safety control, consists of a chain of radio beacons working in conjunction with an unrolling flight-log inside the plane, whose position is constantly marked with a pen. Its adoption involves the initial expenditure of millions of pounds, but the ability to give to pin point the position of any plane at any time makes a revolutionary advance in air safety.

Britain attempted to get the western commercial airlines to adopt the system at a conference in Montreal earlier this year. But the Americans were not prepared to permit Decca to be judged on its merits. They insisted on international adoption of the system—a product of an American monopoly—which is used by the U.S. air force.

That should have been the end of Decca—and a long delay in the improvement of air safety until the Americans themselves were able to catch up with the British air industry and produce the device themselves.

RUSSIAN TRIAL

But the Russians heard of Decca, gave it a trial, announced that it was far superior to the U.S. system—and are introducing it throughout the Soviet Union.

Not only does this mean direct orders to Britain for equipment and ground stations; more important it means that the western commercial airlines may be forced to reconsider their decision.

They are now making frequent commercial flights over Soviet territory, and if the Soviet Union insists, as she almost certainly will, that all planes using her airports must use the safe system, they will just have to invest in Decca.

Already all the socialist countries, and India too, have announced that they are building Decca chain.

A BLOW

This sharp blow to the power of the Americans to give their monopolies the edge over competitors, is likely to lead to a further breakthrough in the co-operation between the civil airlines of Britain and the USSR.

Prison H-Protest



"Hey YOU!"

PRISONERS in a British jail went on hunger strike last week, not in protest against prison conditions, but as a demonstration of their support for nation-wide demand for the banning of nuclear weapons.

The prison was Wakefield, and the leader of the demonstration was Dr. Klaus Fuchs, one of those

who had worked on the scientific aspects of the production of the bomb, and who is now completing a long prison sentence as an "atom spy."

All 700 prisoners refused their Sunday meal. Bewildered prison officers were told, "This has nothing to do with any prison issue. We are protesting against the H-Bomb."

News Chronicle correspondent Angus Macpherson, who accompanied Lord Douglas, British European Airways chairman, on the inaugural flight of the regular direct Viscount service from London to Moscow last week, reported that the airports officials had been "staggered" at the number of jets in commercial use by the Soviet Union.

The western estimate of the total Soviet commercial jet fleet was 80. But on the ground at Moscow airport alone, according to Macpherson, there were at least 200 jets, seventy of them the equivalent of the British Comet, which is still barely in operative service.

And seeing even bigger planes, "beautiful machines," Macpherson wondered what would happen to British and U.S. aircraft firms if the Soviet Union decided to go into sales competition with the west.

Italian Workers Defy Pope's Ban

THE Left-Wing coalition, including Communists, last week ousted Italy's ruling Christian Democrats from control of the Val D'Aosta, one of five Italian autonomous regions.

The coalition, which included Catholics, beat the Christian Democrat-led "Democratic Front" in the elections for the 35 seats of the Regional Parliament in Aosta in the alps bordering France.

The Left-Wing coalition included the Union Valdorine, a group demanding separation from Italy, the Communists, and Communist Left-Wing Socialists and Communists.

The election was the first regional or national election in Italy since the war in which the Christian Democrats and their allies were beaten by a Left-Wing group.

The election had attracted great attention in Italy because the Catholic authorities forbade Catholic voters to support candidates who allied themselves in the front with the Communists, but the Catholic authorities were defied and the result is an important pointer to the coming election in Sicily.

The Issues at Geneva

HERE, in brief, are the arguments of each side in the discussion now being held at Geneva by the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, the U.S., Britain and France, together with their West and East German counterparts.

THE PROBLEM:

To reach an agreement on a peace treaty with Germany to bring to an official end the war which finished fourteen years ago; to solve the question of Berlin which is a western outpost right in the heart of Socialist East Germany; to reduce military tension by cutting the military forces in Europe.

HOW TO FIND A SOLUTION.

The Soviet Union says: The problems are complex and the divisions between us on some issues are too great to make agreement on everything likely. Let us discuss matters issue by issue and see what things we can agree upon immediately.

The U.S. says: No. All aspects of the problem are interlinked. Agreement on one thing can't be found without agreement on the others. The whole problem must be discussed as a single "package," with the reunification of Germany as the key question.

REUNIFICATION OF GERMANY.

MANY.

Soviet Union says: This is the biggest problem of all but it is not one for the foreign ministers' conference—it is one that can be solved only by the representatives of the two German governments.

A united Germany can be set up only through an agreement between the two German States, which have lived through almost ten years of independent development.

U.S. says: No. The foreign ministers' conference must decide the question because, in the view of the west, there are not in fact two separate governments, but only one, that of West Germany. The East German regime is merely a puppet of the Russians and West Germany cannot be expected to recognise it or negotiate with it. Nor will we.

BERLIN.

Soviet Union says: West Berlin, which is in the heart of socialist Germany, is the seat of endless provocations and intrigue against the socialist countries. Military control should end and West Berlin should become a free city, supervised, possibly, by the United Nations.

U.S. says: We will never leave West Berlin, because that would leave the people of that city defenceless against the Com-

munist. On the contrary we think that the whole city, not only the western part, should be under military occupation and administered by a municipality elected by the whole city.

GERMAN WAR CAPACITY.

Soviet Union says: Our main concern is to ensure that Germany, which has launched two world wars, does not increase its military capacity to launch a third. We think that her great industrial capacity combined with the fact that she has no colonies and is excluded by the other western powers from many markets tends to bring class into trying to solve the problems of capitalism by war. We are determined that Germany shall not be allowed to become a military threat to us once again.

She must not have nuclear weapons and she must not be a member of any military alliance, whether it is Nato or the Warsaw Pact.

U.S. says: Germany is not a military threat to anyone. She is fully entitled to have an army and we are going to supply her with nuclear weapons as a deterrent against invasion by the Soviet Union which is the real potential aggressor. Germany must be free to decide for herself whether she wants to belong to Nato, to the Warsaw pact, or to neither.

LITTLE LIBBY - THE ADVENTURES OF LIBERATION CHAGALALA

by Alex ha Guma

The police van carrying Libby's friend Rhumba to Marshall Square has collided with Mstapha Moonsammy's jalopy . . .



THE PRISONERS ESCAPE AND MAKE A RUN FOR IT, WHILE...



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Racing at Milnerton

These are Damon's selections for Union Day, June 1:
Union Day Handicap: 1. SQUEEGEE; 2. Court; 3. Divulge.
Milnerton Handicap: ROYAL MET. Danger, Suspicious.
Ascot Handicap: KOWLOON. Danger, Lamplify.
Progress 10: INNERBOY. Danger, Arrogant.
Progress Six: WILD HEATH. Danger, Top Travel.
3 and 4-Year-Old Stakes: DUNCKLING'S SELECTED. Danger, Tuneful.
Juvenile Plate, 7 furlongs: AUBURN. Danger, Feroze Shah.
Juvenile Plate, 5 furlongs: SATISFACTORY. Danger Corrida.

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NYANGA MEETING

CAPE TOWN.

ANC volunteers in uniform went out last Sunday morning organising for a public meeting which was held in the afternoon.

A big crowd of about 300 attended and passed unanimously the following resolutions:

That this meeting condemns in strong terms the pass laws system and its extension to the African women, as it disrupts African families.

The oppressor (Government) not only uses this system to disrupt families but goes even further to victimise the African people, as a whole.

We protest also against the new by-law by both the City and Divisional Councils insisting that the people be issued with permits when entering African areas under the Councils.

We further protest against the night and day raids by the police in African areas.

This meeting supports wholeheartedly the forthcoming anti-pass conference and will abide by its resolutions and decisions.

SPORTLIGHT



by "DULEEP"

RUSSIA'S STAND ON OLYMPIC GAMES

RUSSIA'S stand at the Olympic Consultative Committee Meeting to ban South Africa from future Olympic Games has been well received in Non-White circles. The world is fast awakening to the racial issue in this country. I was informed by Mr. Brutus, SASA secretary, that Russia was never at any stage contacted for their support, yet they have taken the lead in the fight for the elimination of colour discrimination. What has shocked most is the emphatic denial of Mr. Reg Honey that there is any form of colour discrimination in South African sport. SASA's memo at Munich will give Mr. Honey enough headaches to contend with.

SASA Round-up

While the International Olympic Committee debates the question of the colour-bar in South African sport, documented by the SASA memorandum (New Age, May 14) the South African Sports Association is already planning other moves, namely:—

- A full-scale All-races Sports Conference (all groups including the Whites) which is expected to be the biggest in the history of South African sports.
- A "Cultural Festival" in conjunction with the Sports Festival in October at Port Elizabeth, organised by the S.A. Weightlifting and Bodybuilding Federation. This is in accordance with the ideals of the Olympics, where there are always cultural as well as sporting contests.
- Organisation of an informal "Sports Talk," at which various problems relating to sport can be aired.

West Indies Tour

SASA, according to its secretary, Mr. Brutus, does not share the general assurance that the West Indies tour is now on. Important developments are expected, and he strongly feels that it is most unwise to assume off-hand that the agreement reached between Worrall and the Cricket Board.

Rugby Test

East London's request for a Rugby Test between the S.A. Coloureds and S.A. Bantus is a worthy and legitimate one, although plans have been finalised for this match to take place in Cape Town on September 5, for which the ground has already been booked.

Could Border not request an additional Test to take place immediately after the S.A. Bantu tournament, which would satisfy both East London and Cape Town?

Table Tennis Ban

Victor Barna, former world table-tennis champion, who is not a coaching visit to South Africa, has been refused permission to play matches by the South African Non-Racial T.T. Board.

This condition, according to reports received, was laid down through the International T.T. Federation.

The White bodies have openly resented this so-called "stifling attitude" adopted by Mr. C. M. Bassa and his Board, but did the SATTI Union (Whites) even express sympathy with the Board when pass-papers were withdrawn to the 5-man team that was due to participate in the World Championships? No. The Union remained silent on the issue and perhaps even enjoyed the embarrassment suffered by the Board.

This action has placed White South Africa in a worse light in international sports, and may have an important bearing on international decisions taken about our country.

Indian Soccer Meeting

S.A. Indian soccer circles are agog with excitement over the Biennial General Meeting of SAIFA that will be held on May 30. Important decisions have to be made, especially in regard to the centralisation or rotation of the body.

The Cape centres and Transvaal are strongly opposed to centralisation as it has been administered by Natal, and prefer the old rotary system.

Centralisation has not proved to be the success it claims. In fact there are so many defects that one wonders how the second term was introduced.

Insofar as finance is concerned, this would have accrued regardless of centralisation, for the revenue came from the Federation series and that was introduced the same year as centralisation.

Football Ban

The Johannesburg Bantu F.A. will not be able to play against any of the units affiliated to the Transvaal African F.A. This was decided by the Transvaal Board, who felt that it would be in the interest of the S.A. Soccer Federation. They have requested that the Transvaal Inter-Race Board also impose this ban.

Affiliation Deferred

The decision of the Executive of the S.A. Bantu F.A. to affiliate to FASA was surprisingly deferred by the latter, according to a recent statement issued by the White body.

The adamant attitude of the S.A. Bantu F.A. in not allowing the women delegation from Natal is regrettable. If the Natal delegation had been given a hearing, much enlightenment could have come about, and if the SABFA then decided to go to the "slaughter-house," then they could blame no one but themselves. They even snubbed Mr. George Singh, Secretary of Federation, in the telephone conversation.

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