

The Slave Market in Johannesburg

A NEW phrase has been coined by Africans this year. A man arrested for a pass offence who is sent to work on a farm will tell you: "I was sold to a farmer at the jail," or the court.

At the Native Commissioner's Court in the suburb of Fordsburg hundreds of Africans are charged each day with pass offences.

Only a few are able to evade conviction, which means prison or hard labour on the farms, because most cannot pay their fines.

Lining the streets outside this court can be seen cars and lorries, with an assortment of number plates, from the maize and the potato belts. The farmers have come to get some cheap labour.

In a shed near the court, as they wait, Africans are pressed to accept farm work.

Early each morning the pick-up vans drive up. For the men—and some women—are picked up by the police raids the night before. Men are arrested for different kinds of pass offences, even being out ten minutes after curfew time to entering an area illegally in search of work.

Each man is given a number, his particulars are noted.

RUTH FIRST, Special Correspondent of the Guardian, South Africa's progressive weekly, sends this eye-witness account of labour recruitment at a typical police court.

About two hours later the accused are addressed by some official.

No outsider is then allowed within hearing distance of the shed.

The prisoners, none of whom have yet appeared before the court, let alone been found guilty, are told about the attractions of work on farms.

For over an hour they hear about "free quarters, free clothes and food." They are offered a six-month contract at the rate of £2 to £2 10s. a month.

If they accept work, they are told, the charges against them will be withdrawn.

A further bait is the belief that when they have finished their contracts they will be allowed six days in the city to find work and become registered.

NO MONEY

THE alternative for the prisoners is obvious, as they have no money to pay fines.

They are liable to heavy fines, conviction for weeks or months under Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act—even three years in a work colony.

Some fall in with the plan. Perhaps 20 will sign contracts one day, 40 the next. But the vast majority will spend a few weeks doing hard labour in prison.

And even then they may end up on a farm, under the convict labour system, which is being used more and more in the farming areas, which are experiencing labour difficulties.

The negotiations in the shed over the men are marshalled into

line and move slowly from a series of wired cages into the courtroom dock.

Here they wait in the open for hours till their turn comes.

On mornings when the roll is heavy—and when it is not—the clerk of the court and the prosecutor get worried. Two hundred and sixty-two cases to be heard, and it is usual for the court to sit only a few hours.

"262—262 cases," mutters the clerk of the court, striding up and down.

He turns to an African constable: "We'll have to do one a minute."

One after another the cases are brought forward. Some take 60 seconds.

Then there is a youngster of 17 who takes 21 minutes explaining that he was born in an urban area and has lived there all his life.

In a few staccato sentences thrust at the hurrying interpreter, who shoots them over to the magistrate in terse Afrikaans, the man tries to prove he cannot be endorsed out of the urban area. He is ordered to bring his mother and birth certificate the next day to substantiate his statements.

That case exceeded its limit.

TOO LATE

THE next three go through in 120 seconds. Hard labour or a fine for not having a proper service contract.

Fine or a week in prison for being out late the night before.

Heavy term or a fine for entering the town illegally. The court sometimes takes £100

a day in fines from those lucky ones whose relatives have traced them in time and can push notes to the arrested men through the wire fence as they wait to appear before the magistrate.

Last April, for example, a total of £1,530 was collected in fines, of which the municipality received £288 because a proportion of the accused were guilty of breaking municipal regulations, like the curfew.

Recently I saw a tragic incident. A mother rushed up to the prosecutor with the money to pay her son's fine. She was too late.

He had already put his thumbprint to a farm-labour contract, and the prosecutor would not let him go.

This court must have one of the heaviest rolls in the country. As on a conveyor belt in a great modern factory the arrested men are brought forward, a few hurried sentences said, a conviction noted. Dusty records lining the dinky improvised courtroom bear witness to the court's volume of work over the last few years.

Over 700 cases a week, then more and more.

TREMBLING

THE Africans lined up in the dock can be seen trembling, the sheets of paper with their details shaking in their hands, as they wait their turn.

Can they say quickly enough the facts that will get them off, before the prosecutor waves for the next man, and he is pushed towards the clerk to have his term and fine noted in the book?

There is no time for argument. Those who plead Not Guilty are remanded and pushed aside.

The work of the court must go on.

The jails and the farms are waiting outside.

The country has a chronic farm-labour shortage.



The wired-in compound where hundreds of Africans are herded for hours each day awaiting a "trial" which lasts one minute and is usually followed by hard labour.

JO'BURG LAUNCHES PEACE CAMPAIGN

JOHANNESBURG.

SOUTH AFRICAN support for the Stockholm Peace Appeal and banning of the atom bomb came from a public meeting organised by the League for Democratic Rights at the Coronation Hall last week.

The meeting unanimously demanded the banning of the atom bomb as "an arm of terror and mass extermination of populations," and considered that any government which would be first to use the atom weapon against any country whatsoever would be "committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal."

"You can't solve the world's problems by dropping atom bombs on Moscow and Stalingrad, just as Malan can't solve South Africa's problems by passing fascist laws," said Miss Hilda Watts.

"We in South Africa should join together with the hundreds of millions who have now voted for peace and in so doing we will play our part in putting an end to the barbaric insanity of war," she said.

NO HEARING

Referring to the war in Korea, Miss Watts pointed out that the North Koreans were judged without a hearing.

"The clause of the U.N. Charter which deals with the prevention of aggression was here used to justify an aggression," she added.

Mr. Michael Harmel appealed to the South African people to become active campaigners in the cause of peace.

"Under the guise of the American way of life, they are trying to sell us a war," he said. "I do not think that we should allow ourselves to be taken in by this slick sales talk."

"There is only one force which can stop these cool calculating

men who are planning for war and that force is you and I, and all the millions of ordinary people in other countries who bar the road to war. We must become soldiers of peace."

PARTISANS

The Reverend D. C. Thompson, who was in the chair, appealed to all those present to become partisans of peace, and in particular to follow the example of people in other parts of the world by obtaining the maximum number of signatures to the World Peace Congress petition for the outlawing of the atom bomb.

Mr. M. Saur spoke movingly of the mass destruction which accompanies world conflicts and urged South Africans not to be misled by war hysteria.

T.L.C. Decision

(Continued from page 1.)

said it was "shocking" that while the whole world was criticising South Africa's policy of apartheid the trade union movement, which should show defiance of this policy, was adopting apartheid within its own ranks and dividing the workers.

The feeling here is that the organisation for African unions will be "an empty house", as African unions will probably refuse to have anything to do with the Council.

For the first time in its existence, the T.L.C. is thus adopting apartheid.

NAT. WITCH-HUNT BEGINS

(Continued from page 1.)

organisations to which they belong, such as trade unions, cultural organisations, sports clubs etc. They can be forbidden to speak at or attend meetings. In other words, the Minister has it in his power not only to drive them out of public life, but also to circumscribe their private lives in any number of ways.

NATS' HOPES

Thus the mere compilation of the list will place all these hundreds of individuals at the mercy of the Nationalist Government. And once a man's name has been placed on the list, it will be practically impossible for him to resist any action which may be taken against him.

Among those who have received letters from the liquidator are Mr. Sam Kahn, M.P., and Mr. Fred Carneson, M.P.C. Should their names be placed on the list after the return date, September 25, it would be possible for Minister Swart to order them to resign their positions forthwith. Failure to comply with such an order would render them liable to three years' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

A number of trade union officials are also among those who have been named by the liquidator. There is no doubt the Government hopes to be able to eliminate all those listed from the trade union movement within the next few weeks.

LEGAL ADVICE

The Guardian is informed, however, that a number of those named in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth and Durban have taken legal advice with a view to preventing the liquidator from placing their names on the "black list."

Each letter sent to the individuals named, signed personally by the liquidator, states that "evidence has been placed before me to show that you were a member" (or an office-bearer as the case may be) "of the Communist Party of South Africa."

Who has placed this evidence before him? It will be remembered that Mr. de Villiers Louw was a member of Minister Swart's hush-hush departmental commission into Communism which conducted secret investigations shortly after the Nationalists came to power. Doubtless, also, he has had access to the files of the special branch of the C.I.D. and it is also possible that informers, persons with a grudge against the people named and others may have lodged accusations with the authorities and that the liquidator is acting on such information.

The liquidator gives no indication, however, of the nature of the evidence which has been placed before him.

INQUEST VERDICT ON NINE AFRICANS

Killed On May Day — "Justifiable Homicide"

JOHANNESBURG.

AT an inquest last week on nine Africans killed by police fire at Alexandra Township on May 1 during the Freedom Day demonstrations, the magistrate said he did not accept the statement that the police fired without provocation and returned a verdict of death due to gunshot wounds under circumstances of justifiable homicide.

The papers were to be returned to the Attorney-General, he said, and further action would depend on him.

A police witness, Sergeant Badenhorst, gave evidence that while he was patrolling at 6 p.m. he found a crowd of about 1,000

Africans, mostly drunk. He heard stones on the troop carrier, then shots. He did not see the stones thrown, only heard them. He said the shooting was done from the carriers.

When he addressed the crowd before this incident he was not molested.

Captain Eybers said he had ordered the firing. His instructions to the police were not to shoot until he gave the order, but when he said shoot, he meant "You shoot to kill." A Sten gun was used, also two rifles.

The shooting was rapid, he said. "One burst and it was over." The Africans then ran away.

Eybers told the court: "The lives of the police were in danger and if we had not fired the police would have been injured."

Captain Eybers said he had tear gas in the troop carrier, but it would have been purposeless to use it.

DAUGHTER KILLED

Mr. M. Zulu, an old Alexandra resident, whose 16-year-old daughter was shot dead before his eyes, said the people in the crowd were quiet. The crowd were about 17 paces from the police and were watching the troop carrier. The police had never patrolled in such numbers in the 37 years he had lived there and the people were watching.

He heard a sound like a stone on the troop carrier. He did not see the stoning and he did not hear people shout "Kill the police." The police opened fire. Some people had sticks, he said, some had nothing.

"I lost my daughter. I was with her watching. She was standing on the other side of the street. My child had nothing in her hand."

Zulu said if Sergeant Badenhorst had been in charge there would have been no trouble. In all his years in Alexandra the people had never attacked the police.

OPPOSED TO INCREASE IN BREAD PRICE

"Any increase in the price of bread would seriously affect every working-class household in South Africa," says the Southern Transvaal Local Committee of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council in a letter to the Wheat Control Board.

The Committee points out that the consumption of bread has increased as a result of the shortage of meat, and workers are compelled to purchase the more expensive loaf as it is almost impossible to obtain the brown in some areas.

"Any proposal, therefore, to increase the price of the white loaf at the expense of the brown loaf will not achieve the desired object because workers will be forced to buy the more expensive loaf."

Workers' budgets are already overstrained and most essential foods are out of their reach, with the result that most workers are undernourished which is a serious threat to the health of the nation.

Bread is not a luxury, but an essential and basic part of the workers' diet, and any intention to make white bread a luxury food is regarded as a serious threat to the working class.

THEY WERE ALSO THERE



Africans were at the Monument celebrations on December 16 — but only as domestic servants, cleaners and in other occupations where they were not offending against white supremacy.

AFRICANS SACKED BY N.A.D.

Fingerprint Jobs For Europeans Only

JOHANNESBURG.

EVEN within the Native Affairs Department—the Africans' own so-called government—the apartheid Nats put the race prejudice of Europeans before the employment claims of Africans.

European clerks objected to Africans being trained to fingerprint work.

So the services of Africans were terminated and many of them, including Fort Hare graduates, now face unemployment.

Thirty-two Africans are involved, all of them young men, and all holding at least a matriculation certificate. Four are university graduates.

LABOUR BUREAUX

All entered the service of the Native Affairs Department this year as second grade clerks, to be trained as fingerprint experts. They were intended, it appears, to staff the Government's labour bureaux.

They replaced no European employees, as they were additional staff taken on first for the training period of six months, then to be posted to the bureaux.

From the beginning the Europeans in the Department objected to their presence, and the Africans met with hostility and antagonism. A retired Native Commissioner was

brought in to train them as it appeared the European clerks pursued a policy of "no co-operation" in the scheme.

Then a number of Europeans resigned. During September there seems to have been a short unofficial strike of a few hours, and at the end of that month the 32 Africans stopped doing fingerprint classification and were moved to another office where they were put to work sorting back files.

NO REASONS

At the end of November a letter from the Secretary for Native Affairs told them their services were to be terminated at the end of December. No reasons were given.

The Department then set about trying to find some of the 32 other jobs in the service. There were vacancies for 16 constables, they were told. Some accepted clerical jobs in a lower grade and have been posted to the Western Transvaal, Port St. Johns, the Port Alfred area.

Thus far half of the men are still without new employment.

A NEW FORM OF IMMIGRATION

JOHANNESBURG.

A NEW form of illegal Indian immigration has been "discovered" by the Transvaal, official Nationalist organ.

The paper alleges that numbers of Indian women who are pregnant come from Natal or Laurence Marques to give birth to their children on the Rand and in Johannesburg, so that they can be registered in the Transvaal.

It is not clear what can be done to stop this but certain steps have been taken against some Indian parents, says the paper. What steps?

FARMERS WANT MORE PRIVATE JAILS

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Department of Prisons has received 16 requests from farmers' associations in the Union for permission to erect private jails.

The Department regrets, however, that in view of a shortage of "suitable" African convicts, there can be no expansion of the scheme at the moment.

"Let Our Leader Speak"

JOHANNESBURG.

"Let Dadoo Speak," "Let Our Leaders Speak" is the slogan of the Defend Free Speech Mass Convention, to be held in the Gandhi Hall on Sunday, February 19, at 8.30 a.m.

Sponsored by the African National Congress (Transvaal), the Transvaal Indian Congress, the African Peoples' Organisation and the Johannesburg District of the Communist Party, the convention has issued a manifesto pledging action to fight the ban against Dadoo, defend freedom of speech, assembly and movement, fight every fascist attack by the Government, defeat apartheid and fight for votes and equal opportunities for all.

Flat Workers Protest At Ban On Kahn

JOHANNESBURG.—African flat, boarding house and domestic workers, at a general meeting recently, protested against the banning of Sam Kahn. "This must be taken to mean a further step by the Government in oppressing the African people," they said.

In January these workers will meet again to discuss the rising cost of living, the failure of the Government to do anything about rising prices, police raids for passes and beer, and ways to organise the Africans against their oppression.

The meeting will also elect new officials, after two years' hard organising work in the industry.

ARRESTED FOR DEFYING STATION APARTHEID

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Nana Sita, deputy chairman of the Transvaal Passive Resistance Movement and a member of the executive of the South African Indian Congress, was arrested with six other Indians on Sunday at Pretoria Station for using a station exit reserved for Europeans.

Mr. Nana Sita asserted his right to use this exit. He is now out on bail and is due to appear in court this week.

In a statement, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, said the humiliation of apartheid was daily becoming more intolerable. If it was not done away with bitter consequences would follow.

"FORWARD TO

January 12, 1949.

FREEDOM," URGE S.A. COMMUNISTS

DETERMINED STAND AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

UNDETERRED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S THREATS, DELEGATES OF ALL RACES ATTENDING THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY HERE LAST WEEK SOUNDED A CLEAR, CONFIDENT CALL TO DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICANS TO MARCH "FORWARD TO FREEDOM."

A political crisis of unprecedented magnitude faced the people of South Africa, warned the conference. The Nationalist Government was attempting to place the burdens of this crisis on the shoulders of the workers, European and Non-

European. To divert the attention of the European electorate from the crisis, the Nationalists were intensifying their adventurous policy of apartheid and race hatred. Every South African had to realise the magnitude of the issues involved.

AN ARMED FASCIST CAMP, OR A UNITED AND PROSPEROUS SOUTH AFRICA BUILT BY ALL SOUTH AFRICANS TOGETHER—THIS WAS THE CHOICE BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

NAT WEAKNESS

Despite their boasts, the Nationalists were inherently weak, said the main resolution. Providing all sections of the people opposed to the Government were united and conducted a positive campaign without appeasement—inside and outside of Parliament—the Nationalists would not remain in power for long.

The alternative, however, was not a return to the policies and conditions under the United Party Government. Those conditions had paved the way to Fascism.

EUROPEAN DOMINATION HAD TO END, CIVILISATION, DEMOCRACY AND INTER-RACIAL PEACE COULD SURVIVE ONLY BY REMOVING THE ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS WHICH COLOUR DISCRIMINATION PLACED IN THE WAY OF HUMAN PROGRESS. THIS WAS THE ROAD TO THE CONQUEST OF FREEDOM.

EUROPEAN RESPONSIBILITY

The liberation struggle of the Non-European had to succeed eventually, said the conference. It rested largely with the Europeans, because they had a monopoly of political rights, to decide whether the struggle was going to be peaceful, or whether it would involve all South Africa in bitter, costly and violent conflict. Mass organised struggle, not retreat and withdrawal, must be the source of action of the Non-European liberation movements, said a statement which emphasised Communist support for the national organisations and detailed the Party's tactics of struggle and its attitude to policies of boycott and non-cooperation.

SOCIALIST TRIUMPH

The world picture was one of Socialism on the ascent, Capitalism on the decline, said the Party's national chairman, I. O. Horvitch, opening the three-day deliberations. Communism was on the march. The job of emancipating the peoples of South Africa was the job of the Communist Party.

The conference laid down policy on the world struggle for peace, against imperialism and in support of the freedom struggles on the African continent; on the defence of the workers' trade unions in the face of Nationalist attack; on the road of struggle before the national liberation movements; on the problems of the peasant, the urban African and the segregated Indian, the Non-European intellectual in South African society. (See conference report on page 5.)

COMMUNISTS' EXECUTIVE

JOHANNESBURG.
RE-ELECTED unanimously to the posts of general secretary and national chairman of the South African Communist Party were Moses M. Kotane and I. O. Horvitch.

The Party's Central Committee is composed of W. H. Andrews, B. P. Kuntzing, Fred Carrison, Y. M. Dadoo, Sam Kahn, M.P., Advocate A. Fischer, Dante du Plessis, Michael Barnet, L. B. Marks, Edwin Mofutsanyana, G. Ponen, H. J. Simons, H. A. Naidoo, J. la Guma and I. Wolfson.

GREETINGS FROM OVERSEAS

Greetings to the conference were received from a large number of Communist parties throughout the world.

FRANCE: We wish you success in your struggle for democracy and peace, and against your fascist racial regime of terror.

BULGARIA: Our fighting fraternal greetings. We are confident your conference will contribute to greater strength in your fight for national independence.

peace and democracy, led by the mighty Soviet Union and the great Stalin.

GREAT BRITAIN: The South African Communist Party has brought hope to millions of oppressed and starving Africans. It will grow in numbers and strength to lead the toiling masses of South African people to a new life of peace, prosperity and happiness.

AUSTRIA: Your struggle against racialism and imperialism and our struggle for Austrian Peoples' democracy encounters the same enemy: American imperialism. We are united in our common fight for peace. We are sure our cause will win.

ISRAEL: We wish you every success in mobilising your people against the warmongers and their local agents and for friendship with the great Soviet Union.

HUNGARY: Hearty Communist greetings.

CANADA: We read with great joy of the election of Comrade Carrison.

NEW ZEALAND: The peoples of South Africa under the leadership of your party will emancipate themselves from social and national oppression.

THE NETHERLANDS: You may be sure of the solidarity of progressive Dutch workers with the struggle of your party against fascism and race discrimination.

IRELAND: Progressive Ireland, North and South, is with you in the fight for peace, national independence and Socialism.

SAM KAHN, M.P., now in London, spread the banner of Socialism, equality and peace Down with apartheid!

WAY WITH APARTHEID! VOTES FOR ALL!

We reproduce on this page a summary of the main resolutions passed at the Communist Party conference held in Johannesburg last week-end.

Taken together, these resolutions point the way towards a sane South Africa, as an alternative to the hotch-potch of racial antagonism, poverty and war, which is all that ruling-class governments have been able to give the South African people in the past.

DEFEND THE TRADE UNIONS

The working-class of South Africa is in the midst of a growing economic crisis. Wage standards are threatened. Speed-up has become an insistent demand of the employers. Prices are rising ever more quickly. Unemployment is spreading.

Never before was there a greater need for a strong, united, independent and fighting trade union movement to defend the workers and advance their interests against the attack of the employers and the Government.

It is at this time that the Nationalist Government has launched the most serious attack which the trade union movement of South Africa has ever faced. Nationalist agents are penetrating the unions with the express object of splitting them from within and destroying their independence. Unscrupulous use is made of race-prejudice and anti-communism to destroy the workers' unity, to prevent the election of militant officials and thus to destroy the unions' fighting capacity. The threat of direct Government control hangs over the unions, and is foreshadowed by the proceedings of the Industrial Legislation Commission and repeated ministerial declarations.



Mr. W. H. Andrews, member of the Central Committee.

GRAVE SITUATION

The trade union movement as a whole has not yet responded to this grave situation with the vigour and understanding that is required. Sections of the craft workers have left the T.L.C. Certain leaders seek to undermine the democratic trade union basis of the council by imposing the alien principle of colour discrimination while other play the Government's game by echoing its anti-communist slanders. Trade union organisation amongst the Africans has not advanced. Most of these bodies remain outside the T.L.C. and have not fought determinedly in the interest of their members.

Conference declares with emphasis that appeasement today of those who made use of the boyaes of colour discrimination and anti-communism can only lead to disaster for the trade union movement.

Conference appeals directly to every worker actively: (1) To take

part in the building of his trade union into a powerful and vigorous organisation based on active rank and file participation, embracing all the workers in his industry and capable of taking the offensive for better wages and working conditions.

(2) To strive for a united, active and forceful Trades and Labour Council able to organise the unorganised workers, defend the trade union movement against the onslaught of the Nationalist Government, join hands with organised world labour through the W.F.T.U. and to advance the workers of South Africa to their ultimate goal—the attainment of Socialism.

THE MAIN DECLARATION

Race relations in South Africa are coming to crisis. Under the Nationalist Government, race oppression is becoming intolerable.

Nationalist "apartheid" is being carried to a point where human dignity is outraged, beyond endurance and where every semblance of democratic principle is abandoned.

Let there be no mistake. The Non-European people are not going to accept apartheid. They are resisting it now and will resist it with more and more determination.

Apartheid can lead only to more intensive conflict between the State and the people, to increasing inter-racial antagonism, and to an end to peaceful relations between the white and non-white peoples.

If allowed to continue its present course, the Government's policy must inevitably result in the persecution of any person, white or non-white, who defends democracy, advocates equality, and fights to preserve human dignity.

If the Government is not checked, our country will become an armed camp, in which the great majority of the population will be kept in subjection by ministerial decrees that ban opposition parties and individual opponents, by press censorship, police raids, and a civil service filled with government supporters, by incitements to race riots by concentration camps and all the other trappings of the Nazi-Fascist State.

There is an alternative. That alternative is not a return to the policies of a past and conditions under the U.P. Government. Those conditions paved the way to Fascism.

European domination must end. Civilisation, democracy and inter-racial peace can survive only by removing the artificial barriers which colour discrimination places in the way of human progress.

For the Non-European people there can be no illusion about their responsibility for defeating apartheid. It is they who must carry the main burden of the struggle through mass, disciplined organisation, a militant policy of active participa-

tion in struggle, a determined resistance to every new assault on their rights, and, above all, a fearless attack on the whole system of race discrimination — this is the road to the conquest of freedom.

End the pass laws!

Stop police terrorism and forced labour for the farms!

Down with colour bars in trams, trains, post offices, railway stations!

An end to the Ghetto Acts!

No colour bar in industry, trade, Government service and the professions!

Votes for all!

Away with apartheid!

These things will be gained not by retreat and withdrawal, but by active, mass organised struggle for positive demands, for the defeat of apartheid and for the attainment of democratic rights.

The Non-European struggle for equality may be obstructed, but it must eventually succeed. It rests largely with the Europeans, because they have a monopoly of political rights, to decide whether the struggle is going to be peaceful, or whether it will involve all South Africa in bitter, costly and violent conflict.

It is the responsibility of every European to rid South Africa of the reckless, place-seeking and unscrupulous politicians now in power, to stop apartheid, and to give the country an opportunity for peaceful, harmonious development. Europeans and Non-Europeans alike, all South Africans who love our country and value their future, have come to the point where we must either go through a period of reaction and tyranny that will leave its bitter mark for years to come, or stand up and fight against the dark flood of Nationalist savagery.

Courage and unity can turn the tide and bring us to the happy and prosperous South Africa which our peoples of all races, together, can build. Forward to freedom!

TO NATIONAL LIBERATION

Recognising the struggle for national liberation of the oppressed peoples of South Africa is bound up with the struggle for socialism, the C.P. will continue, as it has done in the past, to resist all forms of racial and national oppression. The national liberation organisations of the Non-European peoples in South Africa as well as the C.P. and the whole working class have a vital part to play in the struggle for equality and justice. We pledge ourselves to support them and join with them in this struggle.

Conference notes that the African National Congress and the All-African Convention have decided to use the weapon of "non-collaboration". If this means nothing more than the resignation of individuals from public bodies it will in fact be a direct and a screen for inactivity. It will play into the hands of the Government, into the hands of all reactionary forces.

Like all other political tactics, "non-collaboration" is a weapon to be used at appropriate times and in favourable circumstances.

Backed by organised mass action "non-collaboration" as a weapon will be the means of arousing the people to a more intensive and higher form of struggle. But the emphasis must be placed, at all times, on mass struggle.

The Communist Party pledges to organise the people for active participation in the fight for freedom.

DEFEAT IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA

Conference condemns the attempts of the American imperialists, in alliance with the Western European colonial powers and with the assistance of the South African Government, to convert Africa into a war base for their aggressive designs, and a field for intensive economic exploitation.

We greet and pay tribute to the inspiring struggles of the Nigerian and other African peoples against foreign rule and for democratic freedom.

The Union Government with its colour bar policy is the enemy of the peoples of Africa and the ally of reactionary imperialist forces throughout the continent.

We reject the expansionist aims of the Malan Government, its incorporation of S.W. Africa, and its declared aim of annexing the Protectorates.

Conference denounces the actions of the Union Government

in defying UNO by absorbing S.W. Africa and supports the demand for UNO trusteeship over the mandated territory as a step towards independent self government.

Conference expresses its solidarity with the peoples of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland in their determination to oppose incorporation, and to win self-government and freedom from British imperialism.

LAND FOR THE PEOPLE

The Conference denounced the land and agricultural policy applied to the African areas and rejected the system of territorial segregation.

It demanded a redistribution of all farm land to ensure to the peasants adequate areas for the maintenance of a reasonable livelihood as independent farmers.

NO GHETTO LAWS FOR THE INDIANS

The Indians in South Africa are South African citizens. The policy of the South African Government is to force them out of South Africa, by reducing them to a state identical with that of the Jews under Hitler and by instituting a scheme of compulsory repatriation.

The Government should in the national interest, conduct its talks with the Indian and Pakistan Governments in conformity with the United Nations resolutions, and should abandon its attempt to dislodge South African citizens from their homeland, repeal the from their Land Tenure Act of 1946 and its amendments, and end its segregation and extend democratic rights and freedom to the Indian community.

Until the Union Government revises its policy in accordance with these principles, India and Pakistan cannot in conformity with their declared concern for the interests of the South African Indian community, restore normal diplomatic and trade relations with South Africa.

The liberation of the Indian people cannot be effected solely by external agencies. The Indians must liberate themselves, in joint struggles with the other oppressed peoples and with the whole working class.

The Communist Party undertakes to resist the efforts that are being made to force the Indians out of the country and to struggle for the removal of all restrictions imposed on the Indian and other Non-European peoples.



Mr. I. O. Horvitch, re-elected national chairman.

END THE BAN ON KAHN AND DADOO

The ban imposed by the Nationalist Government on Mr. Kahn, M.P., and Dr. Dadoo, by which they are prohibited from addressing and attending public meetings in most of the main centres, cannot be regarded merely as an infringement of the rights of the two persons directly concerned.

The ban is an actual assault on one of the most important of the few civil liberties that are still available to the majority of South Africans. Mr. Kahn and Dr. Dadoo are banned for no reason other than that they are opponents of

the Government. Let South Africans realise that all their democratic liberties will be destroyed if the Government is allowed to get away with this attempt to muzzle its opponents.

Conference appeals to all democrats to take part in a mass campaign to secure the removal of the ban as essential to the maintenance of liberty.

THE PASS LAWS MUST GO!

The urban African working class has long become a permanent feature of the economic structure of South Africa. No economic progress is possible without developing the skill, stability and living and cultural standards of the Africans in towns.

We accordingly condemn completely the Nationalist policy which seeks to reverse this historical process by excluding Africans from entering the towns, by terrorising and intimidating the urban population in constant police raids and by driving thousands to the farms and mines as forced labour.

Every democrat in South Africa must attack this policy until mass resistance has destroyed it utterly.

We demand the immediate abandonment of this policy. The pass laws and the Urban Areas Act must go. Decent housing, proper transport, civic amenities, the opportunity to share in urban administration and adequate wage standards must be provided.

ORGANISE FOR PEACE!

Internationally as in national politics, the Union Government has followed a policy hostile to the interests of the South African people. The South African people want peace, and the Government promises them war. It claims to be anti-imperialist. Cabinet ministers promise a republic. In fact the Government has bound this country in advance to go to war for British and American imperialism.

The threat to peace today, coming solely from the imperialist



Mr. Moses Kotane, re-elected national secretary.

powers, Britain and the U.S.A., can be averted only by the people of South Africa joining with the peace-loving peoples of the Soviet Union and other countries.

The World Peace Conference at Paris in 1949 started a mighty movement which is spreading through the world, embracing peoples of all races and creeds, a movement which will defeat the war plans of the aggressors.

Let the people of South Africa join in this great movement and play a worthy part in the establishment of world peace.

Conference calls on South Africans to establish a section of the peace movement which will show the Government that this country will oppose preparations for a new aggressive war.

GUARDIAN

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RACE TENSION RISING ON RAND

Africans Protest At Police Terrorism

JOHANNESBURG.

TENSION BETWEEN AFRICANS AND THE POLICE IS AGAIN MOUNTING ON THE RAND AS A RESULT OF RENEWED POLICE OFFENSIVES AGAINST THE PEOPLE IN THE LOCATIONS.

The African people are beginning to feel their lives are not their own. On every side they are hounded by the police who, under the authority of the pass laws, have every opportunity of interfering in their lives and violating their personal liberty.

African organisations and leaders are considering what further steps must be taken to put an end to police terrorism.

The Orlando Advisory Board recently called an emergency meeting to protest against methods used in a middle-of-the-night raid on the Orlando Shelters. The location junior superintendent was invited to the meeting to hear the peoples' complaints.

He was told by the meeting of the anger of the people at being raided repeatedly, in the dead of night, of having blankets stripped off sleeping couples by police searching for liquor, of the seething resentment at pregnant women being searched for liquor under their clothes, their fury at the way the police raiding parties banged at their doors and broke into their rooms in these raids.

The people asked that police raids be stopped altogether. They were asked by the junior superintendent not to take any action until the location superintendent had discussed the matter with the police station commander.

ANOTHER RAID

During yet another raid, this time on a Sunday morning outside the East Orlando station, a number of Africans suffered injuries following police assaults.

Three days after the Orlando station raid, "Western" Native Township was invaded by flying squads. Raids in this area have never been as intense as since the train boycott.

The squads made a house-to-house search of the area. Wherever people were gathered squads of police descended.

A number of youngsters playing games on the open piece of ground near the old tram terminus were roughly searched.

The police removed their hats and ran through their pockets, giving them no chance to produce their documents themselves.

Yet another deputation saw the location authorities about this new bout of rough police handling. The superintendent promised to speak to the police commander.

As recently as last Sunday afternoon a large number of Africans were admitted to hospital with head and body wounds received during police raids near the Bantu Sports Ground.

Specially trained police dogs are now to be used by the flying squads to round up "suspected criminals." They have been trained to attack running "fugitives", and will be used together with the squad vans.

"Like Gestapo officers" was the comment of Africans here on this latest piece of equipment for the Rand's modern police army.

Victimised?

JOHANNESBURG.

Three African lecturers on the staff of Fort Hare University are reported to be in danger of losing their jobs because of their participation in the Bloemfontein African National Congress conference.

The men involved are said to be Messrs. G. Pitje, lecturer in anthropology, G. Mzama, lecturer in Bantu Studies, and J. A. Mokoena, lecturer in mathematics.

It is said that Mr. Pitje has already been given notice. Last month he was elected president of the Congress Youth League.



Delegates to the Communist Party national conference held recently in Johannesburg, photographed during a tea interval. The picture on the left shows (from the left) Moses Kotane (general secretary), Rapudi (Pretoria), Michael Harmel (Johannesburg) and G. Fosen (Durban). In the picture below are, from the left, A. Damane (East Rand), Mrs. B. Shal (East London), Danie du Plessis (Johannesburg) and G. Njake (East Rand).



SPLITTING TACTICS DEPLORED

Trade Unionist Appeals For Workers' Unity

JOHANNESBURG.

IT is time that leaders of the workers were made to realise the disastrous effects which their splitting tactics may have on the standards of livelihood of all the workers of the country, was the comment of a prominent trade unionist here on the move to set up yet another breakaway trade union council.

"It would be interesting to know how many of the rank and file trade unionists were consulted on the desirability of a divided trade union movement with small, ineffectual splinter groups, or whether they would prefer unity in the ranks of organised labour," he said.

This trade unionist commented that the Typo Union and the Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association resigned from the T.L.C. because it would not agree to the introduction of a colour bar in its constitution. The Western Province Federation of Unions consists mainly of Non-European workers and champions the elimination of the colour bar in the trade union movement. It is these two groups that met for

talks about the launching of a new centre.

THE FABLE

"This alliance was reminiscent of the fable of the swan, the pike and the crab who formed a partnership and

At a time when the workers are faced with most serious economic problems and the very existence of the trade union movement is threatened by sinister political forces, attempts to cause division in their ranks can only be a disservice to labour and to democracy generally.

LABOUR PAPER SOLD TO U.P.

JOHANNESBURG.

Reports that the S.A. Trades and Labour Council has bought the weekly "FORWARD" newspaper are incorrect, says the Council in a public statement. It is now known here that the owner of "FORWARD", a foremost Labour Party supporter, has sold the paper to United Party interests. The T.L.C. says that when an offer was made to it to take over the paper, funds were collected from affiliated unions and arrangements made to take control from the beginning of this year.

All matters were finalised, subject to a small minor alteration. At the last moment the owner declined to agree to the alteration and though the Council was prepared to conclude the negotiations, months of work involving endless discussions were wasted.

"The publication is being taken over by interests which have no association whatsoever with the trade union movement, and certainly not with the Trades and Labour Council and its affiliated unions," the statement adds.

The T.L.C. has now abandoned the idea of launching its own publication.

"NO HOPE OF GETTING THE PROTECTORATES"

Ballinger's View Of Malan's Prospects

JOHANNESBURG.

"IN racing parlance I think Dr. Malan's chances of getting the Protectorates are about a million to one against," said Senator W. G. Ballinger, representative in the Upper House of Transvaal and Free State Africans, who, with his wife, Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, has just returned to the Union from a visit to Great Britain and the Continent.

Following talks with parliamentarians and officials in Britain, Mr. Ballinger said he thought it was realized that Britain was in honour bound to consult the Africans in the Protectorates on their future before she could consider withdrawing her protection.

During the session of the Union Parliament to open on January 20, Dr. Malan was probably going to make a big show of demanding the Protectorates to cloak the dropping, at least temporarily, of unfulfilled apartheid promises to the plateland.

A SURPRISE?

Discussing other measures likely to come before the session, Mr. Ballinger said he would not be surprised if the Government sprang a measure to load the franchise still further against the town, "since they are now far from sure that they can take any more than three of the six new seats from South West Africa."

"Steyndom is the man to be reckoned with by the leaders of the parties contemplating new political orientations detached by expediency," said Mr. Ballinger. He appeared to command a greater following than any of the present Government heads. "After showing signs of moving towards a mildly liberal attitude

on the desperate issues of worsening race relations in the country, the United Party seems to be flopping about like a weather-cock in changeable conditions." Mr. Ballinger said "young bloods" in the United Party, given their heads, might go all out to prove that the United Party was more genuine in its desire to maintain South Africa as a White preserve than the Nationalists.

AFRICAN BUILDING

It was likely that during the debate on the measure to control African building the United Party and Labour Party would oppose it on the basis of "equal pay for equal work"; in other words, there will be some playing down of the European vote in preparation for the next general election appeal to the country.

Joburg Introduces True Apartheid

JOHANNESBURG.

The City Council's Non-European Affairs Committee is recommending that six African tractor drivers should be employed for Orlando sanitary services, at a week plus cost of living.

The committee says it is wrong in principle that Europeans be employed on services like these in a Non-European area. No European drivers will be displaced.

The committee adds that the employment of African instead of European drivers will save the Council about £1,000 a year.

They Want Soviet Consulates Closed

JOHANNESBURG.

According to reports, a "strong and representative delegation" of the Afrikaans churches and Afrikaans cultural organisations will press for the speedy closing of the Soviet Consulate in Pretoria.

The wild allegations of a Belgian official recently printed in the Press that the Soviet Consulates are the centres of Communist activities throughout Africa have "convicted" these organisations that there must be action against "anti-religious Communist threats."

THE UNITED PARTY IN FAIRYLAND

A Contribution To The Anti-Communist Campaign

CAPE TOWN.

A most curious document has emerged from United Party headquarters.

It's got a grand title: Memorandum on Communism, Socialism, Fascism and the Capitalist System of Society but is 22 cryptostyled pages of ill-informed, muddled, crack-pot theorising which can only confuse and bewilder the U.P. M.P.s, M.P.C.s and office holders it is designed to enlighten.

Now dangerous it will play into the hands of the Nazis in their witch-hunt against Liberals and the Left, and unless withdrawn quickly, will turn out to be a prize boomerang against the U.P. itself.

That's What He

Thinks

Let the drafts of this incredible document speak for himself.

"The Communist is not interested in a vote for Non-European. In fact Communist parties do not give the vote to Europeans where they hold power."

"The Communist is not interested in higher wages, shorter hours of work or better housing."

"The Soviet Government declares that the Darwinian theory of evolution is anti-Marxian... Marxian stands for revolution..."

"The Dictatorship of the Proletariat is easier said than done. If the State consisted, say, of one million people it would be comparatively easy to get them into some arena where the majority could make their wishes known. But we cannot have one hundred million people making their wishes known by a show of hands."

"There is no country in the world where there are such extremes of wealth and poverty as in Russia."

"The strength of Capitalist society lies in that there is no planning."

"There is only one freedom which the Capitalist society has not provided — that is freedom from want."

"There is a vast difference between the Fascism of Mussolini and the National Socialism of Hitler. Mussolini was an educated man who knew his Socialism, whereas Hitler was a comparatively ignorant man without any definite aim or theory of Government."

Our Analysis

Now each of these statements is either a plain untruth or an incredible stupidity. It is just untrue to say Communism are not interested in votes for Non-European or higher wages, and that they do not give votes to Europeans where they hold power; or that there is no country in the world where there are such extremes of wealth and poverty as in Russia. These are such obvious untruths one simply wonders how the author has the cheek to state them seriously.

"The Darwinian theory of evolution is anti-Marxian... Marxian stands for revolution..."

It is a childish absurdity to say the Soviet Government declared the Darwinian theory of evolution is anti-Marxian because Marxism stands for revolution. And surely it is plain stupid when you are defending capitalism, to admit there can be no democracy, no planning and no freedom from want under capitalism?

As for the comparison between Hitler and Mussolini who does the author want us to believe — that the U.P. has leanings towards the corporate state?

Why Do They Do It?

The absurdities go on and on. How does United Party headquarters then issue this as an official document?

In the words of Marais Steyn, who sends it out: "There is a feeling that the Government will use the Communist danger as an excuse for restricting freedom of speech and Press by coupling perfectly legitimate criticism of Government policy on the Native and Coloured peoples questions with Communist activities."

Then, surely, the U.P. must say explicitly what its attitude would be to such a Nationalist manoeuvre?

The only paragraph in which the document climbs down from the woolly mist to say what the Party attitude to Communism should be is this:

"If we feel that our state of society is worth preserving, have we not the right to suppress communism which seeks to overthrow it? We do not need to liquidate any of our citizens, but it would perhaps be a good idea if we have an arrangement with Communist countries to make them a present of all South African citizens who wish to have practical experience of Communist regimes. In return for this we should be prepared to accept any of their citizens who (Continued in next column.)"

(Continued from previous col.)

do not care for Communism in Russia and elsewhere—provided, of course, that they are sent here alive."

Which is as good a plea for the deportation of "undesirables" as ever flowed from a Nationalist or Nazi pen.

His Masters' Voice

In fact, it is extremely doubtful if Goebbels himself could have made a more pernicious contribution to the anti-Communist campaign.

If the U.P. is going to fight for freedom of speech on the basis of this stupid document it has practically given up the fight before it starts.

Let Louw Stand In The Queue!

Unemployed Workers Are Not Amused

JOHANNESBURG.

MR. ERIC LOUW talks lightly of unemployment being caused by too many mushroom concerns in the clothing industry and "inefficiency" in production. The Minister hasn't yet had to face the 3,000 workers who face unemployment for long periods, perhaps destitution, or are on short time and struggling to keep alive on slashed wages.

Every morning early long queues form outside the trade union offices — workers who can't keep their families together on 35s, a week unemployment benefit, women with ailing husbands and young children who seek extra assistance from the union's distress fund, workers who can't hold out the three weeks before they are eligible for unemployment benefit.

"By the end of that three weeks they are ready to start starving," a union organiser commented.

From 1939 to 1949 the clothing industry on the Rand, employing 14,000 workers, experienced a labour shortage.

IMPORT CONTROL

Then came import control, and factories began to dismise workers. A number closed down altogether. This year over 50 firms employing about 3,000 workers applied for permission to close for the Christmas holidays for longer than the usual three weeks and three days — some for a long as five to eight weeks. One of the largest and most up-to-date factories in the Union sacked 500 workers at one blow.

The overwhelming majority of these factories face problems arising solely from the shortage of materials. By the middle of this year, unless import control is relaxed, their production will be completely disorganised.

Mr. E. S. Sachs, secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, told The Guardian: "I challenge Mr. Louw or anyone else to produce concrete evidence of any marked inefficiency in the Transvaal clothing industry."

"No industry can carry on production efficiently if it cannot be sure of a regular and full supply of raw materials," he said.

Not to disorganise production altogether, many factories are planning a shorter working week, but this will also mean a drop in the workers' earnings.

GOVERNMENT CAN ACT

Immediate Government measures can relieve the situation:

(1) Relaxing import control on raw materials.

(2) Paying increased unemployment benefits to the workers.

The union is pressing also for speedier methods of registration and benefit payment under the insurance scheme.

What would Mr. Louw do or say if he were confronted with the woman worker, only 24 years old and five months pregnant whose husband is in hospital after an accident, and who has had to take in washing at 7s. 6d. a bundle to support her child? Talk of too many clothing factories on the Rand wouldn't go over with her.

Next in the queue is Mrs. R., five children all under 14. Her husband deserted her. Her factory opens only on January 30 and there is no money left.

A woman next—She has three children and an invalid husband who has had arms and legs amputated. She has been off a week longer than usual. No money left in that family.

The woman with a T.B. husband. She must have a job, but also one in a factory near her home, so if called she can run home quickly to be with her husband if he has another hemorrhage.

African workers, of whom there are 2,000 in the industry here, face even greater hardships.

Those who are unemployed and report for insurance benefits have in some cases been offered other jobs—but on brickfields! Some of these men are experienced tradesmen. If they refuse to work on brickfields they are held to have rejected an offer of alternative employment and lose all claim to benefit.

Jo'burg Introduces True Apartheid

JOHANNESBURG.

The City Council's Non-European Affairs Committee is recommending that six African tractor drivers should be employed for Orlando sanitary services, at £3 a week plus cost of living.

The committee says it is wrong in principle that Europeans be employed on services like these in a Non-European area. No European drivers will be displaced.

The committee adds that the employment of African instead of European drivers will save the Council about £1,000 a year.

DEATH OF RAND PIONEER

JOHANNESBURG.

On December 30, 1949, there passed away at Johannesburg, at the age of 98 years, Mr. L. Hendricks, a Malay born in Cape Town who came to Johannesburg in 1887, when it was a small mining camp, practically unknown to the world.

For many years he was employed by the old Republican Government as a driver and later on as the personal driver of Captain Bleksley, chief of the Fire Brigade. Later on he became a cab-driver and he was a well-known character in the great demand with his carriage and four white horses both for European and Malay weddings before the advent of the motor car put him out of business.

MOVE TO PAY WAGES ON INCENTIVE SYSTEM

Conference Meets Next Week

JOHANNESBURG.

CAN industry and the trade unions agree on incentive bonus schemes in the factories?

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Schoeman, in an interview this week has again given his blessing to the incentive system.

Sponsored by the National Development Foundation, chairman Sir Ernest Oppenheimer of the Anglo-American mining group and Dr. Beers Diamond Company's officials of the Department of Labour and representatives of some 30 employers' bodies and trade unions will meet in a one-day conference on January 16 to hear the views on bonus systems of three leading trade unionists and a production engineer of Messrs. Dunlop Ltd.

The delegates will discuss the types of wage incentive plans—method of paying the workers according to the amount of work they do rather than for the time they spend on the job.

The trade unionists, Mr. W. A.

Coull, of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, A. J. Downes, of the Typographical Union, and Mr. A. Merkel, of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, will probably differ in their attitude to bonus systems.

In a memorandum circulated some months ago by the Trades and Labour Council, Mr. Merkel publicly denounced bonus systems as leading to sweated labour.

A bonus system operates in the engineering industry but was introduced under wartime conditions. The Amalgamated Engineering Union, while not officially against incentive payments, which operate today in Britain's engineering industry, points to many difficulties inherent in the system. It is thought Mr. Downes will probably favour incentive payment schemes.

Building workers here have said

they will refuse to work on an incentive system.

The secretary of the Development Foundation explained to the Guardian that the one-day discussion is to spread information on how incentive schemes work. The meeting will take no decisions and make no recommendations, he said.

Formed last year, the Foundation embraces business companies, mines, manufacturers, Town Councils, even Government boards. But it has no official connection with the Government, said its secretary.

The trade unions are wondering why this particular moment has been chosen to discuss incentive schemes. No Non-European unions have been invited to the conference.

Not long ago the Minister of Labour, Mr. Schoeman, mooted the incentive system for the building industry. Later the Foundation announced it was calling a national conference to find ways of reducing building costs.

The building unions were not invited to the conference steering committee.

Jan 12 (Cont)

JANSEN HASN'T GOT 'ANYTHING BETTER'

Native Council Npt To Be Summoned This Month

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Government's plans for a new type of African representation seem to have reached a dead end. The Native Representative Council is not to be called together for its annual meeting this month because Dr. Jansen does not know what to do with it. At the same time his plans to create more Bangas have gone awry.

The tribal councils on the lines of the Banga, which were to be the "something better" the government offered the African people, have developed so far only in the Northern and Eastern Transvaal, and even there are becoming too costly when operated over wide areas.

So Dr. Jansen says this substitute system for the N.R.C. is "still being considered."

On the future of the Council, which went on strike in August, 1946, he says: "I have not decided if or when the Council will be called together again."

AFRICAN VIEW

Mr. P. Mooka, a member of the Council, commenting on the announcement that the N.R.C. will not meet this January, said that the Nationalists could not tolerate a Council of Africans that was outspoken. They would probably try to get a Council of members nominated by the Government, in an attempt to silence the voice of the African people.

This would be a Council more useless even than the present one. The Government would try to smother genuine African opinion. The local councils would also probably be largely nominated.

One of the duties of the N.R.C. laid down at its formation, is to consider all proposed laws affecting the Africans before they are placed before Parliament.

The Government will defy this practice if it pilots through Parliament measures affecting the African people on which the N.R.C. has not even been consulted. Laws affecting the Africans expected this session will be amendments to the Urban

Areas Act and a housing measure.

Mr. Mooka thought the Government might also introduce measures to curtail the rights of the Africans to speak freely and hold meetings.

Railway Halt

DURBAN.

The Railway Administration has assured the Non-European Railway Passengers Welfare Association that their request for a halt between Isipingo and Reunion on the South Coast will be granted when the lines are doubled on this route.

The Association had pointed out that a halt was necessary as passengers in this area were inconvenienced by having to travel to Isipingo or Reunion for their daily trains.

Young S. African's Memorable Visit To Eastern Europe

Ismail Bhoola Back

JOHANNESBURG.

A UNITED STATES manufactured shell, captured by the Chinese People's Army from Nationalist forces and then used against Chiang Kai Shek in battle, is a trophy brought home to South Africa by young Ismail Bhoola who was present at the Budapest Festival of World Youth some months ago.

The shell was presented to South Africans at the Festival by the Chinese youth and students' delegation.

As a guest of the Hungarian youth movement, in Hungary he studied under a world youth bursary scheme, toured factories and villages and watched reconstruction work.

With him were visiting students from India, Vietnam and Indonesia.

REALLY TERRIFIC

Participating in the World Youth Festival—the second organised by the World Federation of Democratic Youth—were 10,000 young people from 84 different countries.

The Chinese delegation was led by a 27 year-old young general, one of the heroes of the war of liberation. From the station the delegation was practically carried shoulder high, by enthusiastic youth.

The Paris Peace Congress, which Bhoola also attended, he described as "really terrific!"

Contrary to the propaganda in the Western press, there was no Red Army moving towards Yugoslavia, Bhoola told The Guardian. The only Red Army men in Hungary, and these were in very small groups, were those in transit through Budapest on their way to occupation zones in Germany.



Mr. Bhoola with his souvenir.

zation. In it, at the time, were flowers—symbolising peace. Ismail Bhoola has spent the last few months in Europe. He of

NEW TRADE UNION CENTRE PLANNED Rival To T.L.C.

JOHANNESBURG.

A NEW trade union co-ordinating body, sponsored by former officials of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council, is reported to be in the process of formation as a rival to the existing trade union organisations.

The new body, to be called the South African Trades Union Congress, already has a draft constitution and may be announced within the next few days or weeks. Chief union propping it up will be the Typographical Union which recently left the Trades and Labour Council, and which is probably hoping to muster support from other former affiliates of the T.L.C.—the Municipal Employees, the Firemen and Engine Drivers, the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers (which did not rejoin when the T.L.C. was reconstituted at East London last year), and the Natal Furniture Workers' Union, whose secretary, Mr. James Bolton, walked out of the T.L.C. two weeks ago.

It is a pretty safe guess, too, that behind-the-scenes talks are being conducted to see whether the Pretoria Fascist Koördinerende Raad will unite with the proposed S.A.T.U.C.

The Raad has been quiet recently in the handing back of its monthly organ "The S.A. Worker" to the constituent unions a sign that new amalgamation moves are on the go?

(Continued on page 6)

NEW T.U. CENTRE

(Continued from page 1)

Prime movers for a new Council are almost certainly Messrs. Downes and De Vries, the former an ex-president of the S.A.T.L.C. forced out of his position a few years ago, and De Vries, an ex-secretary of the S.A.T.L.C. Both have played leading parts in the Typo Union although Mr. De Vries is now a labour manager for a private firm.

Mr. Downes, largely responsible for the Typo's decision, rushed through the last conference, to leave the T.L.C. was recently reappointed by the Government to the Governing Board of the Broadcasting Corporation.

Anticipating this new splitting manoeuvre, a number of large unions last week re-affirmed their loyalty to the S.A.T.L.C.

A T.L.C. statement on its representative character showed that 78 organisations are affiliated to it, representing a membership of 134,968 from 12 major industries and 48 branches of industry.

The statement says that talk of the T.L.C. disintegrating is "whistful thinking in certain quarters" and far from realisation.

Nevertheless the obstacles in the way of working class unity are seriously perturbing large sections of the trade union movement. Already organised workers are grouped in four different centres—the Trades and Labour Council, the Stuart Federation in the Cape, the Transvaal Council of Non-European Unions, the Pretoria fascist group. Now a fifth is being pushed forward, perhaps to join the Pretoria Group.

WOUNDED AFRICANS ARRESTED IN HOSPITAL

RIOT CASE OPENS

JOHANNESBURG.

January 26, 1950.

TWENTY Africans, among them eight with newly healed bullet wounds, who face trial in Krugersdorp following the November riot there, had their bail cancelled and were sent back to jail following a dramatic incident on the second day of the hearing last week.

Two Africans, one a storekeeper and the other the son of one of the accused and brother of another, had given evidence for the Crown on the second day of the trial. Following the tea interval the public prosecutor applied for the cancellation of the bail of the 20 on the grounds that his witnesses had been threatened by some of the accused.

The magistrate granted the prosecutor's application, and after the hearing the accused men were taken into custody, with the exception of one man who had to have a leg amputated following his bullet injury, and is on crutches.

INSPECTION

Later that day the defending lawyer, Advocate F. Boshoff, had to conduct an inspection in the location without the accused.

All 20 accused men pleaded not guilty when the summary trial on a charge of public violence opened. A crowded court watched the proceedings.

Those on trial are Francis Sogopolo, John Malika, Simon Mogenolo, Able MacKenzie, Benjamin Mzobe, Aaron Shabangu, Daniel Boy and Daniel Sedi, all with bullet wounds, some in the legs, others in the head and neck;

ARRESTED IN HOSPITAL

The eight wounded men, a few injured during the incidents on the morning of the day of the riot, others later in the evening when most of the trouble had subsided, were arrested at the hospital. Some had police guards over their beds until they could be removed to the jail. Others of the accused were arrested as long as 11 or 14 days after the riot.

So far a police officer in charge of one of the police squads, European plain clothes detectives, African constables and municipal police have given evidence for the Crown.

Captain Hayman of the S.A.P. said "I am convinced that had I not given the order to fire I and my men would have been killed; our lives were in great danger."

The Africans, he said, were intent on violence in its worst form.

The case has been adjourned to January 30.

BETHAL AGAIN

JOHANNESBURG.

Two European farmers and two African farm foremen are to appear in the Bethal Court on January 31 on charges arising out of the death of a recruited farm labourer.

Reports from Bethal speak of a number of severe assaults on African labourers. Four were admitted to hospital in one period. One man died fourteen days after the assault.

Two weeks before the case, the police officer in command of the Transvaal Division made a Press statement that "the position regarding the treatment of Native labourers by farmers in the Bethal district is satisfactory". While there might be some isolated instances requiring investigation the position as a whole gave rise to no complaints, said the statement.

WORKERS DEMAND TO MEET LIVING COSTS

Agenda For T.L.C. Conference

The preliminary agenda for the conference at which the new London strike-breaking campaign—these are the problems that will be discussed by the T.L.C. annual conference at 11 o'clock on Sept. 22.

The preliminary agenda for the conference at which the new London strike-breaking campaign—these are the problems that will be discussed by the T.L.C. annual conference at 11 o'clock on Sept. 22.

On the agenda it is proposed that the following subjects should be discussed during the conference:—

Changes of this nature are inevitable in a modern and advanced society, but the present unemployment situation is a most serious one. The T.L.C. must sympathetically consider the needs of the unemployed, and the Government has accepted the responsibility of the National Institute for Research in Unemployment.

Steps must be taken this autumn to prevent further unemployment and create employment opportunities for those out of work.

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, is a piece of legislation which is regarded as a failure to allow employers to share the responsibility of unemployment. It is proposed that the Government should be asked to consider the possibility of introducing a new system of unemployment insurance to reduce the cost of living. The T.L.C. should demand the repeal of the act and the passing of a new law.

Workers (London) for the T.L.C. adds the union. The recognition of African workers in the industrial countries is a great step forward. The T.L.C. should demand the recognition of African workers in the industrial countries.

ATTACKS ON WORKERS
 Communist attacks in the form of industrial disputes used by the reduction workers.

Flower Sellers Try New Sales
 Flower sellers in London have been protesting the City Council's decision to restrict the sale of flowers in the city.

WHAT YOUR POUND IS WORTH
 An analysis made last week shows that the value of the pound has fallen to its lowest point since 1921.

WORKERS DEMAND ACTION

Johannsburg Arbitration Award

The arbitration award in the Johannsburg case is a landmark in the history of industrial relations. It sets a precedent for the treatment of workers in disputes with employers.

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DEATH OF BAIBA PAGE

Johannsburg

The death of Baiba Page is a tragedy that has shocked the community. Her death was the result of a long illness.

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A MAMMUR RABBIT

His Story

The story of a rabbit named Ruth is a tale of adventure and discovery. It is a story that has captured the hearts of many.

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On The Farm
 The workers spent a month on the farm. They enjoyed the fresh air and the simple life.

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Can't Get Work

Incorporation?

The workers are struggling to find a way to incorporate their union. They are facing many obstacles.

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RIOT COMMISSION

WHO ARE THE AGITATORS?

JOHANNESBURG.

THE riot commission opened its proceedings on Monday with an investigation into the tram boycott in Western Native Township in the atmosphere of a strict court case rather than an enquiry.

Both police testimony and commission cross-examination frequently gave the impression of being designed to snail out agitators.

Startling police evidence was given by the District Commandant that as early as April, 1948, the Native Affairs Department, the City Council and the police anticipated trouble if the fares were increased.

The Council ignored the advice not to raise fares and apparently also the suggestion that it should

convene location meetings to explain the position to the residents and the Anti-Transport Fare Action Committee, giving evidence, said they had opposed the increase in fares because the people could not pay it. Their wages had not increased proportionately to the cost of living.

Representations made by these committees during the trouble in Western Native Township had been ignored, the witnesses said, and continual raids had taken place with the aim of smashing the boycott.

One witness said the police had been heard saying: "The trams will ride empty but the pick-up vans will be full."

Evidence by three important police officers described clashes between the people and the police, including hiton and mounted charges and gun firing by the police, during which one African was shot dead.

NORMAL:

Police denied the raids were designed to break the boycott, and said the beer and pass raids at the height of the trouble were the "normal daily raids."

On October 11 an officers' conference decided to intensify the raids in Western Native Township and Sophiatown.

AFRICAN SQUATTERS PERSECUTED

Outskirts Of Cities Must Be "Cleared"

JOHANNESBURG.

NEW persecutions of African squatters have been announced in a hearing of a test case in the Magistrate's Court, involving the future of 159 families on the farm Klipfontein No. 4, in the Linden area.

It was stated that the squatters were being removed with the intention of clearing the area for the future of the urban areas but within 10 miles of the Municipal boundary. The Magistrate said that a farmer in the area had been issued a certificate of title in 1949, after attempts had been made to evict the squatters from the farm. The farmer had been enabled to take possession of the farm by the Government, but the squatters had been removed from property owners in the district.

The commissioner said all police stations had been issued with instructions to clear the areas of the bigger elites of the Transvaal of "unauthorised Natives", irrespective of whether or not they were employed in the cities.

Asked if he knew why no action had been taken in 1948 and 1947

"INDIANS THREATEN OUR LIVES" --- SAY LEAFLETS

Transvaal Roadhouse Displays Anti-Indian Propaganda

JOHANNESBURG.

THE anti-Indian campaign in the Transvaal has penetrated into the icecream and hotdog roadhouses on the province's main roads.

This at Uncle Charlie's Roadhouse on the Vereeniging Road, propaganda material of the S.A. Protection Movement (S.A. Beskermingsbeweging) is prominently displayed.

"Uncle Charlie," who is chairman of the Transvaal Committee of the Protection Movement, is open about his activities. He has played a leading part in the planning of his organization's country boycott campaign against Indian traders.

Inside the roadhouse, on the milk bar counter, is perched a mounted copy of one of the association's leaflets. Next to it is a sample membership card and a green collection box for contributions.

"We want the Indian to go and the white population to support European traders only," says a cyclostyled appeal next to the green box. "Unfortunately, we have no funds and have to ask you for your support in the way of a donation."

Scrawled across the bottom of the appeal in pencil is an invitation to the reader to apply to the roadhouse owner for further particulars.

FILE OF LEAFLETS

The printed leaflet (and there is a pile of these if you want to take one away) bears the roadhouse stamp and telephone number.

On the side of the leaflet is a State Information Bureau picture of 16 indentured Indian labourers

who came to the Union between 1880 and 1911. The caption says the Indians left "India and conditions of semi-starvation, for a better life in South Africa."

"This is how they live today" is the banner headline to a photograph on the reverse side of the leaflet, showing the interior of a large Indian grocery store, staffed by 6 Indian assistants.

"Do you know," asks the caption, "that white daughters of our people (folk) work for the Indians? That the Indians have advanced so far from poverty in one lifetime that today they threaten our lives and our way of living?"

The caption goes on to suggest that people who buy from Indians will one day have to find work for their children "from these same Indians."

The leaflet also asks the reader to subscribe to Bokot-Nuus ("Boycott News"), giving the rates and the address.

Nats Honour White Miners' Leader

JOHANNESBURG.

The president of the Mineworkers' Union, Mr. P. J. Visser, has been appointed a member of the Unemployment Insurance Board and Government representative on the Board of Directors of the Government Miners' Training Schools, according to a recent issue of "The Mine Worker."

S.A. Employers To Aid British Tax Collectors

Checking Up On African Employees

JOHANNESBURG.

IF the plan works, Union employers are to be roped in to collect and audit the tax payments of African employees in the Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland territories.

Through the Chamber of Commerce the Agent for the Unemployment Insurance Commission, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland, Swaziland, is appealing to employers to ensure that their African employees are up-to-date in their tax payments.

Already the Agent has been visiting employers in the Union to make arrangements for employers to deduct tax payments from the pay of Protectorate

DETERRALISED

The Protectorate administration are worried, they say, that African employees in the Protectorate territories are becoming "deterralised" by becoming liable for income tax in the Union.

The Union Government will pay the tax for the employees because it will in with the scheme of the system of migratory labour for paying the income tax on the home areas they are not the Union's responsibility. They are not Union tax-paying inhabitants in the Union where they are working in the Union. The Union Government has recently raised from £1.8s. tax was administered more from the tax as high as £2 but to this, the National Council would not agree.

GUARDIAN

Thirteenth Year, No. 31.

THE GUARDIAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1950

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

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AFRICANS CLASH WITH POLICE

Rand Beer Raid Ends In Fighting

JOHANNESBURG.

THE WESTERN AREAS IN JOHANNESBURG, FAST BECOMING THE STORM CENTRE OF THE RAND, SAW THE FIERCEST CLASH EVER BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE POLICE RAGE FOR LONG HOURS LAST SUNDAY NIGHT.

The following morning from 4 a.m. the police launched yet another raid in which over 400 armed police and mounted men besieged Newclare.

They threw a complete cord round the town and arrested over 600 men and women, of whom almost 200 subsequently faced pass law and liquor charges. These events fanned the people's feelings even higher.

The plain facts of this clash, and the incidents in the Benoni location on Saturday night, when police arresting an African were attacked, are that the inessential (in Newclare almost daily) raids by the police have driven the people to desperation.

In an attack on Westbury station, where Africans have often been ill-treated by railway officials, all the window panes were smashed and the bars of the ticket windows bent.

(Continued on page 6)

SMALL INCIDENT

The Newclare trouble started with a small incident in Star Street when the police raiding for beer tried to arrest an African woman. Her husband protested, saying it was his beer and that he should be arrested, if anyone.

An argument ensued, leading to an exchange of blows. People around saw this man bleeding profusely and some came to his assistance. Then the fighting spread like wildfire.

The crowds swelled, police vehicles were attacked, boulders were rolled into the streets as barricades, and the street lamps were smashed so that the people fought under cover of darkness.

RETREATED

The police were forced to retreat to the very outskirts of Newclare, and evacuated the township about 10 pm. Even their reinforcements could not enter despite the use of tear gas. Motor vehicles entering the area were stoned and some overturned.

Africans Clash With Police

(Continued from page 1)

Next morning early, a large force of armed police started searching every house, stopping every man, arresting and herding to Newlands station long streams of Newclare people.

PROTEST

On Monday evening an enormous meeting in protest against the police action was organised by the African National Congress. The speakers called on the Government to withdraw the police from the area, abolish the pass laws and end the beer raids. Speaker after speaker condemned the police methods.

That night Newclare was deserted by the police.

This week the arrested people are appearing in court on pass and liquor charges. The man involved in the original incident which set off the struggle is charged with resisting arrest and other counts.

"THE WORST PLACE GOD HAS MADE"

JOHANNESBURG.

Four men in Bethal were this week sentenced for assaulting African farm labourers. Evidence from Bethal points to the conclusion they are not the only guilty ones.

Bethal citizens are hurt and aggrieved at the name their district has. "Give a dog a bad name and you might as well hang it," they quote you. Reports of treatment of farm labourers are exaggerated by men like Michael Scott and papers like The Guardian, they argue.

Blackest mark against Bethal these days is the blanket secrecy surrounding affairs there. You will meet an alliance among all white men to keep their secrets to themselves. They are antagonistic to outsiders who come to investigate.

Questions

Lots of questions could be asked in Bethal.

If conditions of farm labourers are not as bad as reports say, why must the men (foreign labourers from the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and even South-West Africa, in addition to Union workers) be locked up in the farm compounds at night?

Why do labourers run away in the darkness of the night, in desperate efforts to escape from the rich and fertile farms of this area?

And coming to the recent cases of assault tried last and this week before the courts, the public should know that during the trial the key witnesses, bearing on their backs the marks of their assaults, had to be kept at police headquarters under guard, day and night, by African constables.

These witnesses, a group of young Herero contract labourers, clad in khaki shirts and singlets, were not allowed to leave the Bethal police station, except under guard, were forbidden to speak to anyone. Precautions were being taken that the ends of justice were not defeated, that the witnesses would not flee in terror of reprisals. So often in the past evidence of assaults has been difficult to gather from terrified farm labourers.

Brute Violence

These Herero witnesses told farm labourers lashed at work if during the court proceedings of the death on the farm. Executed, the death of one, Johannes. On the only when critically ill, and their body of another, Nicodemus, were left to find their way to the hospital, 100 bruises, lacerations and old scars, said the Assistant District Surgeon in his evidence.

Another witness, Alpheus, said he was struck on the body and days after admission? For his eye flicked by a sjambok. On the lands the boss boys whipped those who lagged behind.

These facts emerged during court proceedings. The scars on the backs of the men were revealed. They can't be denied.

But Bethal says these cases are exceptional and their occurrence must not be exaggerated.

Then other questions must be answered and fears and stories in the district and throughout this part of the Transvaal must be dispelled by thorough investigation.

There is a State of Terror in Bethal, reports

RUTH FIRST

Hospital Cases

How account for the long string of assault cases that has been passing through the Bethal hospital year after year? Only the worst cases would end up in hospital wards, but there, witnesses will tell you, contract labourers from the farms have been treated, bearing on their backs injuries from sjamboking.

What story surrounds the death in hospital of 46-year-old Charlie Mfetswa, entered in the hospital records last December a gaol "prisoner", who, according to men and women who saw him lying in the hospital, had great open wounds across his entire back.

Another, 44-year-old prisoner, also with great wounds across his back and buttocks, was in hospital at the same time.

Other cases admitted during the same month need investigating, cases from farms and even from the private gaols, of which Minister Swart is so proud because they will teach Africans "love of the land".

Pneumonia?

Stories of these cases get about. People who come to hospital see and hear of men with bandaged backs, hear snatches of conversation, reports of men assaulted in



Swart's pride, the newly-built private jail at Leslie, constructed by a farmer's group.

gaol for making complaints, of many farms say they have never seen such inspectors, that in any case they have no confidence in them, for they are the friends of the farmers.

An old man said: "This Bethal is the worst place God has made. This pneumonia of which the farm labourers die is a wonderful thing. It leaves scars on the back. If only the Government people would see. . . People are being murdered here, whipped, lashed, so they live no longer. . ."

resistance to fight the disease and no adequate protection from the wet succumb on one farm after another?

One morning in the Bethal district four Nyasas were found dead in a plantation. They had run away the night before, it was reported, and, caught in a hail-storm, had died of exposure. Yet this was not the way these men died, that the circumstances need further investigating. The men were buried on the farm they were said to have fled from.

The facts are hard to come by. There is a state of terror in the district. The authorities say all in his order, inspectors visit the farms to hear complaints and guard the interests of the labourers. But the labourers on

"NO CONFIDENCE IN RIOT COMMISSION"

Africans Allege Bias

JOHANNESBURG.

GIVING evidence before the Riot Commission investigating the Western Native Township disturbances during the recent tram boycott, African witnesses last week expressed no confidence in the commission's appointment and alleged bias against the Africans in its terms of reference and procedure.

Further evidence was also given of police assaults on a group of young boys to make them implicate a member of the Advisory Board to incidents of violence during the boycott.

A member of the Political Department of the C.I.D. is in attendance on the Commission Secretary, Mr. M. W. Botha.

At one stage in the proceedings Mr. F. Boshoff, appearing for the Advisory Board, threatened to leave the commission unless Mr. Botha withdrew implications that Boshoff was telling one of his witnesses what to say. Mr. Boshoff suggested further that the work of the commission secretary was

to lead the evidence and not to steer it in any particular direction.

The commission has made it clear throughout that legal representation of the Advisory Board has been allowed "as a privilege and not as a right."

CLEAR THEM OUT!

Nationalist M.P.'s and a deputation from the Dutch Reformed Church have urged the commission to recommend the removal of Africans from the Western Areas.

Mr. P. Z. J. van Vuuren, M.P. for Mayfair, said one of the main causes of the riot was the subversive activity of the Communist Party among the Africans. Instances of this, he added, were provided before the Vootrekker Monument celebrations. Many Africans, through the influence of the Communist Party, feared an attack by Europeans on December 16.

Communists had been active in the riot, "so long as European and Native children play on different sides of the same street, there must be friction which will lead to rioting. One section must be removed."

Mr. J. B. Marks, a member of the Anti-Tram Fares Increase Committee, told the Commission he had no confidence in it and had not intended to give evidence. His name had been used, however. Witnesses had been asked by the Commission secretary if Marks was a Communist and he had been referred to by the manager of the Non-European Affairs Department as a "paid Communist organiser", so he had decided to clear up certain matters.

PROVOCATION

At meetings prior to the boycott he said, the people were unanimous in their support for it. This was an expression of their inability to pay the 1d. increase.

He referred to the provocative behaviour of the police, especially the mounted men. Responsibility had been placed on the Civilian Ministers had incited sections of the European population against the Non-Europeans. The Africans' patience was exhausted at their treatment by the police—intimidating, house-to-house raids, intimidating and terrorising them.

Stones thrown by the people during the boycott must have been thrown in self-defence after the police had taken the offensive. "We expected violence because we are used to the police attacking us, and we have members of our race who cannot take it and will retaliate," said Mr. Marks.

WHO IS GUILTY?

Mr. P. Q. Vundla, a member of the Advisory Board, told the commission the terms of reference gave the impression that the Africans were the guilty party when they referred to an investigation into "violence committed by Natives".

"The police," he said, "assaulted men, women and children, broke their bones. There was no cause for a policeman to assault a man in his house."

He himself had been assaulted by the police while under arrest, said Vundla. He claimed he had been knocked unconscious in Room 24 at Marshall Square.

A number of African youngsters, aged 12, 14 and 15, gave evidence that after they had been arrested during the riot for stone-throwing they had been assaulted in the police station and made to admit Vundla had told them to assault the people who used the trams.

The manager of the Non-European Affairs Department, Mr. L. I. Venables, said that a number of adult Africans had consciously and actively corrupted the hooligans of the township—from 12 years of age upwards—to crimes of violence. This was part of the anti-White campaign.

The boycott, he maintained, was enforced by terror.

Asked about the advisory board system, Mr. Venables said that the system was, in his opinion, a failure. "It would be in the interests of all concerned to substitute some other form of representation that would give the Natives themselves opportunities of, at least, limited forms of self-government and executive power in their own areas."

Among the detectives who gave evidence was one who said that at a certain meeting in the area some Europeans were present. "European Jews in the Communist Party," he explained.



Some of the Non-European unemployed garment workers photographed last week outside their union offices in Johannesburg where they were waiting to draw slack pay.

AN AFRICAN OSSEWA-BRANDWAG?

JOHANNESBURG.

One of the African witnesses who appeared before the Riot Commission last week, Mr. S. Nhlapo, said he would give evidence for the "Supreme Council".

This, he said, was "a council holding and manipulating executive authority over a number of executives of various Bantu organisations".

The riot was caused by antagonism of the Africans towards the Europeans, traced from "events under the previous Government". The English and Communist Press, he continued, terrorised the Africans on the borders of apartheid and the Broederbond.

BORN IN A CELLAR

Mr. H. M. Basner asked for permission to cross-examine the witness on behalf of the Advisory Board. A "sinister force" has been heard this morning, Mr. Basner said. He had been a Senator for the African people and had never heard of this Supreme Council. "It must have been born in a cellar a few days ago."

Basner: Who elected you a Councilor?

Nhlapo: I was not elected. I have acquired the status of a Councilor.

Basner: Whom do you represent?

Nhlapo: It would take three days to explain Mathematical and scientific questions are involved.

Basner: Who finances you?

Nhlapo: I am not prepared to reply to that.

Basner: Is it your aim to destroy existing African organisations?

Nhlapo: We are not concerned with existing African organisations, we are not interested in helping or destroying them.

The Commission Secretary:

How many members have you?

Nhlapo: The membership records are kept by the Department of Registration of the Inner Circle of the Supreme Council, of which I am not a member.

The Secretary: It is not a secret organisation is it?

Nhlapo: It is not a public organisation.

Answering further questions by Mr. Basner, Nhlapo denied that he worked for the Ossewa-brandwag, was financed by the Nationalist Party or any movement connected with it, or that he had connections with the present Government.

He then left the box.

Evaton Bus Boycott

JOHANNESBURG.—Africans in Evaton Township started to boycott the bus service after the curtailment of the route this week. The route was reduced by one mile, but the charges are still the same.

Many Africans could not get to work, others walked in. Some have now to walk four or five miles from their homes to the new bus.

HOTEL BILL

JOHANNESBURG.

A deplorable weakness of the proposed Hotel Bill which will be put before this session of Parliament is the fact that it does not contain any specific provisions for minimum standards, says the executive of the National Union of Commercial Travelers, now studying the Bill.

NO FREE SPEECH HERE!

JOHANNESBURG.

THE organiser of the African National Congress in Bethal, Mr. G. T. Sibande, alleges he has been ordered by the police (verbally) not to appear within the vicinity of the police station, the Bethal courts or the Native Commissioner's Court.

Mr. Sibande is well known throughout the South-Eastern Transvaal for his efforts to take up the grievances of farm workers and Africans generally.

The police order against his activities comes at a time when the Bethal branch of the African National Congress has virtually been declared "illegal". The branch is not permitted by the authorities to hold any meetings in the location, whether in a hall or outdoors. Every attempt to call meetings of the residents to discuss their affairs has been prohibited by the Superintendent and the Council.

A meeting last year of Africans from the surrounding districts to hear addresses by provincial officials of the Congress was dispersed by armed police.

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SERETSE NOT TO BE CHIEF

VERDICT OF INQUIRY COMMISSION

JOHANNESBURG.

SERETSE KHAMA is not to be chief of the Bamangwato. Although the verdict of the commission of inquiry has not yet been officially announced, information has leaked out to the Press that the commission considers Seretse's marriage to Ruth Williams to be a bar to his succession to the chieftainship.

Seretse told the kgotla of the Bamangwato this week that he and his wife had been asked by the Resident Commissioner of Bechuanaland to go to Britain for

seems the system of indirect rule through the chiefs is no longer serving its purpose, as even the chiefs are being driven to demand greater independence from White-

country, has good mining possibilities. Swaziland, too, has mining possibilities, and there are prospects for afforestation schemes and the development of pulp and paper industries.



SERETSE KHAMA



RUTH KHAMA

discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

He was suspicious they meant to take him away for good, he told the kgotla. He had finally decided, however, that he and his wife would go, but the people could rest assured they would be back soon.

British way out of the Bechuanaland crisis, it is reported, is that neither Tshekedi nor Seretse should become chief. Instead a Council of State should rule on which both Seretse and Tshekedi may serve, if they wish.

This decision may affect British policy in all the protectorates. It

The Protectorates remain something of a headache for Britain. While they remain undeveloped the British taxpayer must, to some extent anyway, carry the financial burden. If they were better exploited, this burden would be lightened.

But exploitation and development would mean the infiltration of private capital and the initiation of all sorts of schemes which the chiefs and the people, resenting on the one hand control from Britain, and fearing on the other, incorporation in South Africa, are bound to oppose.

So what should be done with the territories? Bechuanaland is largely eaten up by soil erosion, but her mineral resources have never been properly explored. The influence of her chiefs, significantly, has been much weakened by the ritual murder trials and executions. Bechuanaland, a fine ranching

CAPITAL EXPORTS

British Imperialism has turned to Africa since the end of the war because it hopes to solve its own crisis by exploiting African manpower and resources. A wave of capital export to Africa from Britain has been under way.

A number of banks have set up development corporations. During 1947 Barclays Bank made advances of over £70 millions in South Africa and the Rhodesias. Companies connected with Barclays Bank are interested in Swaziland's prospective paper-milling industries.

Swaziland's chiefs and Royal Councillors are known to be none too happy about developments. Will they also be deposed one of these days?

"WE FIGHT FOR THE FREEDOM OF ALL"

—DR. MOROKA

Plans To Build Non-European Unity

JOHANNESBURG.

DR. J. MOROKA, A.N.C. president, and other African leaders, are planning to meet Indian and Coloured leaders shortly to discuss common problems and action.

Dr. Moroka chose in his first public meeting since his election to make this announcement to the people in Newclare last Sunday. Dr. Moroka, Dr. Molema, Congress treasurer, and other A.N.C. leaders were here last week-end for the first 1950 meeting of their Congress executive committee.

Dr. Moroka has made a point of publicly declaring (twice in a fortnight recently) his belief in Non-European co-operation.

To the 2,000 people present in Newclare he said: "I want to assure the Coloured and Indian communities they need have no fear as far as African nationalism is concerned.

"We fight not only for our freedom. We are fighting for the freedom of the Indian people of the Coloured people. We shall join hands even with those Europeans

who are prepared to fight with us — and there are many of them." (Applause from the crowd.)

To his own people Dr. Moroka said: "If you people can realise the power you have there is nothing in this land you cannot do."

His intention as Congress president, he said, was to work for the liberation of the African people. "But if I must lead you, you must be behind me through thick and thin. A leader with no following is a nonentity."

The Newclare meeting, held a week after the severe riot and on the square from which Sam Kahn was banned last year, was one of the largest seen in the African areas for some time.

Presiding, Mr. J. B. Marks said: "We must be equal partners to share equally in the administration

(Continued on page 6)

STRIKE PLAN

(Continued from page 1)

of this country . . . If ever, 50 years ago, the African people thought the pass laws suited them, today we don't want to see them."

Mr. Malulike said: "As long as we are forbidden to drink beer there will always be trouble with the police. Our two main enemies are the laws against beer and the pass."

STRIKE PLANS

The Congress executive meeting decided to set up a Council of Action of five to carry out and prepare plans for the boycott of differential political institutions and the one-day national stoppage of work as a protest against Government policies.

These two aims were the most important in the programme of action adopted in Bloemfontein last December.

The committee consists of Dr. Moroka, chairman, Mr. Gaur Radebe, Mr. G. M. Pitje, Mr. O. M. Thambo and Mr. C. S. Ramabane.

RENTS ACT INQ. PORTUNE, SAYS T.L.C.

JOHANNESBURG.

The South African Trades and Labour Council viewed the proposed Rents Bill with grave concern, said Mr. A. G. Forsyth, general secretary of the Council, in a statement issued this week.

Mr. Forsyth, who was chairman of the Port Elizabeth Rent Board for many years, said that the substitution of the new definition of "rent" in the Bill would provide "a mine" for thousands of applications for increases in rentals to be made.

ON INSPECTION
On the proposal to abolish rent inspectors, he said no one would then be able to ensure that the law was being maintained.

The Trades and Labour Council felt the time was most inopportune to make such drastic changes, especially when the rise in cost of living had become a question of grave national importance.

GAOLED FOR HIS "DISGRACE"

JOHANNESBURG.

J. van der Merwe and an African woman, Gladys, were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for contravention of the Immorality Act.

In passing sentence on Van der Merwe, the magistrate, Mr. A. J. Pretorius, said: "I, as an Afrikaner, must take pride in keeping my skin white.

"The law was made to keep white and black black. You have allowed the blood to mingle and it is in this way that a coloured race is born."

"Africans Will Not Tolerate Oppression"

Govt. Warned To Change Its Policy

JOHANNESBURG.

"It is a narrow-minded and dangerous policy for the South African Government to think they can rule Africans by batons and bayonets," said Mr. W. S. Sisulu, general secretary of the African National Congress, in a statement on the Newclare disturbances last week.

Mr. Sisulu says that from his observations of the Newclare clash it is clear the disturbances occurred because of the ruthless and lawless manner in which the police executed their duties.

The shadow of Minister Swart's instruction to the police on the use of fire-arms, Mr. Sisulu continues, has cast itself over Newclare, Bono and Durban, where the people defended themselves against police terror on January 23.

Finally the Government is warned to stop liquor and pass raids, and that the Africans will not tolerate the oppressive attitude followed by the South African Government.

RIOT COMMISSION

POLICE BEHAVIOUR CRITICISED

Evidence Of Provocation In Krugersdorp

KRUGERSDORP.

DURING the Krugersdorp riot the police were unnecessarily violent, members of the Advisory Board told the Riot Commission last week. Shooting which resulted in the death of two and the wounding of many more need not have occurred as a baton charge would probably have dispersed the crowd.

The Reverend D. C. Thompson, describing events on the morning of the riot, said that the police, having arranged a meeting with the people for 10 a.m. to discuss the situation, should not have entered the location in the incident that led to the firing. Their presence, he said, was a provocation in the strained circumstances.

HIGH FEELINGS

The Munsterli Advisory Board, in its evidence, told the Commission that the feelings of the Africans were running very high against the system of licensed permits, police raids in the early hours of the morning, increased rentals and heavy fines and many other grievances, often brought to the notice of the authorities, but ignored, which reached a culminating point with the transfer of the registration of service contracts to the municipality.

All these grievances had been intensified by the policy of "apartheid". Because of the perpetual police interference in the lives of the residents, feelings of bitter resentment had developed towards those who sought to rule the African people.

There was a fear that the new system for the registration of service contracts, under which a "voluntary" system of registration for African women was to be introduced, would eventually lead to African women having to carry passes.

HOME BREWING

Mr. J. Dhlamini, for the Advisory Board, said the beer hall in the location had been burned down during the riot as a sign of the people's dissatisfaction with the municipal hall and of their demand for home brewing.

When they placed their grievances before the authorities they were held in contempt, he said.

The people of Munsterli ordered their Board to get the Manager of Krugersdorp's Non-European Affairs Department to come to a meeting to explain how the new system would work.

BECAME AFRAID

The Manager, Mr. Van der Walt, at first accepted the invitation. Then on the day of the meeting he could not come. Evidence before the commission was that he had fears he would be attacked at an open-air meeting that night.

The Board said that his presence on October 31 might have prevented all the trouble. The people were furious that he was not there to explain the position to them.

Mr. Dhlamini warned that the spirit in the location was still tense.

Explaining why the people had not approached the Native Com-

missioner for his assistance, the commission was told that the people felt the Commissioner "was just there to help the authorities persecute the people in the location."

POLICE ROLE

If no police had arrived at the location there would have been no riots, said another witness. The police started assaulting the people, he said, and the people retaliated by throwing stones. The Native Commissioner, on the other hand, said he was surprised at the restraint of the police in handling the situation.

Major Elston, District Commandant of Police on the West Rand, said that at the outset of the riot he had "not sufficient forces to go slap into the location to smash the gangs". Reinforcements were sent for from Johannesburg.

It was to the credit of the force that the casualties were so low, he said.

Giving "his own views" of the disturbance, Major Elston said the people acted in sheer hoodliganism. This was "public violence at its worst". The responsible element in the location was silenced by a lawless gang. The riots were "sheer wanton criminality".

Behind the scenes he saw the "influence of the liquor brewers". Describing the gangs of youths he called "sootsies", Major Elston said that in his "travels in the location" he could generally pick them out. "His mode of dress (of the sootsies) generally gives him away. He wears a big slouch hat. He will buy—or steal—a perfectly good pair of trousers and then cut them down at the legs to make them narrow".

COURT SEQUEL TO RANDFONTEIN RIOT

RANDFONTEIN.

Of seven Africans, including two women, who appeared on charges of public violence arising from the disturbances in the location during November, one man, Elias Gatlane, was found guilty and the others were acquitted.

Gatlane was sentenced to a fine of £15, or three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

During the Randfontein trouble three Africans were shot dead and a number injured. The disturbance started during a police raid for liquor in the location.

MAGISTRATE RECUSED

BETHAL.

When a European farm foreman, Albert Thomas Olickers, appeared before the court on four charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, his attorney applied for the magistrate to recuse himself. This the magistrate did.

The application was made on the grounds that in trials of African foremen preceding this case the magistrate had said that the Africans had been acting on instructions alleged to have come from the European foreman on the farm, the accused Olickers in this case.

WILL RESIST STOCK LIMITATION

Unrest In Witziesshoek Reserve

JOHANNESBURG.

IF the authorities insist on enforcing stock limitation and no restriction measures in the Witziesshoek Reserve, they are likely to meet determined opposition from the chiefs and people alike. Cattle sales which have been ordered are likely to be boycotted.

For something like eight years the people have been receiving orders to sell or destroy some of their cattle and to cut up their ploughing land into smaller and smaller allotments.

Families which have no cattle at all have been prohibited from buying any from outside Witziesshoek.

In representations to the Chief Native Commissioner and the Native Affairs Department, the people have pointed out that they depend on their stock for such things as paying tax, and that while many families in the Reserve have no land at all, the Reserve is too small for the existing land to be subdivided any further.

INSPECTIONS

Periodic inspections of their cattle have been made by Government officials who brand the stock that is ordered to be sold or destroyed within, say, 14 or 30 days of the branding.

If the cattle is not sold at the end of the period, the owners face arrest and prosecution. Cattle sales are ordered at the end of the period and the people find they are forced to sell their stock for next to nothing to European farmers who come to the sales.

Some people, arrested for cattle offences, have won recent cases on technical points, but meanwhile the restrictions and hopeless land overcrowding are irritating the people of this part of the countryside.

NAT. "WORKERS PRESS" FOUNDED

To Fight For White Workers Only

JOHANNESBURG.

A SO-CALLED Workers' Press, Die Werkerspers, has been established here with Nationalist M.P., Dr. Albert Heitzog, as chairman of the Board of Directors, and Mr. D. E. Ellis, secretary of the Mine Workers' Union, as vice-chairman.

Die Werkerspers has taken over The Mine Worker, official organ of the white miners' union.

This week Die Werkerspers launched a new offensive against the free trade union movement. Apparently backed by ample funds, three weekly newspapers, directed against the building, clothing and mineworkers made their appearance, calling for real "national" unions.

The three papers have different front pages appealing to the different groups of workers, but the contents of the three papers are substantially the same.

More Trouble In Garment Workers' Union

JOHANNESBURG.

The Nationalist group inside the Garment Workers' Union announced its tactics for the union's annual general meeting in the City Hall this Saturday.

The one-time secretary of the Blankewerksbeskermlingsbond, Jasper Loubser, is rumoured as the man to contest the seat of Solly Sachs, the general secretary of the Nationalist-orientated Co-ordinating Council of Trade Unions in Pretoria.

Garment workers from Germiston and Johannesburg are to be called to the general meeting one and a half hours before the meeting opens to "deal with the Sachs clique."

This will be the first large central annual meeting since disrupters smashed the September 16, 1948, meeting, after which the Welfarid commission into the Garment Workers' Union was set up.

These papers, printed by Die Voortrekkers, which print Die Transvaler, will appear weekly from now on, and attempts are being made to obtain a circulation of 25,000.

Today the case of the mineworker is identical with that of all other European workers in the country, says an editorial in the last Mine Worker, and the struggle has now reached the stage where a purely sectional paper can no longer do the job.

All wage-earners are confronted with the same situation on the one hand, a decline in real

European workers". It will clearly be the Nationalist trade union mouthpiece in many respects.

The Mine Worker's editorial goes on: "The 'colour' issue — perhaps the most important political issue in South Africa — also affects all workers vitally. Naturally, we shall fight communism tooth and nail. And we shall fight also the leftist ideologies and the foreign mentality which are dominating the 'official' trade union movement as represented by the S.A. Trades and Labour Council (1949)."

Die Werkerspers will go all out to "protect white civilisation". "Unless we succeed in improving the European worker's condition to such an extent that the danger of a white proletariat is removed, while South Africa will go under," the editorial states further.

Die Werker will also all out to revive trade unionism — their brand that is — among Afrikaans workers who, it is alleged, have been ignored by the "official" trade union movement. The paper will, it is hinted, give support to those "national-minded opposition groups" who are today waging a struggle for control in all major trade unions.

NAT. MOUTHPIECE

Die Werker, however, will not confine itself to fighting for the drastic improvement in the economic and social position of the



This 18-year old man, Petrus —, was arrested in Sophiatown last year for a pass offence and taken to the Native Commissioner's Court in Fordsburg where he was offered work on a farm at £2 10s. a month. He would get meat, tea and sugar, a pint of milk a day and would play football on Sundays, he was told. He was amongst a group of 10 who were to accept farm work. For nine months Petrus worked on a Bethal farm. Today he lies in the Coronation Hospital with Pellagra — a deficiency disease caused by a diet over a long period of meals only, without protective foodstuffs such as fresh vegetables and fruit and dairy foods. Pellagra affects the skin, produces diarrhoea and eventually leads to insanity, if not checked in time. Petrus got no meat, no milk and no tea or sugar. For nine months he was forced to eat porridge for breakfast, porridge for his midday meal and porridge at night. While he was sick for two weeks asked for medical attention. One who was sick in the compound many of the workers became ill and was told "no doctor here". At the end of the nine months Petrus completed his contract, which he believed was for £2 10s. a month, and was handed £8 10s. Other monies due to him had been spent, he was told, on a pair of khaki trousers and tobacco.

TRADE UNIONS TO DISCUSS LOWERING OF LIVING COSTS

JOHANNESBURG.

SOUTHERN TRANSVAAL trade union executives will meet on February 23 to discuss ways and means of combating the rising cost of living.

Convened by the Local Committee of the Trades and Labour Council, the meeting will discuss the resolutions on cost of living adopted by the special T.L.C. conference held in Durban last November.

Members, I. Wolfson, G. C. Storar and E. S. Sachs will deal with cost of living, unemployment and the general economic crisis.

Miss H. le Roux, secretary of the Southern Transvaal Local Committee, told The Guardian that already the full brunt of devaluation was being borne by the workers who had been told devaluation's good effect, a would be lost if they persisted in demanding wage increases. Prices were rising while wages remained at the same level as before devaluation.

WAGE CUT

"The effect of devaluation has been to nullify the improvements in working conditions gained during the past few years by some sections of workers," Miss le Roux said. "This was an indirect wage cut."

The workers demanded that pay increases be granted to make up for the loss of real wages they were suffering. Cost-of-living allowances received before September, 1948, should be incorporated into basic wages.

Prices of all commodities should be fixed so that increases in costs due to devaluation should be paid out of profits, not wages.

PRICE CONTROL

"Price control," said Miss le Roux, "is one of the most effective methods of keeping prices down and should this be removed, as some are advocating, prices will increase to such an extent that

wages will be without any value whatsoever.

It is the responsibility of the Government to protect the consumer, and the consumer must demand from the Government a freeing of prices of essential goods, limited and controlled profits, an immediate stop to the soaring cost of living and increased cost-of-living allowances that will meet actual living costs today."

AFRICAN BUILDERS WANT EQUALITY

Opposed To Restrictions In Schoeman's Bill

JOHANNESBURG.

"We stand for the right of Africans to be employed as skilled building workers in any area, without any racial or colour restrictions," says the African Building Workers' Industrial Union, commenting on the Native Building Workers' Bill to appear before Parliament.

"The union welcomes any progressive movement designed to afford training and employment of Africans in skilled occupations in the building industry, but expresses its strongest opposition to the way in which the Minister of Labour proposes to deal with the training of African building artisans."

and, and for that matter in any other part of South Africa. "The reason for this is due largely to the existence of colour prejudice on the part of employers, and respectably also on the part of many European trade unionists who would resent an African performing skilled work, even if he was in receipt of the same wages as any other artisan."

SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER

Pointing out that in urban areas alone about 300,000 houses for Africans are urgently needed, the union says the main problem has always been the shortage of manpower in the building industry.

"Africans are quite capable," the union says, "of being trained as skilled building artisans, and it is to the credit of African workers, that many of them have attained skill in the building industry in many capacities, as carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, painters, despite the restrictions imposed on them."

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Apprenticeship Act of 1944 has no colour bar, there is to our knowledge not a single African apprenticed in the building industry on the Witwaters-

A WARNING

The union says: "We must however, issue a warning to the registered building trade unions that merely to protect the right of Africans to be trained as skilled workers, or to deny them collective bargaining rights, will play right into the hands of the employers and the Government who are seeking to use the Africans even in skilled occupations on a cheap labour basis."

"The African cannot be stopped from acquiring skill. Whether he will get the trade union recognised rates of pay will depend largely on the attitude of the registered trade unions, who up to the present unfortunately, have not given enough assistance in raising the status even of the unskilled building labourer."

"Further objection to the Bill, the union says, is the fact that the African builder, though trained, will be denied the right of belonging to a legally recognised trade union and the right to bargain collectively for his wages and conditions. African building workers will not be represented on the Advisory Board set up by the Act, and the Minister of Labour will have the power to fix wages and working conditions."

No Closed Shop For Garment Workers

JOHANNESBURG.

The Minister of Labour has agreed to publish the garment industry agreement. The agreement has been awaiting publication since August, 1948, and expires again in May of this year.

Minister Schoeman refused to publish it on the grounds that the union's closed shop forced workers to contribute to the funds of a political party. Although it had no official and legal sanction, the agreement operated as a "gentleman's agreement" in the industry.

It will now operate without the closed shop clause.

JABAVU CO-OP

JOHANNESBURG.

The Jabavu Co-operative Trading Society has now been registered under the Co-operative Societies' Act. At present there are 122 shares valued at £2 each. It is intended to establish a future big wholesale shop for the residents of Moroka, Jabavu and White City.

Africans Strike For Five-day Week

JOHANNESBURG. Two thousand African workers at the Union's largest textile factory, situated in Benoni, refused to work on the last Saturday of January in a demonstration for a five-day week. After negotiations, the firm has from March 1 to give time to adjust the factory's seven working shifts to the new working week. The workers say that since the introduction of Saturday afternoon closing they have no opportunity to shop in the larger shopping centres.

TVL JOURNALISTS OPPOSE VAN RHYN'S MOTION

JOHANNESBURG. Transvaal journalists at a special meeting of their society held here last week, decided to resist State control of news or interference in news reporting.

The Press motion in Parliament, their resolution said, "though having a superficial resemblance to motions sponsored by the society and debated by previous Parliaments, is not inspired by the society and is repugnant to it."

The journalists, whose resolution will go forward to the annual congress of South African journalists in East London on February 26 and 27, decided that the society should not give way to any suggested Press Council which might encroach upon its legal rights and functions.

The commission should be a judicial one, if appointed by the Minister of the Interior, and the South African Society of Journalists should be asked to give evidence before it and to defend its members, the branch decided.

FLAT WORKERS VICTIMISED

JOHANNESBURG. No visitors are allowed the African flat workers in a certain large building in a residential suburb here according to the orders of the superintendent to her watchmen.

In addition, these workers are stopped from communicating with the committee members of their Flat Workers' Union. One committee member who tried to enter the building is reported to have been assaulted by a night watchman.

T.U. Conference On Incentive Payments

JOHANNESBURG. Arrangements are being made by the Department of Labour for a conference of trade unions on incentive payments. The scheme, when launched, is expected to be voluntary.

The conference will probably not come off "for some weeks," according to a Department of Labour official.

RAIL CRASH DUE TO SPEEDING

JOHANNESBURG.

The cause of the tragic train crash at Waterval Boven in which 22 Portuguese African miners on their way home were killed, was excessive speed by the driver of the leading engine, says the Board of Inquiry which investigated the accident.

The leading engine was driven above the 22 miles an hour laid down for that part of the route.

The driver was graded as only a second-class driver and had limited experience on this route. During five months at Waterval Boven he had only worked goods and petrol trains. This was the first time he had worked a passenger train.

The practice at Waterval Boven was for the engine which was to be taken off on the way to lead the train, as this avoided double shunting. The result was that the inexperienced driver was in front.

The engine negotiated the bridge safely but owing to their excessive speed, derailed on a curve just beyond the signal board. It is satisfied that the track was in excellent condition and the locomotives in first class running order.

FEELING STILL RUNS HIGH IN NEWCLARE

Constant Patrols By Armed Police

JOHANNESBURG.

The big concentrations of police in the Newclare area, and the introduction of the special mobile force of 100 armed men, many equipped with Sten guns, who carry out constant patrols, are doing nothing to ease the tension in Newclare. The trouble has abated now but the temper of the people still remains high.

Last week's riots were followed by meetings in the area addressed by African National Congress and Communist speakers, at which appeals for unity among the Non-European people were made.

Mr. Sam Kahn addressed a private meeting of African leaders, Congress officials, Advisory Board members, trade unionists and

A meeting on Wednesday afternoon took place in the presence of a huge police force commanded by high-ranking officers, one of whom is reported to have said to the meeting organisers, "If you give once, we'll give ten times."

In Cape Town Mr. Fred Carneson, M.P.C., wired to the Minister of Justice his concern over the "evident incitement to racial hatred amongst the European residents of Newlands and Westdene." He demanded an immediate investigation into the speeches alleged to have been made at a meeting on Wednesday, February 15, especially that alleged to have been made by Mr. P. J. Rossouw in the presence of a police officer.

POLICE TALKS

Leaders of the Newclare branch of the Congress were called to the office of the Deputy Commissioner. (Continued on page 6)

Mob Violence At Factory Meeting

Communists Assaulted

JOHANNESBURG.

COMMUNIST Party members, two Europeans and two Africans, who went to an Industria factory meeting to address the workers during their lunch hour last week were set upon by a band of European factory workers, outnumbering them by more than five to one, and severely beaten.

The meeting was arranged by the severely injured over the right eye, Percy Denton, Communist Party organizer, had to be taken to hospital for treatment outside an engineering works over the road and as African workers from another factory started gathering together for the meeting, the Europeans moved up and suddenly attacked the meeting organisers.

Two of the Communists were thrown to the ground and kicked as they lay there, and one African

NEWCLARE STILL TENSE

(Continued from page 1)
of Police last week and each warned separately about their speeches in the area. The Deputy Commissioner said he was seeking the co-operation of African leaders in ending the trouble. The role in the Newclare events of a small group of Africans influenced by the Nationalists and the Ooswaerbrandweg is not clear, but the appearance in Sophiatown recently of leaflets issued by the "Supreme Council" calling on African traders and shopkeepers to "co-operate" with the Council if they did not want to be "done away with" like the Asiatics, is highly sinister.

The Nationalists are cashing in on the present situation by raising the cry for the removal of Non-Europeans from the Western Areas — at any cost. The manager of the Non-European Affairs Department of the City Council, estimating the population to be "cleaned up" at 20,327 families, says the cost will be £10 million.

THE COST

The calculation of £10 million is based on housing an African family at a total all-in cost of £400. It is suggested the railways should indicate whether they could provide the transport for the 100,000 to be included in the removal scheme.

The new area is envisaged to the east of where Orlando and Moroka now stand.

This fantastic removal scheme apart from distracting attention from the most serious grievances of the African people of this city blinks altogether the fact that Johannesburg, faced with a homeless population of at least 100,000 has not been able to find the money to give them homes.

The housing shortage here has never been as acute as today.

And what about the promises to the additional thousands of Morobas and Jabavu living in pathetic shacks on ground 20 feet square, that their temporary housing scheme in the emergency camps would last only five years until the new housing schemes were ready for them? At present only two smallish building contracts have been given out by the City Council for the erection of houses, and apart from that nothing at all is being done.

ONE WAS KILLED

JOHANNESBURG.

Although it has been said from official quarters that no lives were lost during the Newclare clashes of last week, 22-year-old David Medup, a Newclare resident, was shot during the Monday night incidents.

His funeral took place last Sunday afternoon.

Medup was returning from work on the Monday evening and was apparently shot in a burst of firing by a small group of policemen who had been isolated from their main force.

He managed to stumble to the house where he was living, but collapsed in the street just before entering the doorway. The blood-soaked spot in the street where he died was still evident towards the end of last week.

Feb 23
1950

NATS. INTENSIFY ASSAULT ON TRADE UNIONS

T.L.C. To Take Action

JOHANNESBURG.

NEXT on the list of trade unions to be white-anted by the Nationalists and their Werkerspers (after the garment and building workers) are probably the Typographical Union and the Furniture Workers' Union.

The clear aim of Dr. Albert Hertzog's trade union group and their newspapers is to foster "national-minded" opposition in the trade unions until they are strong enough to take control, overthrow the Trades and Labour Council, and themselves become the leading co-ordinating centre of trade unions in the country and on the international stage, at the T.L.C. for example.

"Today," says the Trades and Labour Council in a statement to all its affiliated unions, "it is the officials of the Garment Workers' Union, the Building Workers' Industrial Union and the S.A. Trades and Labour Council, tomorrow it may be your own organisation. Therefore let there be no wishful thinking that any organisation may escape these attacks."

The first issue of Dr. Hertzog's papers attacked Sachs, Calder, Caddy and Co., as the people who really deserved the term "fascists." They were trade unionists who clung on to their positions, kept the unions weak and this did not serve the workers' interests, the papers alleged.

MINERS' UNION

The publication of "Die Werker" and the subsidiary papers "Bouwerker," "Kieswerker" and "Mynwerker," is closely linked with the activities today of the Mineworkers' Union, Dr. Hertzog's first prize on the trade union front.

The company which publishes the papers was formed about nine months ago at the first meeting of the Mineworkers' Union after the United Mineworkers captured control of the union. At that meeting Hertzog and other Nationalists were made honorary members of the miners' union.

The directors of the press are, in addition to the chairman, Dr. Albert Hertzog, D. E. Ellis, the Mineworkers' secretary, R. P. Erasmus, vice-chairman of the miners' union, an attorney, D. G. Maian, and Paul Visser, the miners' president, who appears to share an office with 'the press group and to be exerting himself to canvass advertisements from traders and stores for the papers.

BIG INFLUENCE

If the papers realise their aim of attaining an aggregate circulation of 25,000, they will equal the "Tranvaler" in influence.

This workers' pressure group within the Nationalist camp will probably go all-out to exert its influence at times of elections, when they will push to the fore "workers' candidates" (Nationalists) in urban constituencies.

The Trades and Labour Council has announced that it will shortly take steps to combat this propaganda.

BENONI TENT TOWN RIOT

JOHANNESBURG.

A European police sergeant and three Africans were killed, and 21 people were injured, 19 critically, in Benoni Tent Town on Sunday afternoon, when Africans and police were involved in a bitter clash following a faction fight.

An eye-witness told The Guardian that when the police arrived to deal with the faction fight, the one group of Africans disappeared immediately, while the other group became involved in fighting with the police. Stones were thrown and the police were at first forced to retreat, but later reinforcements arrived and marched into the Tent Town. Twenty arrests were made, about seven of the arrested men having bullet wounds.

Benoni Tent Town is a squalid shanty camp housing about 6,000 people in the most miserable conditions.

Judge Comments On Jail Treatment

JOHANNESBURG.

A Judge of the Supreme Court commented last week that he could conceive of nothing more likely to cause the administration of justice to be brought into disrepute than attempts by the police to intimidate arrested men in efforts to extort information from them. A strong stand had to be taken, said the judge.

In the last few weeks there have been several instances of arrested men, chiefly Africans, alleging assaults on them to make them confess.

Most startling revelation was made by an African who spoke of the "gas mask" treatment in a police station. A mass, he said, had been put over his head till he could not breathe and he was ordered to confess to a crime. Another alleged beating with a rubber pipe.

Three Africans arrested for theft said they were assaulted at the place of their arrest and in the police station, while a European constable who witnessed the assault did not interfere at all. Most recently a European prisoner made representations to a magistrate on behalf of an elderly prisoner at the Johannesburg Fort who had been kept in solitary confinement for weeks and had collapsed.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF SHOES

JOHANNESBURG.

Boots and shoes will probably go up in price if the Ministers of Agriculture and Economic Affairs listen to the representations of cattle and sheep farmers for an increase in the price of hides. The farmers may benefit to the extent of about £250,000 a year.

CHARGED WITH PUBLIC VIOLENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

Twelve Africans appeared in court last week on charges of public violence arising from the Newclare clashes of February 14 and 15. They were remanded to February 22.

RIOTS PROVOKED BY POLICE RAIDS

Evidence Of Advisory Board Members

RANDFONTEIN.

THE causes of the Randfontein disturbance of November last year, Advisory Board witnesses told the Riot Commission, were raids and bad treatment of the people by the police, the permit restrictions and laws enforcing young boys still in their parents' care to carry permits, indirect representation on local councils, and overcrowding in poor houses.

Mr. A. S. Mohloho, secretary of the Randfontein Advisory Board, said that on November 4

when police found beer in the location streets they pecked it up and took it to the nearest houses, accusing the residents there of having brewed it. These raids were frequent and were definitely the cause of the riot.

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not afford to buy more land".
BEER DRIVING
Mr. James Thukulu, an Advisory Board member, said that

Unemployment Act In Danger

Too Many Exemptions

JOHANNESBURG.

The large number of applications for exemption from the Unemployment Insurance Act must have the effect of undermining this piece of legislation which the trade union movement campaigned to have placed on the Statute Book.

Mr. A. G. Forsyth, secretary of the Trades and Labour Council, told The Guardian in an interview that the act left much to be desired, but nothing should be done to encourage its repeal.

The task of the trade unions was to secure amendments to the Act which would remove its anomalies and injustices, but at the same time oppose exemptions from its provisions which would give those who opposed the Act the opportunity to demand its repeal on the grounds that the workers were also not in favour of it.

The Guardian understands that applications for exemption are coming not only from employers in some parts of the country and from agents of the Blankenkransbond in the Cape, but also from industrial councils in a number of large industries.

ARRESTED WHILE DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS

JOHANNESBURG.

A string of highly successful Communist Party meetings were held throughout Johannesburg African townships last week-end on the Newclare clashes and the people's demands to end police raids for passes and beer.

Orlando, Alexandra, Moroka, Jabavu, Sophiatown and Newclare saw meetings among the largest held for many months in these centres.

In Alexandra a prominent Communist was arrested on a charge of incitement to public violence while he was handing out leaflets during the week-end. He will appear in court this Friday.

CAUSES OF CRIME

JOHANNESBURG.

The breaking up of African of poor homes are the most important factors in the cause of juvenile delinquency among Africans, according to a survey just completed for the Institute of Race Relations. "At present," says the report, "society is taking its toll of increasing crime wave until the time comes when all will accept the responsibility of the well-being of their fellow-citizens and provide for their elementary needs."

HOTEL BILL INADEQUATE

Travellers Concerned

JOHANNESBURG.

Commercial travellers have written to the Minister of Transport of their grave concern at the serious inadequacy of the proposed Hotel Bill, which makes no provision for minimum standards but leaves the discretion to improve the industry in the hands of a commission, whose powers are vague and limited.

The power to classify hotels into different grades is of no value if the law does not at the same time provide a guide as to basic requirements for the different grades, says the National Union of Commercial Travellers.

It adds: "It appears also that the advisory committee to the transport commission is to be blessed with an undue majority of representatives of the hotel industry who must of necessity be biased."

None of the proposals of the union to the S.A. Tourist Corporation have been taken notice of, and the union protests at this neglect of the viewpoint of a section of the travelling public constantly affected by conditions in the hotel industry.

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NEXT on the list of trade unions to be white-anted by the Nationalists and their Werkspersers (after the garment and building workers) are probably the Typographical Union and the Furniture Workers' Union.

The clear aim of Dr. Albert Hertzog's trade union group and their newspapers is to foster "national-minded" oppositons in the trade unions until they are strong enough to take control, overthrow the Trades and Labour Council and themselves become the leading co-ordinating centre of trade unions in the country and on the international stage, at the I.L.O. for example.

"Today," says the Trades and Labour Council in a statement to all its affiliated unions, "it is the officials of the Garment Workers' Union, the Building Workers' Industrial Union and the S.A. Trades and Labour Council, tomorrow it may be your own organisation. Therefore let there be no wishful thinking that any organisation may escape these attacks."

The first issue of Dr. Hertzog's papers attacked Sachs, Calder, Caddy and Co., as the people who really deserved the term "fascists." They were trade unionists who clung on to their positions, kept the unions weak and thus did not serve the workers' interests, the papers alleged.

MINERS' UNION

The publication of "Die Werker" and the subsidiary papers "Bouwerker," "Kieswerker" and "Mynwerker," is closely linked with the activities today of the Mineworkers' Union. Dr. Hertzog's first prize on the trade union front. The company which publishes the papers was formed about nine months ago at the first meeting of the Mineworkers' Union after the United Mineworkers captured control of the union. At that meeting Hertzog and other Nationalists were made honorary members of the miners' union.

The directors of the press are, in addition to the chairman, Dr. Albert Hertzog, D. E. Ellis, the Mineworkers' secretary, R. P. Erasmus, vice-chairman of the miners' union, an attorney, D. G. Malan, and Paul Visser, the miners' president, who appears to share an office with the press group and to be exerting himself to canvass advertisements from traders and stores for the papers.

BIG INFLUENCE

If the papers realise their aim of attaining an aggregate circulation of 25,000, they will equal the "Traskvaler" in influence.

This workers' press group within the Nationalist camp will probably go all-out to exert its influence at times of elections, when they will push to the fore "workers' candidates" (Nationalists) in urban constituencies.

The Trades and Labour Council has announced that it will shortly take steps to combat this propaganda.

BENONI TENT TOWN RIOT

JOHANNESBURG.

A European police sergeant and three Africans were killed, and 21 people were injured, 10 critically, in Benoni Tent Town on Sunday afternoon, when Africans and police were involved in a bitter clash following a faction fight.

An eye-witness told The Guardian that when the police arrived to deal with the faction fight, the one group of Africans disappeared immediately, while the other group became involved in fighting with the police. Stones were thrown and the police were at first forced to retreat, but later reinforcements arrived and marched into the Tent Town. Twenty arrests were made, about seven of the arrested men having bullet wounds.

Benoni Tent Town is a squalid shanty camp housing about 4,000 people in the most miserable conditions.

Judge Comments On Jail Treatment

JOHANNESBURG.

A judge of the Supreme Court commented last week that he could conceive of nothing more likely to cause the administration of justice to be brought into disrepute than attempts by the police to intimidate arrested men in efforts to extort information from them. A strong stand had to be taken, said the judge.

In the last few weeks there have been several instances of arrested men, chiefly Africans, alleging assaults on them to make them confess.

Most startling revelation was made by an African who spoke of the "gas mask" treatment in a police station. A mask, he said, had been put over his head till he could not breathe and he was ordered to confess to a crime. Another alleged beating with a rubber pipe.

Three Africans arrested for theft said they were assaulted at the place of their arrest and in the police station, while a European constable who witnessed the assault did not interfere at all. Most recently a European prisoner made representations to a magistrate on behalf of an elderly prisoner at the Johannesburg Fort who had been kept in solitary confinement for weeks and had collapsed.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF SHOES

JOHANNESBURG.

Boots and shoes will probably go up in price if the Ministers of Agriculture and Economic Affairs listen to the representations of cattle and sheep farmers for an increase in the price of hides. The farmers may benefit to the extent of about 2,500,000 a year.

CHARGED WITH PUBLIC VIOLENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

Twelve Africans appeared in court last week on charges of public violence arising from the Newclare clashes of February 14 and 15. They were remanded to February 23.

RIOTS PROVOKED BY POLICE RAIDS

Evidence Of Advisory Board Members

RANDFONTEIN.

THE causes of the Randfontein disturbance of November last year, Advisory Board witnesses told the Riot Commission, were raids and bad treatment of the people by the police, the permit restrictions and laws enforcing young boys still in their parents' care to carry permits, indirect representation on local councils, and overcrowding in poor houses.

Mr. A. S. Mohlolo, secretary of the Randfontein Advisory Board, said that on November 4 a deputation of women went to the location superintendent to discuss the question of detectives entering the location to make raids of their own accord, and they agreed to hold a public meeting on November 9, at which the superintendent would explain the position to the people.

"The hall was full, but all that Mr. Heilmann (the superintendent) could say was that he was awaiting a reply to representations he had made to the police."

Questioned by Mr. W. Kinneer, appearing for the Board, the chairman of Randfontein's Native Administration Committee said that many complaints had been received about housing in the location, but for financial reasons the Town Council had not been able to remedy the complaints.

Asked whether the Africans would not build their own houses if the Council would buy more land, the witness said: "We cannot afford to buy more land."

BEER BREWING

Mr. James Thukile, an Advisory Board member, said that

when police found beer in the location streets they picked it up and took it to the nearest house, accusing the residents there of having brewed it. These raids were frequent and were definitely the cause of the riot.

Unemployment Act In Danger

Too Many Exemptions

JOHANNESBURG.

The large number of applications for exemption from the Unemployment Insurance Act must have the effect of undermining this piece of legislation which the trade union movement campaigned to have placed on the Statute Book.

Mr. A. G. Forsyth, secretary of the Trades and Labour Council, told The Guardian in an interview that the act left much to be desired, but nothing should be done to encourage its repeal.

The task of the trade unions was to secure amendments to the Act which would remove its anomalies and injustices, but at the same time oppose exemptions from its provisions which would give those who opposed the Act the opportunity to demand its repeal on the grounds that the workers were also not in favour of it.

The Guardian understands that applications for exemption are coming not only from employers in some parts of the country and from agents of the Blankewerkersbond in the Cape, but also from industrial councils in a number of large industries.

ARRESTED WHILE DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS

JOHANNESBURG.

A string of highly successful Communist Party meetings were held throughout Johannesburg African townships last week-end on the Newclare clashes and the people's demands to end police raids for passes and beer.

Orlando, Alexandra, Moroka, Jabavu, Sophiatown and Newclare saw meetings among the largest held for many months in these centres.

In Alexandra a prominent Communist was arrested on a charge of incitement to public violence while he was handing out leaflets during the week-end. He will appear in court this Friday.

CAUSES OF CRIME

JOHANNESBURG.

The breaking up of African home life and the occupation of poor homes are the most important factors in the cause of juvenile delinquency among Africans, according to a survey just completed by the Institute of Race Relations.

"At present," says the report, "society is raising its fingers in overcrowded shacks and filthy streets, and will have to cope with an ever-increasing crime wave until the time comes when all will accept the responsibility of the well-being of their fellow-citizens and provide for their elementary needs."

HOTEL BILL INADEQUATE

Travellers Concerned

JOHANNESBURG.

Commercial travellers have written to the Minister of Transport of their grave concern at the serious inadequacy of the proposed Hotel Bill, which makes no provision for minimum standards but leaves the discretion to improve the industry in the hands of a commission, whose powers are vague and limited.

The power to classify hotels into different grades is of no value if the law does not at the same time provide a guide as to basic requirements for the different grades, says the National Union of Commercial Travellers.

It adds: "It appears also that the advisory committee to the transport commission is to be biased with an undue majority of representatives of the hotel industry who must of necessity be biased."

None of the proposals of the union to the S.A. Tourist Corporation have been taken notice of, and the union protests at this neglect of the viewpoint of a section of the travelling public constantly affected by conditions in the hotel industry.

BLACK & WHITE MINERS DEMAND WAGE INCREASES

Reaction To Devaluation

Cabinet To Decide On C.O.I.

JOHANNESBURG.—The Minister of Labour will report to the Cabinet a memorandum from the South African Trade and Labour Council on the question of revising cost-of-living allowances.

The subject was discussed when a delegation from the Council met the Minister Monday.

BOTH the European and the African mine workers are pressing for increased wages to compensate for the heavy loss to their incomes brought about by the devaluation of the pound.

Last week the European miners' union opened fresh negotiations with the Gold Producers' Committee for a 30 per cent. increase in their wages plus devaluation benefits.

The African miners on the Rand, too, increased their demands by asking a 30 per cent. increase in wages. They hold that it is, in any case, the fairest deal workers in the industry, who should benefit from devaluation and the increased price of gold.

The European miners' union followed an interview with Minister Schoeman, who advised them to place their demands with the Chamber of Mines.

It is an official-employer relationship at the New York conference report, which recommends workers "to be helpful in gaining leverage." The I.C.W. Committee report also says that if the miners were to demand increased wage rates

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SCHOEMAN OBJECTS TO ABUSE

Refuses To Co-operate With T.L.C.

JOHANNESBURG.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Ben Schoeman, told a delegation from the Trades and Labour Council that saw him on cost of living allowances, the publication of agreements and the relation between the Council and the Government, that he objected to the "abuse and utilization" directed at him by members of the Council executive.

"The Council showed a real desire to 'co-operate' there could be no objection, for said Mr. J. P. Brugs, a member of the executive, said during the terms of office of the present Government the T.L.C. had been consulted on all matters affecting organized labour. This was no longer happening.

Minister Schoeman, says the report on the negotiations, recalled his meeting with the Council national executive in July 1948 at which the Government and himself had agreed the operation of the Council, and himself had given the assurance that he, too, would be only too pleased to "co-operate".

Within a few days of this assurance Mr. Schoeman said, he was the subject of a similar attack by prominent members of the national executive.

Even then on nothing but what has been said on himself and the Government. During the Nafsa election he had been

"the subject of some vitriol and violent propaganda." He objected to the abuse and utilization heaped upon the members of the Industrial Legislation Commission and its chairman, a particular

WHO ARE COMMUNISTS -

Mr. B. Weisberg, another member of the executive, said there was a tendency for the Government to refer to all its critics as "Communists" or "leftist-traitors." If any trade union leader dared to demand improvement of the conditions of the workers he was immediately dubbed a Communist. Any person who had the temerity to criticize the Government was also called a Communist.

The Minister said he was not so foolish as to look upon every one who advanced improvements for the workers as Communist. Neither was he one of those persons who objected to healthy and constructive criticism. What he objected to was abuse and vituperation.

On the question of the non-publication of Industrial Council agreements, the Minister returned a public agreement with the Chamber of Mines was withdrawn.

About the Government's cabinet agreement he said it was not prepared to "give official sanction" to an agreement which leaving a closed-shop principle while the cabinet's mandate provided for the use of its funds for political purposes."

On the other hand it admits that the basic rate of pay for many companies of miners who were hit last changed in the past 20 years, and that Africans who benefited materially never were attacked in other industries.

The Commission says that in addition to a 20 per cent. increase for the white miners, non-European and the daily paid shop workers.

The incident of the African Mineworkers Union, Mr. J. B. Marx, said that with the expiration of the cost-of-living index and the opening up of new gold areas, miners who had worked in other areas would find an even greater loss of income.

"Only increased wages will help Africans to the same extent, and hence the greater needs of the workers," he said.

The latter points out that African miners, unlike almost every other section of the country's labour force, are not organized. An Alliance of African miners has been formed by the Commission, but this was never implemented.

Among ordinary workers on the Rand there is an extraordinary loss of value of gold to the employer, and even the African miners are becoming materially poorer.

Michael Scott At U.N.O.

JOHANNESBURG.—The Reverend Michael Scott, who is on his way to New York, is making arrangements to visit the United Nations to hear the claims of the Bantu peoples.

It is understood the Director-General for the Rights of Man will be the one to receive the Bantu Commission from Scott against the interests of the Bantu peoples.

18,642 Unemployed

JOHANNESBURG.—During August, according to the official figures, the number of unemployed registered with the Unemployment Relief increased by 118 to 18,642.

One of the large firms which has been through a very difficult period in Natal, where they have been engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles, has been closed down because of the business depression.

MORE TROUBLE IN TRAM BOYCOTT

JOHANNESBURG.—For the second or third time in a row the tramway boycott in the Western Area, instituted by workers returning to the streets of the province, has broken down.

The trouble started on Monday evening, when the tramway boycott broke down. The police who were engaged to stop the African boycott of the tram.

The strike leaders lashed out at Minister Brugs for not having been earlier in the street and supported the crowd. Some time later some buses were seen to be on their way to the city, but they were not supported by the strike.

The Minister was charged with the fact that there are no vehicles for the transport of the African population who have caused the trouble. That is why some "Communist" agitators had to be dismissed after they were dismissed after they were dismissed.

The Minister continues strongly

Revised Agenda For T.L.C. Conference

JOHANNESBURG.—The special emergency conference of the South African Trades and Labour Council, to be held in Durban from October 13 to November 2, is to discuss devaluation and its effect on the conditions of the workers, the rise in the cost of living, the possibility of cost of living allowances being taken away from public servants and away from all workers, and measures to ensure that all workers a wage standard commensurate with the cost of living.

The conference will also discuss the matter of unemployment, measures to stimulate it, and more effective relief to unemployed workers.

Finally it will decide on measures to strengthen the Council and other organized labour.

Minutes on the subjects on the agenda are to be prepared for discussion with the trade union movement.

The conference will take place in the Carlton Hotel, Beach Road, Durban.

Loans For Africans

JOHANNESBURG.

The Bank of Southern Africa has announced that it will advance loans to African shopkeepers in the Transvaal. This already advanced loans to African shopkeepers in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

The Bank of Southern Africa's cabinet African business a shopkeeper has been given a loan of £100 with an interest rate of 10 per cent. The loan is for 10 years, with a grace period of 10 years in which to pay back for political purposes."

It has been announced that prominent African business men will be granted a loan from the bank to develop a sports ground in Alexandra, to develop a new factory, to develop and develop shops.

The S.I.C.A. has a committee of its African and three European members, who meet regularly at premises in Braamfontein.

Racial Survey Of Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG.

The City Council is busy with a racial survey of Johannesburg, one of the objectives of the Anti-Race Trade Union Advisory Board. In connection with the survey, a report on the racial situation in Johannesburg was prepared by Indians and other races.

Indian "intention" into Johannesburg is now being investigated. The survey is now being conducted by the Anti-Race Trade Union Advisory Board. The survey is to be conducted during the next few months. The survey is to be conducted during the next few months. The survey is to be conducted during the next few months.

RIOT RELIEF

JOHANNESBURG.

The Transvaal Relief Commission has a further £100,000 available for the purpose of the South African Relief Fund.

NAT. OPPOSITION IN GARMENT UNION ROUTED

Sachs Unanimously Re-elected

JOHANNESBURG.

THE "national-minded" opposition within the Garment Workers' Union was completely routed at the union's annual general meeting last Saturday when Solly Sachs, general secretary for the last 21 years, was re-elected unopposed, amidst cheers.

Although Jasper Louber, secretary of the Pretoria trade union council, and Anna Knoetze, one of the leaders of the dissident group of garment workers from Germiston, were haranguing their followers on the steps of the hall for fully two hours before the meeting started, within the hall their spokesman, a Mrs. De Swart, rallied no more than 25 workers who ranged themselves in seats in a far corner and shouted inaudible slogans during the proceedings.

Mrs. De Swart had intended to put forward a point of order demanding that the election of the general secretary be held over until the union constitution had been altered to provide for a secret ballot instead of a show of hands at the meeting. Her timidity was so bad, however, that she attempted to read the resolution only after Sachs had already been declared elected.

SPECIAL MEETING

When the annual general meeting was declared closed after the

African Drivers

JOHANNESBURG.

The City Council has deferred the question of the employment of six African tractor drivers for Orlando sanitary services. It is waiting for an indication of Government policy on the employment of Non-Europeans "in their own areas".

election of the secretary and discussion on the new agreement for the industry, the special general meeting called to consider constitutional amendments was opened. Here Mr. Sachs took the wind out of the opposition group's sails by announcing that a conference of union delegates will shortly be called to consider amendments among them election by secret ballot, with which he was in favour.

"I would welcome a secret ballot," he said. "I want to feel the majority of the workers want me as secretary."

Constitutional amendments approved by the workers in the meantime provided for the organisation of the union into different branches, each with the right to hold its own general meetings and send delegates on a proportional basis to special conferences to amend the constitution.

UNITY APPEAL

Mr. Sachs appealed to the workers "to stick together in these very critical times." At a time, he said, when the union was fighting serious unemployment, and a Minister of Labour who refused to recognise agreements reached by the employers and workers in the industry, a handful of "mischief-makers" appeared on the scene to try and disrupt 21 years of union building.

The balance sheet reveals that the union had spent almost £6,000 to press its case to the Wolfstand Com. of Enquiry.

ATTENTION ERIC LOUW!

JOHANNESBURG.

EVERYBODY knows that food prices have rocketed sky-high since pre-war days. The housewife who can make ends meet in a working-class household today is a magician and a conjurer.

Figures compiled by the South African Trades and Labour Council show exactly how much prices have risen.

	1938	1950
Tea (per lb.)	2s. 2d.	7s. 9½d.
Coffee (per lb.)	1s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
Sugar (per lb.)	2½d.	4½d.
Jam (per lb.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.
Cheddar cheese (per lb.)	1s. 5d.	2s. 0½d.
Butter (per lb.) seasonal	1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Rice (per lb.)	3d.	10d.
Bacon (per lb.)	1s. 2d.	2s. 9d.
Blue and yellow soap (a bar)	9d.	1s. 2½d.
Household soap (a bar)	4d.	10d.
Beef sausages (per lb.)	6d.	1s. 6d.
Cooked ham (per lb.)	2s. 6d.	4s. 9d.
Eggs (dozen) seasonal	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Sardines (a tin)	9d.	1s. 8d.
Flour (per lb.)	1d.	4½d.

NAT. MOVE TO SCRAP FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE

New Organisation Formed

JOHANNESBURG.

CHRISTIAN-NATIONAL Education campaigners are now aiming at the repeal of the "conscience clause" through a new organisation formed at a meeting of Dutch Reformed Ministers and University professors at Brandfont, in the Free State.

The organisation was formed to promote the principle of higher education with a Christian basis. The Hoër Onderwys Op Christelike Grondslag.

The "conscience clause" in the Education Act lays down that a teacher or professor may not be called upon to declare his religious beliefs before appointment to an educational institution.

STAFF PROBLEMS

The convenors of the meeting felt there was a need in South Africa for a university where all the professors and lecturers were "declared Christians" and would follow the "principle of Christianity in all their teachings". No university at present follows the principle of "Christianity in Science" (Christelike Wetenskap) and so the organisation wants Parliament to withdraw the "conscience clause" so that universities can select their staffs on the basis of these principles.

If existing organisations refuse to follow this policy, a new university for "Christelike Wetenskap" might be formed.

This campaign for the repeal of the "conscience clause" is linked up with the private Bill of the S.P. for Potchefstroom to give the Potchefstroom University College independence. It is believed the College will not accept independence unless the clause is repealed to enable it to ensure that all professors and lecturers are "Christians".

May Day Holiday?

JOHANNESBURG.

The Trades and Labour Council will press for May Day to be declared as a public holiday, and for all statutory holidays to be paid holidays for all workers, in representations before the Public Holidays Commission, which has now commenced its public sessions.

Jo'burg Furniture Workers to Meet

JOHANNESBURG.

A general meeting of the Furniture, Mattress and Bedding Workers' Union will be held in the Trades Hall, 30 Kirk Street, Johannesburg, on Saturday, February 25, at 1 p.m.

March 2, 1950.

Man on the run

In the yard of the house we visited the man we were looking for was not to be found.

The people helped us search for him, then someone volunteered an explanation.

"There has just been a police raid here. He is probably hiding," and she pointed into the yard adjoining the rows of houses.

"It was usual, they said, for him to run and hide there when the police came.

We remembered that on the way we passed two carloads of police.

A criminal? Well, a man without his passes in order.

We left on our way back to town.

Driving towards the hospital we thought of looking for him in the queue waiting before the Out-Patients' Department. There was a chance he would still be standing there from early morning, when he had gone to have his medicine repeated.

He had missed the raid. A few minutes later he emerged from the hospital gates.

His story

We sat down on some boulders on the pavement to hear his story.

In his shirt pocket was the empty medicine bottle, waiting to be refilled.

In his hands a pouch from which he drew two tattered documents, folded and refolded again till they were crumbling, kept carefully in a pocket for months and years on end, as Africans have to keep documents.

A note from a farmer in the Springs district saying he had completed his service.

A pass with a police stamp permitting him to report to the office of a court prosecutor in Johannesburg.

Before him, on the grass, his hospital card, recording "Head-ache, pain in chest, cough... nose

deformation, the result of a mine accident."

From Basutoland he had come to the Rand Mines in 1934. He worked at Randfontein, Springs, Rand, Lesass, City Deep. "A long time," he said.

In 1944 he left the mines, found work in the city, eventually with a firm of house painters.

Then he fell ill. He couldn't be sure when the continual pain in the chest and the cough had started.

He had coughed blood. Miners phibisis? Possibly.

During this illness he lost his

RUTH FIRST Sends this story from Johannesburg of a life ruined by South Africa's Pass Laws

job and lay at home waiting to recover.

One day he got up from his bed, walked slowly to the hospital for medicine.

On the way back, as he was returning along the road in which we were standing, a few blocks from his room, he was stopped by the firing squad.

The passes for his previous job were of no use now.

This man was one of those taken to the Native Commissioner's Court and offered the alternative of serving a jail term, for a pass offence, or working for a farmer.

He found himself among a group of men taken out to a farmer's lorry parked outside the court.

The farm

For the next six months he worked on a farm in the Springs district, planting and digging up potatoes, reaping meales, weeding.

To save his clothes he wore a sack during those months.

He signed no contract. The work began at five in the morning

and ended at five or six in the evening.

The workers slept in a small compound. They were locked in at night.

"Plenty ran away," he said. "You didn't?"

"I was sick. I could not take a chance."

The six months on the farm were "hell," he said simply.

"We had no rest in the day. They make you run even when you work. Foremen all the time. "There was no chance to eat properly in the middle of the day. They kick you. Force you up when you collapse."

He had fallen in the fields several times, he said, and was forced up each time.

"There was no time to wash. The food was eaten from the ground. No bowls or plates."

"Cold at night?"

"Oh-oh," he said. "No blankets, only sacks. They came in cold from the fields and crawled straight under the sacks."

The six months over, he received £3. Also the note from the farmer and one from the police to Johannesburg.

In hiding

He wants to work but he has no passes, nor can he get any.

Even should he find a job he would probably not be registered under the new regulations which give the city council, out to control the "influx," power to refuse to register a man even though he may have employment in the city.

A trip to town to find work, to plead for a pass to seek work, will most likely result in a trip to jail.

On the way or at the pass office he might meet the police. The Council wants no more work-seekers.

"Surplus Natives" must work on the farms, if the order.

Knowing the workings of the pass laws he stops in the location, runs when the police appear at the street corner.

He is a man because a rabbit, ever furtive and hiding.

JOHANNESBURG RIOTS

'PASS LAWS TO BLAME' AFRICANS TELL EISELEN

Govt. Move To Consult People's Leaders

JOHANNESBURG.

THE authorities have made two attempts to consult "African opinion" about the recent Rand clashes with the police. Both have proved abortive, the Government neglecting to invite to the discussions most of the leading national leaders, and the Africans called together insisting that the premier organisations of the African people should not be ignored.

The first meeting was called together to have discussions with the Secretary for Native Affairs, Dr. Eiselen.

Who was invited to these talks in the office of the Director of Native Labour? A retired lawyer, a D.R.C. parson, a headmaster of an Anglican Church school, a headmaster of a secondary school, two agents of the Nationalist Party candidate, Van Rensburg, in the last Senate elections, and a medical practitioner. No trade unionists, no members of advisory boards, no African National Congress officials — only two Native Representative Council members were included.

Dr. Eiselen was told bluntly by spokesmen at this meeting that the pass laws and apartheid were at the bottom of the recent clashes.

If the Government wished to sound African opinion a meeting representative of their organisations and leaders should be called. This meeting was side-tracking the people's leaders and constituted

Last week the Manager of the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Department attempted to summon a meeting of the Joint advisory boards to consult them about the causes of the clashes.

The board members objected to the presence at the meeting of Mr. Venables, the Manager, suggesting he was not an impartial party. The meeting adjourned after a while, having agreed to request a meeting of African leaders with the Ministers of Native Affairs and Justice and the Secretary for Native Affairs to discuss the causes of the clashes.

Meanwhile, yet another act of police provocation occurred during a raid in Newclare last week when an African woman sitting before her front door, was roughly handled by a small police party searching for liquor, and then arrested on a charge of causing a disturbance.

Strong police patrols continue to be on duty night and day in the area.

(Continued on page 6)

'PASS LAWS TO BLAME'

(Continued from page 1)

A meeting of Newlands and Melville Europeans summoned by the Melville Vigilance Committee last week cheered Mr. J. H. Kruger, the chairman, when he said: "Give us back the old sjambok laws, and everything will right itself."

He suggested the courts should impose more corporal punishment. The Bantu Social Centre, he said, was nothing more than a hiding hole for criminals.

The meeting decided that immediate steps should be taken to prevent the spread of Communism, even if it means "severe penalties". Regulations should be altered to allow the police to use firearms when their lives were endangered. The curfew regulations should be brought back and women on benches should be suitably clad.

A City Councillor, Mr. J. J. O'Connor, was howled down and could not continue his speech when he tried to suggest to the meeting that they should remember Christian principle and sympathise with the Africans, too.

A man in the audience shouted that if they had to listen to more of this nonsense the crowd would break up.

Benoni Town Council has wired the Minister of Justice for more police protection.

T.L.C. ACCEPTS INVITATION

To Select Delegates For I.L.O.

JOHANNESBURG. It is expected that once again the Government will break the usual practice of leaving the selection of the workers' delegate and adviser to the most representative of trade union councils the Trades and Labour Council, and will follow the precedent it tried to establish last year (which was successfully challenged by the T.L.C. at Geneva) of consulting also the railway unions, the Pretoria split-away trade union centre and the Cape Federation of Labour Unions.

T.L.C. AGREES

The Trades and Labour Council has agreed to send its representatives to a meeting called by the Secretary for Labour, Mr. A. D. Lee, to discuss the selection of the workers' delegate and adviser to the I.L.O. conference which opens in Geneva on June 7.

The T.L.C. in its letter to the Secretary for Labour, has stated that its acceptance of the invitation is without prejudice to any action it may deem necessary if, in its opinion, the procedure adopted in the selection of the workers' delegation is contrary to the letter and the spirit of the constitution of the I.L.O.

LIFT BAN ON DADOO

JOHANNESBURG.

Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, the national Non-European leader banned from speaking for one year under the Riotous Assemblies Act, toured Newcastle at the height of the recent disturbances.

Now that attempts have been made by a small section to divert the anger and bitterness of the African people into anti-Asiatic channels, the demand is going up on all sides that the ban on Dr. Dadoo should be lifted and he should be allowed to address the people in this area.

The Communist Party's demands "Lift the Dadoo Ban; Stop Police Raids and Extend Political Rights", have been enthusiastically endorsed at a series of enormous meetings held here during the last two weeks. An Indian speaker at Newcastle got a tremendous ovation from the crowd when he called for Non-European unity against oppression.

COLONIAL YOUTH DAY CELEBRATED

JOHANNESBURG.—A Colonial Youth Day Meeting here last week was attended by an enthusiastic audience of young people of all races who unanimously passed a resolution pledging solidarity to the peoples of Africa and the colonial countries of the world in their struggle for liberation.

The gathering recorded a protest against the shooting down of the miners of Enugu in Nigeria, who were on strike for a living wage, and sharply condemned the use of armed terror in the West African colonies. It also pledged full support to the Gold Coast demand for full and free government.

Workers Launch Campaign Against Living Costs

JOHANNESBURG.

REPRESENTATIVES of executive committees of 29 unions affiliated to the Southern Transvaal Local Committee of the Trades and Labour Council resolved last week to launch a public campaign against the high cost of living.

The attention of the Government must be drawn to the requirements of the workers, decided 118 trade unionists. The Local Committee represents 70,000 organised workers in the Southern Transvaal.

The meeting strongly condemned the Minister of Labour's action in allowing employers to pay reduced cost-of-living allowances to workers on short-time, or to exempt them from the war measure altogether. This was the first attack on cost-of-living allowances, said the meeting.

Mr. E. Weinberg, in the chair, said the Union was entering a period of economic crisis which would result in large-scale unemployment.

The Government and employers would try to shift the burden of the crisis on to the shoulders of the workers. The Government was trying to cause division in the ranks of the workers by side-tracking them from wages and housing questions to race and colour issues. "We refused at Durban at the T.L.C. special conference to be sidetracked to these issues," he said.

The meeting reaffirmed support for the special conference resolutions on unemployment, devaluation and cost of living.

Speaking on devaluation, Mr. E. S. Sachs said that it had solved no problems at all. On import control he said: "If we could export our Government there would be no problem of import control," and referred to the loss of confidence from overseas since the rise to power of the Nationalist Government. Mr. Storrer said the trade union movement should make its own enquiry into family budgets and the cost of living. The official index, he said, was years out of date and came nowhere near to expressing the true position.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. I. Wolfson, speaking on unemployment, said that the official figures, which did not reflect the true position because African workers were not included and many other workers did not register with the Department of Labour, had risen alarmingly. So had figures of bankruptcies and insolvencies of small businesses, all a reflection of the growing economic crisis.

There should be strict control of prices and profits. Rents should be controlled. "South Africa is a landlord's paradise," said Mr. Wolfson, and the Rents Bill before Parliament was a measure to raise rents still further.

The meeting protested strongly against the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act. "Every possible legal quibble is used to disqualify workers from benefits," said Mr. Sachs. If the Government could not administer the scheme the trade unions should be allowed to take it over.

Gaoled For Public Violence

KRUGERSDORP.—Twelve Africans who were charged with public violence arising out of the Munsieville Location clash with the police on November 1, 1949, were each sentenced to five months imprisonment with hard labour.

Hundreds Of Indians Face Ruin

JOHANNESBURG.—India and Pakistan have been asked by the Transvaal Indian Congress to intervene on its behalf and persuade the Union Government to suspend all prosecutions under the Ghetto Act pending the proposed Round Table talks between the three Governments.

Cables sent to the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan point out that the Union authorities are prosecuting hundreds of Indians for ownership and occupation of land in contravention of the Ghetto Act. "Landed properties already confiscated, as well as others liable to be confiscated in the immediate future, amount to thousands of pounds," say the cables. "Prosecutions threaten hundreds of Indian families with total economic ruin."

"The situation is so grave," adds the Congress, "that even before the projected Round Table talks take place the operation of the Ghetto Act will cause irrevocable economic damage."

"DEFEND FREE SPEECH" CONVENTION

A "Defend Free Speech" Convention, to fight the ban under the Riotous Assemblies Act imposed on Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, is being summoned in Johannesburg for March 26. The Convention is being organised jointly by the Transvaal Indian Congress, the African National Congress (Transvaal), the African Peoples Organisation (Transvaal), and the Johannesburg District of the Communist Party.

Delegates from all parts of the Transvaal will attend the Convention, to be held at the Gandhi Hall, 50 Fox Street, Johannesburg.

The joint manifesto of the convening organisations describes the ban on Dr. Dadoo as "a calculated attack on the freedom of speech, the brightness of all peoples, and a deliberate step towards fascism".

It continues: "We have every reason to apprehend further fascist attacks on the freedom of speech of our leaders and of the freedom of organisation, which may seriously affect the proper and democratic functioning of our national, political, trade union and democratic organisations".

RED-BAITING IN NAT. PRESS

JOHANNESBURG.

Fresh attacks against the building and garment workers' unions are contained in the latest issues of the papers published by the Werkerspers.

"Is his election valid? Anti-Communist Vigilance Committee in Garment Workers' Union says 'No' says the caption to a picture of Solly Sachs in the issue of 'Klerwerker'.

But the main assault this week is reserved for the Building Workers' Union. In an issue of the 'Rouwerker', "Fight Communism in building unions. Strengthen your trade unions by kicking out Red cliques", are slogans on the front page.

An article purporting to interview a prominent building worker, says: "Communists have managed to secure a stranglehold on the executive council of the biggest union in industry—the B.W.I.U. "These people (Communists) are preventing building workers from having a strong and united trade union because they are constantly using typical Communist methods of disruption and disunity."

Trades Hall Society

JOHANNESBURG.—The annual meeting of the Trades Hall Society recently elected Mr. A. G. Forsyth as president, with Mr. G. McCormick as secretary.



Percy Denton, one of the Communist hooligans assaulted by European workmen when they attempted to speak to a meeting of factory workers in Industria.

YOUTH LEADER EXPELLED FROM FRANCE

JOHANNESBURG.—Ber Williams, English secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, once said he outstanding leaders of the international youth movement, has been served with an order expelling him from France. The W.F.D.Y. headquarters are in Paris.

This step follows the refusal of the French Government to grant entrance visas to France to other world youth leaders elected to W.F.D.Y. posts in Paris. Strong protests have been sent to the French Government by international youth organisations, and the W.F.D.Y. president, Guy de Bosson, has lodged a protest with the United Nations.

March 9, 1950

Did the Boxes Contain "Apparatus"? JO'BURG MAN COMPLAINS OF "GESTAPO TRADITIONS"

Police Inquiry After Private Meeting

JOHANNESBURG.

THE decision of the East London railway artisans to strike in protest against the Gestapo-like methods of the Railway Police has focussed attention on the growing danger of police intimidation and the threat to ordinary civil liberties in the country.

Not only the Railway Police, but members of the C.I.D. are reported to be extending their activities in "trailing" and "hound-ing" individuals on the most ridiculous pretexts and suspicions.

In Johannesburg, for instance, a man who delivered two boxes of sweets to a friend, was visited recently by the police and told that they had information to show that the boxes contained some "apparatus".

THE VICTIM

Mr. E. Laufer, the victim of this latest police intimidation, has written to his M.P., Mr. A. G. Barlow, protesting most strongly against the "traditions of the Gestapo".

Mr. Laufer, who is chairman of the Jewellers and Goldsmiths' Union in Johannesburg, was invited recently by the secretary of union, Mrs. J. Wolfson, to

attend a private cocktail party at her residence which was to be addressed by Mr. Sam Kahn, M.P., on "Parliament and the Trade Unions".

"As I had read and heard quite a bit about Mr. Kahn," Mr. Laufer writes to Mr. Barlow, "I was rather interested to hear his views, and readily accepted the invitation. The party took place on February 17."

"Incidentally, Mrs. Wolfson asked me to call for two boxes of sweets for her in town the day before, which I did. I delivered the two boxes at the same time as I attended the party."

On the following Tuesday, February 21, Mr. Laufer was visited at 10 a.m. by two gentlemen

who introduced themselves as representatives of the Special Department of the C.I.D. On questioning them Mr. Laufer was given their names.

Mr. Laufer was asked whether he was the owner of a certain car and replied in the affirmative. (Continued on page 6)

"I was asked several questions, such as 'Do you know Mr. Kahn?' 'Were you introduced to the people who were at the party?' 'How long did you stay at the party?' and 'What was in the boxes you carried into the house?'"

The police then told Mr. Laufer that they had information to show that he carried "apparatus" into the house. Mr. Laufer says his suggestion seemed so ludicrous to him that he informed one of the police that the two boxes contained sweets and he even gave the name of the manufacturers.

"Regarding the other questions," Mr. Laufer continues, "I declined to give information as I considered the whole interview unlawful. I pointed out to the detectives that had a criminal offence been committed, I would readily have co-operated with them, but that this sort of thing was totally unwarranted."

"SECURITY INVOLVED"

Mr. Laufer adds that the two detectives constantly reminded him of the "confidential nature" of the interview. One of them even went so far as to suggest that the security of the country was involved!

"Unfortunately, I could not appreciate how two boxes of sweets made this country insecure," Mr. Laufer writes.

The two detectives left after about 20 minutes. Before leaving they informed Mr. Laufer that he could see their superior officer at a certain building if he wanted to. When Mr. Laufer asked them whether he could bring along his legal representative he was told this would not be allowed.

MR. LAUFER SAYS HE HAS WRITTEN TO MR. BARLOW ABOUT THIS INCIDENT AND I THINK THAT IT IS AN ENTIRELY UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE WITH MY CIVIL RIGHTS. IN FACT MR. BARLOW, I CONSIDER THAT THE WHOLE BUSINESS RESEMBLES ONE OF THE GESTAPO TRADITIONS OF THE "GESTAPO".

ANOTHER SHOOTING IN NEWCLARE

JOHANNESBURG. — Last week-end Newclare mourned the death of 28-year-old Aggen Sibert, shot through the head in an encounter with the police during the last week-end of February. The incident in which Sibert was shot and another young man, Remington-Keleng, received a bullet wound in the leg has been treated by the police and the daily press as an item in the "crime list". The shooting took place in a Newclare street. It is said, after an attempted hold-up of a Chinese shopkeeper.

People on the scene at the time, however, allege the incident occurred after a quarrel between Sibert and the shopkeeper over its change. Sibert eventually got his change and walked to his home near the shop.

It is alleged that just after the shopkeeper and a band of police went out to look for him, Sibert was being held by the police, fighting the room where he stayed. Keleng was passing by at the time.

RIOT CAUSED BY POLICE BRUTALITY

DEFENCE ARGUMENT IN ASSAULT CASE

JOHANNESBURG.

THE brutal assault by constables on Newclare resident, Johannes Makwase, caused the disturbances leading up to the first riot this year for which the inhabitants of Newclare are now being blamed, alleged Dr. G. Lowen, defending Makwase in court on charges of possessing liquor, resisting arrest and escaping from custody, and assaulting a policeman.

In the court Makwase showed scars on his right side, arms and legs. He had a visible ear injury by the time he reached Newlands Police station, an African constable Paul Lepelatsana told the court.

Lepelatsana said he had no idea how Makwase got the ear injury or that he had others. Dr. Lowen: "I put it to you that you with your handcuffs hit him savagely over the ear." Lepelatsana denied this.

STREET INCIDENT

The court heard accounts of the events in Bevan Street during a police patrol for liquor on Sunday afternoon, January 29, when the first clash with the police occurred.

Lepelatsana, on patrol that afternoon, said Makwase had a four gallon tin of barberton in his hand. Makwase resisted arrest, saying the people were tired of the police arresting them every day. When four African constables tried to place handcuffs on him a crowd of people collected. "I tripped the accused. He fell to the ground. He was struggling and resisting arrest."

The crowd, he said, then attacked, chased and stoned the constables. The police drew their batons and tried to disperse the crowd. Makwase was pulled into the car where he continued to struggle.

RAND SITUATION "URGENT," WARN ADVISORY BOARDS

JOHANNESBURG.

A MEETING of members of the Advisory Boards of the Reef has called for the immediate cessation of pass and beer raids, warning of "the urgency and explosiveness of the racial situation on the Reef".

This meeting of leaders from the African National Congress, advisory boards from the East and West Rand and trade unionists was held last week that their request to meet the Ministers of Justice and Native Affairs could not be considered until the findings of the Commission investigating the Riots were completed.

The meeting then urged an interim report from the Commission.

TVL CONGRESS PROTESTS AGAINST POLICE RAIDS

A special Transvaal African National Congress officials and members of this province have passed resolutions demanding the immediate abolition of the pass laws and cessation of beer raids by police.

Xuma Resigns From A.N.C. Executive

JOHANNESBURG.

Dr. A. B. Xuma, former President-General of the African National Congress, has resigned from the Congress national executive to which he was elected executive at the Bloemfontein December conference. He remains a Congress member.

Dr. Xuma told The Guardian he had not issued the report of his resignation from Congress which is now current. There has been no denial of the reason given for his resignation; that he cannot agree with the programme of action to which the Congress executive is now committed.

MOROKA TOLD TO QUIT N.R.C.

JOHANNESBURG.

The African National Congress Council of Action, meeting here for the second time last week-end, has called on the Congress President-General, Dr. A. S. Moroka, to resign from the Native Representative Council if it is to ask other councillors also to resign.

Dr. Moroka, a member of the Council of Action, was not present at the proceedings, but he was consulted by the Council during the proceedings.

RENT INCREASES

JOHANNESBURG.

Residents of Johannesburg, a section of West Orange, established about five years ago, are being threatened with rent increases.

The Council proposes to charge £1 15s. a month for three-roomed houses that are now only £1 5s. and of four-roomed homes from £1 15s. a month to £2 10s. It is understood the Council is also considering instituting a system of weekly, instead of monthly, rent payments.

NON-EUROPEANS TO BE REMOVED

Jo'burg's Plan For Western Areas

JOHANNESBURG City Council has accepted the principle that the great Non-European populations of the city's Western Areas should be removed.

A committee is to investigate the means whereby this huge displacement of people is to be effected. Originally introduced by the Nationalists in the Council representing mostly Europeans in the Western Areas, the resolution said the removal should take place "without further delay". United Party councillors agreed this removal was "a vital matter for South Africa" and one on which there should be no party feeling. It is expected that discussions with the Government will start soon. Parliament has still to discuss the matter, arising from Mr. Tisbury's motion calling for the removal of the people.

There has not been any consultation with the Non-European people involved in this scheme. Heated meetings by European racialist vigilantes have put all the necessary pressure on the Johannesburg Council.

The scheme is certain to meet with the strongest opposition of the African, Coloured and Indian people of the Western Areas, many of whom have been living in their homes for the last 30 years, and have acquired property and businesses in the area.

There is still no answer to the key problems involved in the fantastic removal scheme: How will adequate compensation be paid to the people to be removed? Where is money for new homes for them to come from while the Council today can't find funds to house the homeless? Who is to pay for transport facilities for the new areas? Is the opinion of the Non-

BISHOP SUPPORTS FREE SPEECH CONVENTION

JOHANNESBURG.

The Bishop of Pretoria, the Rt. Rev. W. Parker, has sent a message to the Defend Free Speech Convention which will meet here on March 26. The message says:

"Free speech is one of the freedoms which people who hold democratic principles must always maintain with the utmost determination; always provided that free speech does not lead directly to violence and is true to the principles of justice."

Jo'burg Council "Most Callous In The Union"

Evidence To Riot Commission

JOHANNESBURG.

EVIDENCE on speeches alleged to have been made by members of the Communist Party and leaders of the African National Congress was given at the last session of the Riot Commission by a detective of the "special" (political) branch of the C.I.D.

Among the speeches quoted were those by Communist Party members J. B. Marks, Solomon Mogoмотse and P. Denton, also of G. Piize, president of the African National Congress Youth League, and Congress leader J. Mtswel.

Giving evidence, Mr. H. M. Basner said the Johannesburg Municipality was probably the most callous and irresponsible in the whole Union towards the African population. Most Councilors, he said, visited the Zoo more often than the locations.

There had never been any close co-operation between the Council boards or other African leaders. The Council's Non-European Affairs Department had always preferred to take the attitude that African leaders who voiced the grievances of the location inhabitants were merely agitators working for their own aggrandisement, and that the majority of homeless Africans in Johannesburg were loafers who had no business in the city.

RESPONSIBILITY

The Council's failure to provide recreational facilities, its callous attempt to drive African food vendors off the streets without providing alternative feeding facilities for workers, the shocking conditions in its hostels for single Africans, its failure to provide municipal transport for Alexandra, Orlando, Morija and Jabavu, its lack of public lavatories for Africans in the city, its failure to provide taxi ranks for Non-European taxis to grant facilities for tailors, barbers, shoemakers for African in domestic employment, were all symptoms of this callousness and irresponsibility.

Mr. Basner said the police were regarded by the African

people as oppressors and co-operation with them was regarded as disloyalty to the Africans.

"This attitude cannot change," he said, "until the police are no longer required to enforce laws which the Africans consider morally unjustifiable, and in the enforcement of which they have no direct interest."

NO CONFIDENCE

Dr. A. B. Xuma told the Commission the African people had no confidence in it. For one, it should have had African members.

The attitude of most European policemen, he said, was arrogant and contemptuous. The African was subjected to violence, third degree and abusive language. Africans were beaten until they confessed to a crime and many alleged they had been gassed.

Pass laws and liquor raids were the main grievances. "I want to warn South Africa that she should not continue to rely on the force. Force will fall her and the whole country will be brought to riots."

The Institute of Race Relations led evidence on the incidence of poverty among the Africans, overcrowding, the cost of living, and the irritants of discourtesy on the part of public service officials.

The Johannesburg branch of the Springbok Legion, in its evidence pointed out that the riots should not have been caused by the people's violent reaction to the intensified police raids. But the feeling which created this situation was the result of complex grievances aggravated by the Government's policy and the general tightening up of laws affecting the Africans.

The Commission will now draft its report.

THE TERROR IN BETHAL

A South African correspondent describes some of the brutalities against Negro workers that are supported by the Malan Government.

JOHANNESBURG (S. Africa).

FOUR men in Bethal, near here, were recently sentenced for assaulting African farm labourers. Evidence from Bethal points to the conclusion they are not the only guilty ones.

Blackest mark against Bethal these days is the blanket secrecy surrounding these affairs there.

You will meet an alliance among all white men to keep their secrets to themselves. They are antagonistic to outsiders who come to investigate.

But lots of questions could be asked in Bethal.

Why are farm labourers from the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and South-West Africa, in addition to Union workers, locked up in the farm compounds at night?

Why do labourers run away at night, in desperate efforts to escape from the rich and fertile farms of this area?

Witnesses are afraid

And coming to the recent cases of assault, the public should know that during the trial the key witnesses, bearing on their backs the marks of their assaults, had to be kept at police headquarters under guard, day and night.

These witnesses, a group of young contract labourers of the Herero people, clad in khaki shirts and singlets, were not allowed to leave the Bethal police station except under guard. They were forbidden to speak to anyone.

Precautions were being taken that the ends of justice were not defeated, that the witnesses would not flee in terror of reprisals. So often in the past evidence of assaults has been difficult

to gather from terrified farm labourers.

These Herero witnesses told during the court proceedings of the death on the farm Dorfontein of an African labourer named Johannes.

On the body of another, Nicodemus, were about 100 bruises, lacerations and old scars, said the assistant district surgeon in his evidence.

Another witness, Alpheus, said he was struck on the body and his eye flicked by a sjambok.

These facts emerged during court proceedings. The scars on the backs of the men were revealed. They can't be denied.

Wounds on his back

Bethal says these cases are exceptional and their occurrence must not be exaggerated.

But how account for the long string of assault cases that has been passing through the Bethal hospital year after year?

Only the worst cases would end up in hospital wards, but there witnesses will tell you, contract labourers from the farms have been treated for injuries from whipping by sjambok.

What story surrounds the death in hospital of 46-year-old Charlie Mtswel, who, according to men and women who saw him lying in the hospital, had great open wounds across his entire back.

Another 44-year-old prisoner, also with great wounds across his back and buttocks, was in hospital at the same time.

Other cases admitted during the same month need investigating, cases from farms and from the private jails.

Stories of these cases get about. People who come to hospital see and hear of men with bandaged backs, hear snatches of conversation, reports of men assaulted in jail for making complaints, of farm labourers lashed at work if they try to run away.

Such men are taken to the District Surgeon only when critically ill and there left to find their way to the hospital.

'People are murdered'

What about the contract labourers who come to hospital with pneumonia and die two days after admission? For the pneumonia cases, which mount up during the rainy season when malnourished men who have no resistance to fight the disease and no adequate protection from the wet, succumb on one farm after another?

The facts are hard to come by. There is a state of terror in the district.

The authorities say all in order, inspectors visit the farms to hear complaints and guard the in-labourers on many farms say they have never seen such inspectors. That in any case they have no confidence in them, for they are the friends of the farmers.

An old man said: "This Bethal is the worst place God has made. This pneumonia of which the farm labourers die is a wonderful thing. If only the Government people would see... People are being murdered here, whipped, lashed, so they live no longer..."

March 16 1950

THIS ARREST CAUSED A RIOT IN NEWCLARE

Now Crown Abandons Its Case

JOHANNESBURG.

AFTER a two-day court session following several remands and a lengthy cross-examination by the defence of police constables who gave evidence for the Crown, the prosecution had to abandon the case against Johannes Makwasi, a Newclare resident, whose arrest on January 29 during a liquor raid led to the first Newclare clash with the police.

Makwasi was charged on three counts: illegal possession of barberton, attempting to escape from custody and resisting arrest. Dr. G. Lowen, for Makwasi, said the accused was prepared to show that he was arrested "for no rhyme or reason."

He had resisted attempts to handcuff him because the arrest was not lawful. He had never been in possession of barberton.

BUNDLED INTO VAN

The court heard accounts from police constables of attempts made to arrest Makwasi in Bevan Street. Eventually he was pushed into a police squad car, which drove off with Makwasi lying on the floor at the back, his feet sticking out of the open door, his head out of the open door at the other end and two African constables holding him down.

Dr. Lowen put it to one constable that in his attempts to

make an arrest he had savagely assaulted Makwasi.

During cross-examination Dr. Lowen said the defence alleged that while Makwasi was being driven to the police station in the squad car, a loaded revolver had been pushed into his mouth and held there for a while, and then pressed into his body, in an effort to intimidate him.

Dr. Lowen told the court: "If this arrest had not taken place there would have been no riot. This started the first riot."

This case, now abandoned because of contradictory evidence, had been used to explain to the Minister of Justice and the Riot Commission how the trouble had occurred, said Dr. Lowen. The court decision, however, was that the accused had committed no offence.

The magistrate commented that it was for Makwasi to decide whether he would take action

against those who took him into the police van.

Immediately after Makwasi had been acquitted and while he was still standing in a court corridor, a group of policemen came up to announce that he would probably be re-arrested, this time as a prohibited immigrant who had no right to be in the Union.

DEFEND FREEDOM OF SPEECH

JOHANNESBURG.

FREEDOM of speech is one of the essential elements in any truly democratic state," says the message of the Rev. T. Huddleston to the "Freedom of Speech" Convention to be held here on March 28.

"When such freedom is forcibly prevented there must be something seriously wrong with the State itself; for in peacetime there can be no valid reason for such action.

"I am prepared to join with any party or organisation which condemns attacks on our personal liberties and therefore I am supporting without hesitation your Convention."

"With Voltaire I would say: 'I may not agree with all you believe and say but I will defend to the death your right to say it.'"

A message from the Rev. A. Blaxall says: "I congratulate the sponsors of this convention and trust that the response from the public will be such as to proclaim in no uncertain voice that we will fight to the last ditch to retain our human rights, which are the birthright of every South African, whatever his race or creed. I shall be with you in spirit."

JOHANNESBURG.

DISCUSSIONS on the selection of a workers' delegate to the June conference of the International Labour Office took place last week between representatives of a number of organisations called together by the Department of Labour.

Delegates present were from the Trades and Labour Council, the Federal Consultative Committee of the S.A.R. and H. Staff Association, the Pretoria Co-ordinating Council and the Western Province Federation of Labour Unions.

The Trades and Labour Council took part in the discussions, placing on record that its acceptance was without prejudice to any further action it might deem necessary if, in its opinion, the procedure adopted in the nomination and final selection of the

workers' delegation was "contrary to the letter and spirit of article 8 (b) of the constitution of the International Labour Office, or in conflict with democratic procedure in the election of the delegation."

Meanwhile the T.L.C. executive has invited affiliated unions to submit, not later than March 29, the names of candidates for a nominee for workers' delegate and adviser to attend the Geneva conference.

BANNING OF NEW TIMES

"T.L.C. MUST TAKE ACTION"

—I. WOLFSON

Grave Infringement Of Fundamental Freedom

JOHANNESBURG.

SUPPRESSION of overseas publications on political grounds is but one step removed from suppression of locally produced publications which do not meet with the approval of the present Government," writes Mr. I. Wolfson, leading trade unionist to the South African Trades and Labour Council, urging their strongest action in protest against the banning of "New Times" and "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy."

Mr. Wolfson is a member of the T.L.C. national executive.

"The time has arrived," he says, "for the Council to take action in defence of the democratic right of South African citizens to read books of their own choice."

"The point at issue is not whether we agree with the contents of the two banned papers, but the right of the Minister to arrogate to himself the powers of censor of serious trade union and political publications, and then decide to ban such papers."

"If no protest is made we will find this step but the commencement of a grave infringement of a fundamental freedom necessary for trade union and democratic expression of opinion."

MINISTER'S REASONS

"The journals were banned because they are 'objectionable'."

CASE OF INDIAN FLOWER SELLERS

JOHANNESBURG.—Of the 77 new sites allotted to Indian flower sellers here as a result of the Council's new control measures, the majority had to be abandoned, as sales suffered so severely.

A deputation from the Transvaal Indian Congress is again putting the case of the flower sellers to the Council's Works Committee.

Most of the vendors, trying out the new sites, lost on an average 27s. 8d. a day. The stands on the Old Magistrate's Court site had been found to be payable.

State Support For Reddingsdaadbond

JOHANNESBURG.

Two Afrikaans commercial schools in the Transvaal, formerly subsidised by the Reddingsdaadbond, are to be granted 150,000 a year by the Government, following representations to the Ministers of Finance and Education by a deputation of Afrikaner and Nationalist Party M.P.'s.

"Smelling Out" In Education

JOHANNESBURG.

A "smelling-out" process in the Union Education Department appears to be in progress, according to reports.

A questionnaire containing 19 questions has been sent to all professional members of at least one institution under the control of the Union Education Department. The form is to be treated as "very confidential" and among the questions are three asking the staff member what newspapers he reads; if he is an active member of a church; and to what cultural and other organisations he belongs.

W.F.T.U. Sets Up Africa Committee

JOHANNESBURG.—The World Federation of Trade Unions, which has just held a Far East conference, has decided to set up Asia and Africa Liaison Committees. The Asia office has been opened in Peking, and an office will probably be opened shortly somewhere on the African continent.

"UNJUST AND HUMILIATING DECISION"

JOHANNESBURG.

THE ban on Setete Khama must be removed and he should be permitted to assume the chieftainship of his tribe in accordance with his people's wishes, says a statement issued by a joint committee of representatives of the people of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland in the Union.

The statement also demands the publication of the report of the British Government Commission that investigated the dispute.

"We deplore the way in which Setete was decoyed into journeying away from his people and his home to Britain, and the attempts to bribe him into acceptance of the British Government's terms by offering him an annual allowance.

"This trickery and bribery is reminiscent of the most underhand tactics of colonial powers in conquering and overpowering unsuspecting tribes in the days of the scramble for Africa.

"As sinister as the trickery of the people, the appeasement of Malan's territorial claims on the Protectorates, and the flouting of the choice of the people is the decision to transfer authority in Bechuanaland to a 'small council of leading and suitable persons'.

WHO DECIDES?

"Who is to decide who is suitable and exactly why does the British Government find it necessary at this stage to appoint authorities over the heads of the people?"

"We find this a most dangerous precedent for interference in the internal affairs of the other Protectorates too, Swaziland and Basutoland . . .

"Our people are deeply concerned at the methods of the British Government in interfering in the internal affairs of Bechuanaland and above all, at the high-handed, dictatorial action of Britain in ordering the banishment of the chosen chief of the Bamangwato and substituting for their elected head, a system of direct rule."

In another cable to Mrs. Ruth Khama the South African Indian Congress express their admiration at the stand taken by Mr. and Mrs. Khama "in refusing to accept the unjust and humiliating decision", and pledge their solidarity "in your and your husband's fight against racial and colour discrimination".

Mrs. M. B. Lavolpierre has also sent a telegram to Mrs. Khama expressing her and her husband's sympathy and their admiration at "your courage, loyalty and determination".

A resolution adopted at a mass meeting called by the Durban District of the Communist Party last week said: "We are convinced that the British Government was motivated in its decision by racial considerations as a result of pressure from the South African and Rhodesian Governments. This appeasement policy of the Labour Government can only lead to incalculable resentment among all colonial peoples of Africa".

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Dr Moroka To Open Free Speech Convention

JOHANNESBURG.

DELEGATES from all corners of the Transvaal are expected to assemble here this week-end to strike a blow for free speech and democratic rights for the people at the Defend Free Speech Convention.

The President-General of the Nationalist police state and for S. Moroka, has announced that he will open the convention and preside at its sessions.

On the eve of the convention Dr. Dadoo issued a call: "Make the convention the rallying-point for the defeat of apartheid and the

Nationalist police state and for freedom and democracy for all.

"The right of free speech is vital and essential - it is the main dividing line between the remaining vestiges of democracy and fascism.

"To fight the pass laws and police raids, to struggle against the

Ghetto laws and segregation, to combat the high cost of living and unemployment, in short to fight against the pernicious policy of apartheid, freedom of speech and organisation is vitally necessary.

THE CHALLENGE

"The Government's challenge must be accepted - it is the duty of all freedom-loving citizens of

STATION WELCOME

JOHANNESBURG.—Dr. Moroka, President-General of the A.N.C. who will preside over the Convention, will be given a mass reception on his arrival at Park Station at 9 a.m. on Sunday morning, March 26.

Appealing to all supporters to greet their national leader, the Convention Committee says: "Come in your thousands to Park Station."

all races and colours to ensure that their organisations are fully represented at the convention.

"It is imperative that we demonstrate to the Malan Government in no unmistakable terms that the people of South Africa want free speech and mean to fight for its maintenance with all their might."

"The denial of free speech to those who keep within the law is against the principles of democratic government and must be resisted by all who claim to be democrats," reads a message sent to the Defend Free Speech Convention by Senator W. G. Ballinger and Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, M.P. Senator and Mrs. Ballinger express the hope that the conference will "lead to firm decisions, capable of being brought into effective operation."

Messages of support have also been sent to the convention by Dr. C. M. Naicker, President of the S.A. Indian Congress; Mr. Shaba, Secy.

(Continued in Page 6)

FREE SPEECH CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1.)

retary-General of the African National Congress, and Mr. G. Makabeni, President of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions.

Support for the convention is enthusiastic throughout the province. A large number of centres have been visited by volunteer teams of convention organisers.

Hedelberg, Middelburg and Witbank were visited by Dr. Dadoo himself.

Mr. D. W. Bopape, secretary of the Transvaal African National Congress, and Mr. Y. A. Cachalia, Transvaal Indian Congress secretary, had a triumphal tour of the Western Transvaal, visiting districts from Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp and Wolmaransburg to Zwartkops and Groen Marico in the far west. Leaders of Non-European organisations and communities, chiefs and headmen and advisory boards have arranged for delegates to represent their people.

The convention opens at the Caxton Hall 58 Fox Street on Sunday, March 26, at 9.30 p.m.

Expelled From Residence

JOHANNESBURG.—The chairman of the Douglas Smith (African) Residence of the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr. D. J. Mji, was expelled from the residence last week.

Mr. Mji was also the residence representative on the Students' Representative Council.

It is understood that Mr. Mji was told that since he had been at Douglas Smith House there had been friction between the students and the authorities.

The Residence students have elected a deputation to see the Principal about this matter, and it is also being investigated by the Students' Representative Council.

Police Action In W. Transvaal

JOHANNESBURG.—In the locations of the Western Transvaal, stock limitation is being forced upon the people, Africans are being evicted from their homes if they fall behind in their rent payments, penalties for petty pass infringements are viciously severe and leaders of the people are being victimised for their activities.

The experiences of the people were described to the annual conference of the Johannesburg District of the Communist Party last week by delegates from these country areas.

In a resolution the conference warned that this type of police action against the people could only lead to disturbances if not stopped.

PASS LAW TERROR CONDEMNED

Jo'burg Communists Call For Unity

JOHANNESBURG.

WITH shouts of "Long Live the Communist Party of South Africa" the annual conference of the Party's Johannesburg District came to an end last week, after the delegates had issued a call to the people to fight for freedom and peace, and against the fascist policy of the Government.

The conference warned that the policy of intensifying the pass laws as a weapon of "regimentation, forced labour and repression" was leading the country to a most serious crisis in our history. It rejected totally the proposals to extend the pass laws to African women and to impose the Population Registration Bill as a similar form of regimentation and police domination on the European, Indian and Coloured people.

The conference drew attention to the fact that since the advent of the Nationalist Government, police terrorism has increased, pass and liquor laws have been tightened and raids intensified as never before, especially on the Reef.

"Thousands of Africans are ordered to leave the urban areas, passless Africans are either thrown into prison or sent as forced labour to the farms. Newclare in particular has been turned into a hunting ground."

"The Government's only answer to this tense situation is to intensify the very repression which caused it, and to convert Newclare into an armed camp."

"Conference condemns this action of the Government and demands that the police be immediately withdrawn, that they

stop the pass and beer raids, that all oppressive laws be repealed and equal political rights be extended to all. We call upon the Non-European people to join and strengthen their organisations, to unite against oppression, and to eliminate from their ranks racialists who obstruct the struggle."

The conference declared that the action of the British Government in the Seretse Khama affair was "arbitrary and undemocratic interference in internal Bechuanaland affairs, a mean and contemptible plot to destroy any vestiges of self rule in the Protectorates, to establish direct colonial rule, and to crush the strivings of the peoples of the Protectorates towards a greater measure of independence and self-government."

The conference demanded the lifting of the ban on Dadoo and Kahn, pledged full support to the Defend Free Speech Mass Convention, and expressed the determination of the party to resist with all its power every attack upon the freedom of speech, movement, assembly, organisation and the press.

Amidst cheers Dr. Y. M. Dadoo was re-elected chairman of the district and Danie du Plessis secretary.

"WILL THERE BE A LOST WEEK-END?"

JOHANNESBURG.

"WILL there be a lost week-end? It is up to you," says the National Union of Distributive Workers in leaflets to its members in the Transvaal opposing the campaign now being launched to retain Saturday afternoon closing of shops.

The Chambers of Commerce here and on the Reef have started a large scale propaganda campaign against the provincial ordinance for Saturday afternoon closing which was introduced recently. A circular on the question has been issued to the trade at large.

A measure to abolish the present ordinance cannot be brought up for some time, as the ordinance must operate for at least six months before it can be repealed.

The Trades and Labour Council has decided to support the N.U.D.W. in its fight to stop the

abolition of Saturday afternoon closing.

Addressing shop workers, the N.U.D.W. says: "Do not bid yourself that because your store closed in previous years, it will continue to do so if the optional system is reintroduced. Your store, along with others, will remain open on Saturday afternoons in order to compete with those stores which kept open in the past. Competition is keen and times are not as good as they used to be. Your only safeguard is a vigorous campaign to keep the compulsory system in force. It is up to you."

"A GREAT VICTORY FOR DEMOCRACY"

Verdict In Passport Cases

JOHANNESBURG.

THE decision of the Bloemfontein Appeal Court on the passport question, commented Mr. E. S. Sachs last week, "ensures that I shall not be compelled to remain a prisoner of the Nationalist Government in South Africa."

"While this matter can be regarded as a matter for great personal jubilation, I feel that it transcends my personal interest. I prefer to regard it as a great victory for democracy and as a serious setback to those forces propagating an ever-growing tendency towards lawlessness, tyranny and personal dictatorship in South Africa today."

Dr. G. M. Naecker, president of the South African Indian Congress, told The Guardian in an interview in Durban:

The news that Dr. T. E. Dönges, the Minister of the Interior, is drawing up a Passport Bill, which he hopes to introduce this session, should make all democrats in South Africa realise that the present Government is going all out to curb drastically the few civil liberties that exist in the Union."

Dr. Naecker said that the decision given by the Appellate Division in the case of Mr. E. S. Sachs and Dr. Y. M. Dadoo were to be welcomed. Any attempt to nullify the effects of these decisions by the Government must be unconditionally opposed by all South Africans who want to prevent a totalitarian regime from being established in the country.

"When we oppose the contemplated Bill on passports we must not do so in an isolated way. We must link it up with other burning issues facing the country and accept the fact that only a united democratic front of all peoples who believe in human rights can defeat such disgraceful measures as the Population Registration Bill, and the other apartheid measures now being discussed by Parliament."

PEOPLES' PARLIAMENT DEMANDS FREE SPEECH

NORTHERN EDITION

GUARDIAN

Fourteenth year No. 6.

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THE GUARDIAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1950

PRICE 2d.

WHERE THE DELEGATES CAME FROM

JOHANNESBURG.

THE 528 delegates to the Defend Free Speech Convention representing 1,001,567 people of the Transvaal came from:

- 21 branches of the African National Congress.
- 23 advisory boards.
- 15 branches of the Transvaal Indian Congress.
- 20 trade unions.
- 3 peasant organisations.
- 6 churches.
- 15 residents' and vigilance associations.
- 4 branches of the African Peoples' Organisation.

Twelve chiefs came to speak for six different tribes, and there were delegates from seven women's, 11 youth, eight sports and 36 miscellaneous organisations.

Shipped To Malaya

LONDON.

Fifty-six armoured vehicles, including 25 armoured cars, have been sent to Malaya, and a further 60 will be shipped soon.

1,000,000 Represented

JOHANNESBURG.
UNDER THE SLOGAN "DEFEND FREE SPEECH" THE PARLIAMENT OF THE VOTELESS OF THE TRANSVAAL MET HERE LAST SUNDAY — 528 DELEGATES REPRESENTING OVER 1,000,000 AFRICANS, INDIANS AND COLOURED OF THE PROVINCE — TO LAUNCH A STRUGGLE AGAINST ADVANCING MALAN FASCISM.

In one of the Union's most historic conventions this Peoples' Parliament, presided over by Dr. J. S. Moroka, president-general of the African National Congress, denounced the ban on Sam Kahn and Dr. Dadoo, called for a National Convention for July of this year, and declared May 1 FREEDOM DAY, when the people will demonstrate in the cities, dorps and reserves against the pass laws, for the full franchise, land, decent wages and the repeal of the colour bar laws.

Called together by the Transvaal African National Congress, the Indian Congress, the African Peoples' Organisation and the Johannesburg District of the Communist Party, this united Non-European gathering greeted Sam Kahn and Dr. Dadoo with tumultuous applause when the two leaders, banned from speaking in public by the Minister of Justice under the Riotous Assemblies' Act, entered the Gandhi Hall for the closed afternoon session.

Great triumphal processions, of leaders on horseback, they flocked the people at times bringing all towards the City Hall Steps for a traffic to a standstill stretched second meeting. Then to the across Johannesburg's main streets Market Square where the first during the morning as enormous session of the Convention was converted into an open air gathering crowds gave Dr. Moroka a stirring before the thousands assembled there. Led by Dr. Moroka and his wife in a flower-bedecked carriage and other

(Continued on page 6)

Mr. Sam Kahn (right) speaks at the People's Convention: "This is the True Parliament of South Africa. The vote must be extended to all Non-European men and women, and they must sit in Parliament of their own right." Below: The vast crowd at the Convention's open-air session at the Market Square on Sunday morning. See page 3 for more pictures and reports of the proceedings.



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leaders on horseback, they flocked towards the City Hall Steps for a second meeting, then to the Gandhi Hall and finally to the Market Square where the first session of the Convention was converted into an open air gathering before the thousands assembled there.

Below: The vast crowd at the Convention's open-air session at the Market Square on Sunday morning. See page 3 for more pictures and reports of the proceedings.



(Continued on page 6)

TRANSVAAL SHOWS THE WAY



Under the banner of "Defend Freedom of Speech," a most impressive convention of the peoples of the Transvaal was held in Johannesburg last Sunday. The 528 delegates, representing over a million African, Indian and Coloured people in the province, unanimously, and amidst loud applause, adopted a resolution calling upon the leaders of the organisations which sponsored the assembly to convene a national convention of all the people of South Africa, to be held in Johannesburg on July 1 and 2, 1950. The resolution declared further that May 1, 1950, would be observed throughout the Transvaal as Freedom Day, as the People's Holiday, when meetings, demonstrations and processions would be held to demand the abolition of all pass laws, the extension of the franchise to all, irrespective of race, colour or sex, land for those who cultivate it, and adequate wages for all workers.

Moved by Mr. J. B. Marks and Mr. Y. A. Cachalla the resolution states: "The ban imposed on Mr. Sam Kahn and Dr. Y. M. Dadoo under the Riotous Assemblies Act violates the fundamental human rights, not only of these two elected representatives but also of all those thousands of South Africans who elected them as their spokesmen. To save our country from undergoing the dreadful experiences of Nazi Germany, and to advance South Africa towards the goal of true democracy it is vitally necessary for all freedom-loving peoples and organisations to combine their forces and intensify their efforts for a determined, concerted and militant resistance."

A resolution protesting against the British Government's action against Seretse Khama, which was a sinister move to place Bechuanaland under direct British colonial control," was also adopted.



FREE SPEECH DEFENDED

(Continued from page 1)

"We come to hold one of the forts of democracy," said Dr. Moroka, opening this session. "We are here with the support of all the progressive and democratic peoples of South Africa and the democratic world. We have come to defend free speech."

Once again Dr. Moroka issued a stirring call for unity between the Non-European peoples and democratic Europeans. "May the world know that we do not seek the blood of the European. What we vigorously and unflinchingly fight is the system of government under which we live."

BIRTHRIGHT OF THE PEOPLE

J. B. Marks, miners' leader, moved the resolution for the National Convention and that May 1 be Freedom Day, thus launching the Convention's great fight against the Nationalist Government.

"The right to speak and assemble is the birthright of the people and one of the greatest weapons of an oppressed people," he said. The flag on Dadoo and Kahn was an open challenge flung at the people by the Nationalist Government.

"I am going to ask the delegates here to accept that challenge," said Marks, and there were shouts of "We accept!"

Sam Kahn was cheered as he said: "If the Government wants to have a trial of strength with the people we are ready. We are determined that all in South Africa shall be free. We will sweep aside all those who stand in the way of our freedom."

"Freedom Day on May 1," declared Dr. Dadoo, "and the National Convention must call on the people of South Africa to follow a course which will bring to an end the fascist government of South Africa, and lay the basis for a Government which will respect the dignity of all men."

Chiefs and headmen, women fighters, trade union secretaries and Congress workers, delegating from residents' and vigilance bodies came to the microphone in a steady stream to pledge allegiance to the aims of the Freedom of Speech Convention, and to affirm their determination to lead their people in their local struggles.

The delegates of the 1,001,507 people of this northern province made it clear that they recognised in the Government's anti-Communist drive Malan's aim to destroy the freedom of all democrats.

Dr. Moroka said: "Those who are keeping us down do so not because we are Communists, but because they want to exploit us, they want to eat the fat of the land alone."

SECOND ONLY TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY ON THE PEOPLES' FIGHTING PROGRAMME WAS THEIR BITTER DETERMINATION TO FIGHT THE PASS LAWS, ESPECIALLY THE THREAT TO MAKE AFRICAN WOMEN CARRY PASSES. THE 500-ODD DELEGATES MADE IT CLEAR THE PEOPLE OF THE TRANSVAAL WILL NEVER TOLERATE THIS NEW BURDEN OF OPPRESSION.



Dr. Moroka (above, garlanded) opens the Convention, with Mr. Moses Kotane on the right, and Mr. Y. A. Cachalla and Mr. D. W. Bopape on the left. The picture on the top left shows the 528 delegates to the Convention and (top right) Dr. Y. M. Dadoo speaking.

"We Are Firmly On Your Side"

WORLD-WIDE MESSAGES TO CONVENTION

JOHANNESBURG.

MESSAGES of support for the Freedom of Speech Convention came from all parts of the world — from New York, Paris, Prague, London, Australia, India. Here are extracts from some of them:

—Paul Robeson, for the Council on African Affairs, New York: The gross contempt for the democratic principle of freedom of speech manifested in the ban placed on Dr. Dadoo and Mr. Kahn must be protested against by all progressive groups, not only in South Africa, but throughout the world.

We regard the struggle which we are waging here for the civil liberties and democratic rights of the American people, and particularly of the Negro people as directly linked with your struggle for the rights of the Non-European peoples in Africa.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, Paris: W.F.T.U. stands for the defence of freedom of speech and for the struggle against all discrimination.

Women's International Democratic Federation, Paris: The W.I.D.F., which has been since its birth a mighty exponent of the cause of women and children, in the name of its 80 million members in 59 different countries, declares to be firmly on your side, as you are in the same camp of peace and democracy as we are.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth, Paris: Through your Convention, we are sure the voice of the oppressed peoples of the Transvaal will be heard firmly ex-

pressing their burning desire for free speech and all other elementary democratic rights.

Together with your People's Convention we demand the immediate revoking of the fascist Riotous Assemblies Act, and the granting of all civil liberties hitherto denied to the South African masses.

The President of the Czech National Assembly, All progressive humanity sides with you.

The National Council for Civil Liberties, London: Article 13 of the Declaration of Universal Rights says everyone has the right to freedom of movement within the borders of each State.

National Lawyers' Guild, Washington: Freedom is indivisible and those who fight to retain or gain it perform the highest responsibilities of citizenship.

West Indian Students' Union, London: God speed in your struggle for social justice and freedom of speech against racial discrimination.

Indian National Congress, New Delhi: The policy of apartheid is a twin brother of the fascist theory of race superiority, and a such a pernicious doctrine can have no place in civilised human society.

Jewish Council to Combat Fascism, Melbourne, Australia: We are in fullest sympathy with your demands.

COLONIAL CHIEF TO VISIT THE PROTECTORATES

JOHANNESBURG—Lord Trefgarne, chairman of Britain's Colonial Development Corporation arrived on the Rand recently, on his way to Swaziland to inspect the 87,000 acres afforestation project acquired by the corporation. He told Press reporters he might visit Bechuanaland after Swaziland and before returning to Britain.

SIGNIFICANT

His visit is significant, it is felt, in view of the announcement that parts of Bechuanaland are envisaged by Britain as ideal for a

large ranching scheme, and Britan's plans for this protectorate are without doubt linked with her action on the Serowe Khama affair and the removal of indirect rule in Bechuanaland.

The Colonial Development Corporation at the back also of the ill-fated Tanganyika groundnut scheme, is managed by a group of business men with the object, said Lord Trefgarne, of "developing the resources of the colonies in co-operation with private enterprise."

In Swaziland the afforestation scheme is expected to result in a paper-pulping industry.

T.L.C.'s Nominees FOR I.L.O.

JOHANNESBURG—The Trades and Labour Council is now conducting its ballot for a workers' delegate and adviser to the June International Labour Conference at Geneva.

The unions will vote on four nominees: Mr. E. A. Deane, Mr. A. G. Forsyth, Mr. E. S. Sachs and Mr. B. Wemba. Ballot papers must reach the council by April 5.

FINAL NOMINEES

The council's final nominees must reach the Department of Labour by April 15.

Meanwhile the other organisations invited by the Government to take part in talks on the election of Geneva delegates (the S.A.R. and H. unions, the Pretoria Council and the Western Frontier Federation) will make their own choice of representatives.

In view of the Government's defeat at Geneva last year when its choice of delegate and adviser were rejected by the I.L.O. Credentials Committee there is likely to be another battle this year on the Government's final selection of delegates.

Newclare—A Sign of Revolt

BY RUTH FIRST

(* Index figure 100=1947.)

Union	arrested	convicted
1947	94,144 100*	85,147 100
1948	97,633 103	88,705 103
1949	114,789 110	104,386 122
Rand		
1947	46,935 100	41,585 100
1948	49,560 107	43,174 103
1949	60,262 130	52,698 127
Cape Town		
1947	816 100	790 100
1948	2,166 262	2,122 300
1949	3,887 475	3,821 542
Durban		
1947	6,767 100	6,590 106
1948	11,561 183	10,897 166
1949	19,024 317	17,744 283

Intensified police terror—the Government's answer to the Newclare clashes—will get no nearer to the root of the trouble than the Nationalists' mushroom commissions will get to the bottom of anything they try to investigate, because, alike, they deliberately avoid a consideration of the people's grievances.

The direct causes of the clashes are clear. The first to occur since 1944, last year's broke during the Western Areas tram boycott, a demonstration of the dire transport difficulties of the urban African, his inability to spend more of his earnings on transport costs already out of proportion to his wages, and a protest against the partiality of the police on this dispute with the Johannesburg City Council. The two last month started, in the case of the first, during a police raid for liquor, in the second, during a pass raid—all three finally becoming defence measures against vicious police terror.

Crux of Grievances

Transport problems and low wages, pass and liquor raids, are the crux of the grievances (apart from overcrowding and the housing shortage) of the urban African in all centres today.

While the urban African has long suffered these repressions, his bitterness and frustration has been many times aggravated by the intensified oppression of the Nationalists. "Apartheid" is a vague political catchword of the Nationalists in one sense, but to the Africans so far it has meant intensified raids and arrests, the tightening up of the Urban Areas Act, private jails and deportations to the farms from the cities, and a closing of even existing opportunities for development.

The accession to power of the Nationalists has made a tremendous difference to the life of the urban African, even in the space of less than two years. Look at these figures of arrests and convictions under the pass and liquor laws for the years 1947, 1948 and 1949.

The outbreaks were spontaneous.

They were mass struggles. Suggestions that the fighting was started by youthful gangsters "esotists" must be disputed by the facts. Adult and adolescent, employed and passless, long established residents of the area, ex-soldiers who fought in Egypt, and women joined in the battles. Theirs was a united demonstration by a neighbourhood plagued by daily punitive excursions of police patrol cars, mounted police and pick-up van (these raids greatly intensified since the 1949 tram boycott) that they could stand for the police hunts no longer.

No Political Voice

What forms of protest could they have embarked on? They had been participants, many of them, in the 1944 anti-pass campaign. Their leaders had given evidence before commissions investigating the pass laws, had been deputations to police authorities to protest at police violence, and been met with the reply that the police were only "doing their duty", their function was to carry out the law. The citizens of Newclare, a freehold township in which many of them are ratepayers have no representation in the Council, not even an advisory board through which they might speak to the local authorities—no political voice recognised by the government of any kind.

Provoked by repeated incidents of inhuman police brutality, this neighbourhood, inexperienced in techniques of street fighting, unarmed, even undirected, improvised ways of overturning police vehicles, stoned them and put them out of action, smashed the street lights so they could fight in the protection of the darkness, improvised barricades of boulders, dustbins, corrugated iron sheeting, and on three successive occasions after night fighting forced the police to evacuate the area and withdraw their vans and patrol cars to a laager at the furthest boundaries of the township.

Anti-Indian Propaganda

On the second night of the fighting five Indian shops were gutted and more looted, a dangerous development that seemed to presage anti-Indian riots on the Durban pattern. But the facts seem to indicate that these outrages were perpetrated by a minority group of trouble makers, and were not participated in by the majority of the people of Newclare who did not allow themselves to be deflected from the main struggle against police terror. The position must be closely watched as anti-Indian propaganda in this mixed area and over the way in Sophiatown is a useful weapon to certain trading and other interests in the townships. All the efforts of the Party must be directed towards seeing that the situation is not taken advantage of by the racialists.

The militancy of the people, their readiness to fight an armed might, is revealed by this situation in a sector of Johannesburg.

The struggle may be joined by other areas. The seeds of revolt are present in probably every urban African location.

The extent to which Newclare remains a single demonstration and, secondly, remains "spontaneous" in that the lending organisations of the African people do not come forward to guide, and above all to discipline it, will decide its impact finally on the course of African struggle.

AFRICAN CHILDREN ABDUCTED

CONVICTED OF
CHILD
STEALING

Aug 17
1950

Pressed Into Forced Labour

TRICHARD FARMER
FINED £30

From Our Correspondent

TRICHARD, Thursday. — Further evidence for the defence was given to-day in the case in which Frans Jacobus Herbst (60), farmer, Grootvlei, was charged in the Periodical Court at Trichard with child stealing; alternatively, with assault or with employing children under the "arm labour" con-

This recent report of a case in which a farmer was convicted of child-stealing demonstrates that the practice is not unknown in the Transvaal.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE?

JOHANNESBURG.

Afrikaans might become the language of Africa within the next 75 years, Mr. Stephen Eysen, M.P., said here last week, speaking at an Afrikaans school function.

Afrikaans had already crossed the borders of Rhodesia, Kenya and Tanganyika, he said.

CASES have been coming to light recently where African children have been abducted from their homes, removed to other areas and pressed into forced labour. There are apparently some people whose labour-hunger even the vicious pass laws cannot satisfy. Some hint of these enormities has recently been provided in cases brought before the courts. Here is an authenticated story told to The Guardian by one of the victims of this child stealing.

JOHANNESBURG.

An African youth, today just 13 years old, was snatched from his grandmother's home in Orlando in 1947 and removed to an area on the Witwatersrand where he was forced to work for three years without pay.

Try to imagine the situation.

AN ERRAND

As a child of nine, in grade 2 in an Orlando mission school, he was sent on an errand in Orlando by his grandmother with whom he lived in the breeze-block shelters. That evening he didn't return, nor the next morning.

No trace of him could be found. No police station had

news of him. He lay in no hospital ward. For long months his mother and grandmother searched for him. Every clue of a lost child was followed up, no expense in trying to trace him was too much. "We could not be still," said his grandmother.

But eventually he had to be given up for dead. He had been seen last on April 13, 1947.

RETURN

Then, one night this July, just before midnight, an ambulance from the clinic drove up to the little shack in the Shelters and out jumped the missing youth, in dirty, tattered rags, sores on his legs, much thinner, but alive — and with a tale to tell.

That day in April, 1947, when he had gone on the errand, he said: "I was coming home. I had to cross the platform on the Orlando station. There were two Europeans on the platform collecting the 1d platform tickets. I tried to dodge them. I didn't have a ticket or 1d. One of the Europeans came to me and told me my mother said he should take me to Braamfontein to help him.

I agreed to go with him. I saw this man for the first time.

"He put me on the train and we came to a Reef town. Then he told me he was employing me and he would keep my money for me. From the station he put me on an African bus. He followed in a European bus. From the stop near the police station we went to the farm."

[The Guardian has in its possession details of this "farm", actually a plot, and details of the man who kept the boy working there for over three years.]

BAD TREATMENT

"The treatment was not good," he said.

He was beaten with a riem (leather strap).

He was set to scrub the floor, wash dishes, fetch water from the well, chop wood. He slept on a sack on the kitchen floor, crawling under the stove on cold nights. Each morning at four he made the fire, served coffee. He worked on the plot and when a small cottage was being built, pushed the wheelbarrow and carried bricks. "I can carry four bricks at one time," he said.

All this time he was not paid. In the second year of his stay he tried to run away but was caught by the European and brought back to the plot.

Eventually he did manage to escape and worked for a month

(Continued on page 5)

NEW OUTBURST OF ANTI-SEMITISM

Manie Maritz's "Lewe en Strewe" Republished

JOHANNESBURG.

"MY LEWE EN STREWE", vicious anti-Semitic book by the late General Manie Maritz, banned in both South West Africa and the Union some years ago, has made its reappearance. A new edition has been published and can be bought from book shops in Johannesburg and Pretoria. A Johannesburg Afrikaans Sunday newspaper carried a large advertisement of the book in a recent issue. Copies were on sale near the Voortrekkers Memorial during the December celebrations.

In a court case in Windhoek in 1939 portions of the book were found to be complete forgeries.

In the tradition of Nazi propaganda the world over, this book carried the extracts of the so-called Protocols of the Elders of Zion, exposed several times in court actions in different countries as forgeries. First published in 1935, the book

ANTI-SEMITIC FILTH

This Boer General, one of the leaders of the 1914 rebellion, later a leader of the Blackshirts in the Transvaal, claimed that the Jews were responsible for the Boer War. Then he repeated the usual collection of anti-Semitic filth: that Jews practised ritual murder, that Jews were responsible for Communism, freemasonry and capitalism.

The South-West Africa Attorney-general banned the book. Then followed a prosecution of Maritz, who was over 60 at the time.

The trial lasted for almost a week in Windhoek before Mr. Justice Hoexter and two assessors.

In his judgment, Mr. Justice Hoexter referred to the book as "an example of vile, venomous and detestable racial propaganda, written with the deliberate intention of promoting strong feelings of hostility towards the Jewish race". General Maritz was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of £75 or nine months' imprisonment. He paid the fine.

The following year General Maritz died after a motor accident. In the early part of 1941 "My Lewe en Strewe" was banned also in the Union, under the National

(Continued on page 6)

Support For Sachs

JOHANNESBURG.

Shop stewards in the garment industry met last week to pledge full support to Mr. E. S. Sachs, general secretary, and Miss H. du Preez, secretary of the No. 2 branch, who have been named by the liquidator under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Their resolution said the Act was an attempt to destroy human liberty in South Africa. For years the Nationalists had tried to destroy the union. "They have failed and will fail this time too."

The meeting pledged full moral and financial support to all victims of "fascist tyranny in South Africa".

Outburst Of Anti-Semitism

(Continued from page 1)

Emergency Regulations which prohibit the incitement of one section of people against another.

"The Jew is no longer a Jew when he speaks the truth," was one of General Maritz's statements to court during the Windhoek trial.

A large part of his book was shown by expert witnesses to have been taken over from publications spread by world Nazi agents.

Many quotations came from the pamphlet of a Canadian, Arcand, interned in Canada following proof that he had been a Nazi agent.

When Arcand, leader of Canada's fascist party, was charged in court, the prosecution presented correspondence between Arcand's party and fascist officials in Italy.

A letter from the chief of the Italian press showed praise on Arcand for the "fascist work of a purely Mussolinian nature" done in Canada.

Large parts of "My Lewe en Strewe" are taken verbatim from Arcand's pamphlet "The Key to the Mystery".

RESPONSIBILITY

Of the 290 pages of "My Lewe en Strewe" (how reminiscent the title is of Hitler's Mein Kampf!) about a third or less are taken up with General Maritz's Boer War exploits.

There are pages and pages quoting the so-called protocols "No. 2 to 23" and chapters headed "A Jewish Plan for World Conquest", "Jews wish to Extirminate Christians", "The Connection of the Jewish Bank with Communism", "Jewish Labour and Jewish Capital", "Why Jews Cannot be Like Other People", "Loyalty—something Foreign".

The book contains sentences such as "The Jew is the greatest Moodsucker in the world", "They (the Jewish) are the lowest and most cowardly race that has ever existed in the world", "Lashartig en leuenars is hulle, vanaf Abraham, volgens hulle geskiedenis en daad."

Maritz's discussion of the Protocols ends thus: "As you see the whole struggle there is between the Christians and the Jew. It is the cause of the misery of the ages—the wars. The weapons that he uses are freemasonry, communism, bolshevism, depression, etc."

THEIR AIMS

"Another weapon of the Jew is to ruin the people (volk) and destroy them as is prescribed for them:

1. Become Christians in an emergency but keep the law of Moses in your hearts.
2. Make your sons merchants so that they can rob Christians of their possessions.
3. Make your sons doctors and chemists so that they can take Christian lives.
4. Make your sons priests and teachers so that you can destroy their churches and beliefs.
5. Make your sons advocates so that they can infiltrate into the machinery of state and so that you can get the Christians under your yoke and control the world."

Under the Nationalist Government this book, a typical example of Nazi propaganda methods, can be freely distributed in this country.

GUARDIAN

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PRICE 2d

LIQUIDATOR CASTS NET WIDER

S.A. PEACE MOVEMENT

JOHANNESBURG.

A South African Peace Movement has been launched by a number of well-known people here.

A provisional committee for a Peace Movement has been established under the chairmanship of the Rev. D. C. Thompson.

The committee's first aim will be to strive to win wide support from among all sections of the population for the Stockholm Appeal for the outlawing of the atomic bomb, and the building of a broad and representative peace movement in South Africa.

Nearly 300 Already "Named"

JOHANNESBURG

THE Suppression of Communism Act "liquidator," Mr. de Villiers Louw, is continuing to send "naming" letters to a number of people in all centres of the Union. The total number of people who have received letters is approaching the 300 mark.

It is becoming clear as the "liquidator" spreads his net wider that all the fears voiced by the Opposition at the time the Bill was being discussed in Parliament are being realised. Many people have informed The Guardian that despite the fact that they have never been members of the now defunct Communist Party, they have received letters stating that "evidence" has been placed before the "liquidator" to the effect that they were.

Other allegations are that the "liquidator" has got names mixed up, that he has often been grossly misinformed about the relationship of many people with the Communist Party, that he has wrongly classified several former officials of the former Communist Party.

In other words, the liquidator appears to have worked on the principle: "When in doubt, don't leave out."

His argument is, possibly, that if people feel they have been wrongly classified, it is always open to them to make representations to him in terms of the Act. A wrong can always be righted.

DAMAGE

Many of those who have been "named", however, feel they have already suffered irreparable damage at the "liquidator's" hands. In the hysterical atmosphere prevailing today, they tend to suffer social and business ostracism merely by being "named", and no amendment that the "liquidator" may be willing to make to his list at a later date can compensate for the immediate serious consequences of being "named" in the first place.

Meanwhile, the "liquidator" has informed attorneys acting on behalf of a number of "named" individuals that he is willing to suspend further action against them pending the outcome in the Cape Supreme Court of the action of Mr. Sam Kahn, M.P., challenging the validity of the "liquidator's" appointment.

The Guardian is informed, however, that this undertaking does not apply to people who are not legally represented, or who have not made separate representations to the "liquidator". Such people are advised to contact a lawyer immediately on receipt of a "naming" letter.

OPPOSITION

Mr. Solly Sachs, general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union who was named last week as having been "a member and active supporter of the Communist Party", told The Guardian: "I am a determined opponent of arbitrariness and tyranny and will fight the fascist measures of Mr. Swart to the bitter end." (Mr.

(Continued on page 6.)

LIQUIDATOR CASTS NET WIDER

(Continued from page 1.)

Sachs was expelled from the Communist Party in 1931. He has been a leading member of the Labour Party for several years.)

For many years, Mr. Sachs said, the Nationalists had used the most despicable means to remove him from his position in the union. Having failed, "Mr. Swart is now employing the provisions of the Suppression of Communism Act, which is really a suppression of liberty act."

Within the trade union movement there is a growing demand for a reversal of the Trades and Labour Council national executive decision to give assistance and legal aid only to those trade unionists listed who are "non-Communist".

The Garment Workers' Union Central Executive, in a strong letter to the Council, lodges a protest against this decision to differentiate "among victims of the police state". It describes the decision of the T.L.C. as "a sinister attempt to follow the principles of Mr. Swart".

HELPING SWART

If acted upon, this decision, it says, will mean support for tyranny and oppression and will in practice help the Minister of Justice to select and punish his victims.

This union of 14,000 Transvaal workers calls on the "T.L.C. to inaugurate together with all other democratic organisations, a Union-wide campaign for the removal of the act from the statute book.

The act is attacked by the union as a measure not to prohibit Communist activities but to suppress the last vestiges of human liberty in South Africa.

"Its real purpose is to intimidate and terrorise all persons who oppose the policies and practices of the Nationalist Government."

NO SECURITY

The entire population, it points out, is placed at the mercy of the Minister of Justice and no person has security or immunity from his arbitrariness or tyranny.

Citizens will be subjected to the whims and caprices of a Minister who can take away their livelihood, their freedom of movement, speech and assembly, and inflict on them endless ruin.

The country has been turned into a police state, it comments further, and people may be punished without any charge being preferred against them, without trial by an impartial tribunal, and without any opportunity to defend themselves.

The garment workers urge the T.L.C. in a wide-spread campaign, to insist on all persons being entitled to the due process of law.

Freedom Day Victims

Appeal Fund

JOHANNESBURG.

An urgent appeal for funds has been issued by the Freedom Day Victims' Funeral and Dependants' Fund Committee which was set up here after May 1 to help the dependants of those who were killed or wounded by the police on Freedom Day, and to pay funeral expenses.

In an urgent appeal to all democratic and humanitarian people, European and Non-European, to send in their contribution, the Reverend D. C. Thompson, the committee's chairman, said: "Those people who died on Freedom Day have a claim upon the sympathy of all right-minded people. We feel that this should be a challenge to all who care for the true welfare of all races in this land."

Donations should be sent to the Joint Honorary Treasurers, Father Trevor Huddleston and the Reverend A. W. Blaxall, care of the Priory, Rosettenville, Johannesburg.

TRANSPORT PAY FOR AFRICAN WORKERS

JOHANNESBURG.

MANY Africans do not seem to know that a 1944 proclamation under a war measure makes employers liable to pay increases in the transport costs of African workers.

Africans earning up to £2 1s. a week (excluding cost-of-living allowance) who live in certain specified areas on the Rand may ask their employers to pay their increased travelling expenses.

Transport costs that have gone up since September, 1944, are covered by the war measure, but the onus is on the worker to ask his employer to pay out the allowance.

He may be a full, part-time or casual worker and is eligible as long as he uses a public transport service, does not live on his employers' premises, and does not receive more than the stipulated pay each week.

TRANSVAAL AREAS

Among the districts in which the war measure applies are Johannesburg, Pretoria, Vereeniging, the

East and West Rand and locations and townships in these areas.

African workers in the service of the City Council who are covered by this proclamation No. 228 of 1944, received, during the war, an increase of from 3d. to 7d. which has become incorporated in their basic wage.

The Chemical Workers' Union has approached employers on behalf of African workers in the trade to pay out these expenses.

LIBEL ACTIONS

JOHANNESBURG.

A number of libel actions involving as much as £13,000 are understood to be pending against Die Werkerspers, publishers of Die Mynwerker, Die Klerewerker and Die Bouwerker.

Several trade unionists are taking action against these papers.

“WE ARE ALL THREATENED”

—MRS. BALLINGER

Transvaal Meeting Pledges Support To Kahn

JOHANNESBURG.

A CONFERENCE of representatives of 22 Advisory Boards, mainly from Reef towns, decided on Sunday to support whatever action the Cape African voters may take to fight the removal of Mr. Sam Kahn from Parliament under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The conference, which was called to hear Senator W. G. Ballinger's report on Parliament, strongly deplored the suggestion that Mr. Kahn might be removed from Parliament.

“The Suppression of Communism Bill makes Mr. Swart, the Minister of Justice, both the ‘accuser and the judge’,” Senator Ballinger told the conference.

Senator Ballinger said the rising nationalism of the Africans was now to be dubbed Communism.

The Group Areas Act, he said, was designed to bring into full operation the policy of apartheid. Places like Sophiatown and Western Native Township faced the danger of being removed. “These places were there before the Europeans were there. Why should they be removed?”

Mrs. M. Ballinger asked what the African people were going to do if their representative in Parlia-

ment (Mr. Kahn) and in the Provincial Council were removed. “It is your responsibility. This is a matter which affects not only the electors in the Cape but you too.”

She added: “Today we are all threatened people. The Europeans have a citizenship which is no longer secure. The Europeans had freedom of speech. Now no longer. The Government has given us common things to fight for.”

Dr. A. B. Xuma said it was previously not understood that discrimination was contagious. But now it had spread from the Africans to the Indians, the Coloureds and the Europeans. “Now we have a common ground,” he said.

“The Suppression of Communism Act is a misnomer. The purpose is

(Continued on page 6)

AFRICANS TURNED OFF THE LAND

OCT 5 1950

50 Families Living In The Open

JOHANNESBURG

PERHAPS the deepest tragedy in the lives of the African people is the loss of their land, expressed in the words of one old chieftain who said: "My grandfather woke one morning in his own kraal and found a white man who said: 'You are living on my farm and must work for me.'"

Those who think these tragedies belong to the past are wrong. They are taking place today in more than one province in the Union.

On a Trust Farm in the Rustenburg area about 50 families of a formerly prosperous African farming community from the Zeerust district are living on the veld beneath the open skies, without food or shelter, crops or stocks. They have been there for almost 10 months, camped like animals.

"All the children are coughing," one of their men said. An old woman has died there in the open.

These are some of the people of the Chief Moatsi. In the Marico-Zeerust district they once farmed 7,000 morgen of tip-top farming land. A visitor to the farm has described how kaffir corn grew for miles on the wonderfully rich soil tilled by these people.

FOR EUROPEANS

Today this land is going for sale for about £100,000 and it will probably be purchased by the

Government for European settlement and split into lots.

The story is not a simple one. It goes back many years, including four years of litigation in the courts.

Let a spokesman of the Mpatsi people tell part of this tale in his own way:

"Very long ago in the time of Oom Paul the Roman Catholic Church came to our land. Priests stayed with us. In 1916 we were told every man living among us was to pay the church 1s. for each head of cattle, 6d. for each donkey and 3d. for each goat.

"A church was built.

BOUGHT

"In 1916 we first heard the Church say they had bought the land.

"Through the years we paid the taxes on the animals, also 10s. each for the land.

"Later the levy on cattle became 2s. 6d., and 1s. for each donkey, and for the land £1 a year. These payments were apart from the poll and other government taxes.

"Then there was an announcement that a new church would be built and the people must pay with part of their crops.

"If the household had 7 bags of grain, 2 were taken for the church.

"For 5 years we paid. Then we paid no longer.

"There was a court case. The people won in the Supreme Court but lost the appeal. Then we heard we were to be put off the land.

PROSECUTION

"Again last year we ploughed. "Some people were prosecuted for cutting down trees on what was once their own land. After the case some of our men were called together and told to sign a paper we must pay several hundred pounds in grain.

"We said we knew nothing of what was in the paper and we refused to sign. If we refused to sign, they said, our corn would be confiscated.

"On July 25 a Native Commissioner came to collect taxes. On the 26th the police came with guns. They were to enforce the

(Continued on page 6)

INCREASE WAGES, CUT PROFITS, SAYS TRADES COUNCIL

Only Solution To Cost Of Living Problem

JOHANNESBURG.

WAGES must be increased, prices must be reduced and strictly controlled and profits must be limited if workers' dissatisfaction at the rise in living cost is to be stemmed, says the Southern Transvaal Local Committee of the Trades and Labour Council in a press release on the cost of living.

Increased cost-of-living allowances promulgated on September 22 were "scandalously low," says the Council, and not in any way in keeping with the actual rise in living costs. Increases for lower-paid workers will be only 6d. or 9d. a week.

Workers spend the greatest part of their earnings on food and the official government index figures show the increases on food costs alone to be 70 per cent. Workers' diets have already been limited severely and any further cuts would be made at the expense of their health.

STILL RISING

Prices are still rising, the Council adds. The effect of recent increases has not even yet been felt. The price of wool has been nearly doubled, the control price of hides which was recently increased will result in the prices of shoes and other leather goods being raised. Rents are going up. Bread and vegetable prices, as well as tram and bus fares, are also likely to be increased.

The new cost-of-living allowances constitute percentage increases of 42.5 on the wages of lower paid workers and 32 for higher paid workers. In the case of higher paid workers this cost-of-living allowance is only a half of the official Government cost of living index figure which now stands at 60 per cent. while for the lower paid worker this is still 20 per cent. less than the index figure.

The Local Committee maintains that the Government should have granted increased allowances in accordance with their official index figure of 60 per cent.

This would alleviate the desperate need of the workers in some fashion, although it would not completely compensate them for the tremendous increase in living costs. A number of independent surveys have established that the actual rise in the cost of living is much more than 60 per cent. probably more like 88 per cent.

The Committee stresses that drastic action by the Government is vitally necessary to cope with the situation. "Dissatisfaction among the workers is growing more intense."

INQUIRY INTO LANGA URGED

Advisory Board Protests To City Council

CAPE TOWN.

THE Langa Advisory Board has prepared a comprehensive and forthright memorandum in which it sets out the reasons which compelled it to adjourn indefinitely on July 18 last.

The memorandum will be presented to the Native Affairs Committee of the Cape Town City Council, and the Board also requests that it be presented to the full Council.

In the concluding paragraphs, the Board asks that a commission of inquiry be appointed into the affairs of Langa and also investigate the relationship between the Council and the Board.

NOT CONSULTED

One of the chief complaints of Board members is that in matters vitally affecting the well-being and interests of Africans, the Board is hardly ever consulted, and that urgent matters which the Board brings before the Council are shelved for very long periods.

A measure put into practice without reference to the Board

Sydenham Indians Demand Better Civic Amenities

DURBAN.

The Sydenham Branch of the Natal Indian Congress has addressed a letter to the Town Clerk of Durban complaining about the lack of adequate civic amenities in their area. The letter draws attention to the bad conditions of roads, the question of proper drainage, bus shelters, telephone booth and post office facilities, and adds that the Indian ratepayers of Sydenham are not receiving benefits commensurate with the amount of revenue they spend on rates and taxes.

The branch complains that despite repeated representations to the authorities concerned no improvements have been effected in Sydenham.

ADVISORY BOARD ELECTIONS

DURBAN.

Candidates were

The Board asks for the right to elect its own chairman and secretary, and that the chairman should have the right to attend all meetings of the Native Affairs Committee.

The memorandum also contains some bitter passages against the Manager of Native Administration, and recommends that the licence he holds under the Urban Areas Act, be not renewed on expiry.

In conclusion the memorandum states that unless the Council attend to and remedy the matters mentioned, "the Council will be responsible for the eventual breakdown of the machinery of negotiation between the Council and the Board."

This memorandum is signed by Messrs. J. Ngwevela, W. Stuurman, T. Nkwelo, T. Tullu and E. Loba on behalf of the Langa Advisory Board.

Representations About C.O.L.A.

JOHANNESBURG.

The Trades and Labour Council, at a recent executive committee meeting, resolved to make strong representations to the Minister of Labour about the meagre increases in the cost-of-living allowances of the lower-paid workers.



Pandit Nehru's biggest rival for power in India is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, wealthy industrialist, anti-socialist. He is seen here in his capacity as Minister in charge of States, administering the oath of office of the Rajpramukh to the Maharaja of Jajpur at the inauguration ceremony of the Greater Rajasthan Union recently.

CHARACTERS IN LITERATURE

In a subsequent paragraph, the Board states that because "hundreds of Africans can now easily be found to fill all the responsible positions in the Council's Native Administration Department," the Council should employ more and more of them.

"Senior clerks, qualified plumbers and carpenters, electricians, shorthand typists and book-keepers can now be found by the score," the Board maintains. "The Council does not seem to be aware that there are now well over 600 African graduates in South Africa."

Further, "the Board strongly objects to making the more responsible positions in the Council's Department of Native Administration a preserve for Europeans Only."

"In no other township of like size in South Africa are there to be found as many Europeans as one finds in Langa, and nowhere else is the reluctance to employ educated and trained Africans being so manifested as it is in Langa," the Board maintains.

LOW WAGES

The Board also draws attention

At the heart of all great literature is the creation of characters. There are, of course, forms of creative writing which build up moods and sentiments or which are devoted to impressions of beauty or of some profound moral teaching. But it remains true that all forms of writing converge in the depicting of great types, heroes and villains, men and women of every conceivable variety and race.

This general feature is so true that there is no surer way of judging the literature of any time or country than by examining the characters it creates.

At one time the greatest works of literature were almost invariably cast in the form of poetry and to this day the hero of epic and of drama brought to life by poets hundreds or even thousands of years ago is unsurpassed in strength and clearness. But in modern poetry, seldom

The "superfluous man" who has no real place in society appears in literature. Then there are the characters we know so well today, the "little man" and woman, a being of pity and contempt, buffeted about by the uncontrollable forces of life; the moral degenerate, thieves, scoundrels, police sergeants, prostitutes now jostle for a leading place on the stage of literature.

moral and political conditions, something the writers seem unable to face.

The roots of the weakness are

ART AND THE PEOPLE

By The Way

G.B.S.

I suppose we had come to look upon him as a sort of natural phenomenon, permanent and indestructible, a crazy mountain of integrity, or perhaps a stubborn rock against which Labour Cabinet Ministers kept knocking their shins, reminding them painfully of their socialist past. So that now, after his recent accident and operation, his announcement that he really intends at the age of 94 to give up writing comes as a most strange and sad kind of shock.

Not that anyone expected him to produce any more first-rate plays, or another of those magnificent stormy prefaces, rumbling with thunderbolts of denunciation of stupidity and capitalism, swept by great gusts of cleansing common sense, electric with the lightning of his wit. But though Bernard Shaw had long ceased to be a professional playwright, and his later pieces are but the hobby of his retirement, he is still around—to the discomfort of the warmongers and philistines, who would dearly love to silence that merciless tongue. And as long as he is around they cannot serve him as they have served many a noble spirit down the ages—I think of Jesus, Swift and Gandhi—silence him by canonising him, thus sealing the ears of mankind against his message.

Of course, they have done their best. When he is at his most earnest, they pretend he is only playing the fool. And when he is most blunt and straightforward, they affect to find him too subtle and mysterious for the human understanding to grasp. As G. K. Chesterton once pointed out: "He calls a landlord a thief; and the landlord, instead of denying or resenting it, says:

But look at it in perspective, against the background of his life and times, what a towering giant he is; what an astringing healthy influence, whenever English is spoken and read! He spent a few months out here and gave our devout skin fetishists a shock from which they have never recovered by prophesying a coffee-coloured future for South Africa.

A Farce

He has the power of delving below the appearance and expressing the realities beneath with a pungency of expression which is unequalled. Under capitalism he finds democracy to be "an imposture and a delusion," justice "a farce," law "becomes merely an instrument for keeping the poor in subjection, and accused workmen are tried not by a jury or their peers but by conspiracies of their exploiters." "The Press is the Press of the rich and the Press of the poor." "The priest becomes the mere complement of the policeman in the machinery by which the countryhouse oppresses the village."

It's a sobering thought that he has been teacher to three generations. He once said that his hearse ought to be drawn by all the animals he had not eaten. We should be rash to offer, as did one of his biographers who is since deceased, to join that procession—for the chances are he would still survive all of us!

We'll Pay, All Right

Municipal transport fares in Johannesburg are to go up a penny. One suggestion that the cost of running the buses could be met by having a single service

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ADVISORY BOARD ELECTIONS

DURBAN

was the inspection of Africans who apply for permits to seek work. Applicants' fingers and teeth are counted, and height and distinguishing marks are carefully noted.

Maintaining that there is not sufficient justification for this, the Board asks: "Is it that Langa is being turned into a gaol?"

Amidst a host of examples showing how the Board has been by-passed, the memorandum mentions the fact that the Council has begun constructing a drainage canal cutting right across the Township and across the Township's enclosed sports' grounds.

This now means that the Inter-Provincial Tournament of the South African Bantu Cricket Board, billed for Langa during Christmas, has had to be cancelled.

EMPLOYMENT

In a subsequent paragraph, the Board states that because "hundreds of Africans can now easily be found to fill all the responsible positions in the Council's Native Administration Department," the Council should employ more and more of them.

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JOHANNESBURG.

The Trades and Labour Council, at a recent executive committee meeting, resolved to make strong representations to the Minister of Labour about the meagre increases in the cost-of-living allowances of the lower-paid workers.



Pandit Nehru's biggest rival for power in India is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, wealthy industrialist, anti-socialist. He is seen here in his capacity as Minister in charge of States, administering the oath of office of the Rajpurkh to the Maharaja of Jaipur at the inauguration ceremony of the Greater Rajasthan Union recently.

CHARACTERS IN LITERATURE

At the heart of all great literature is the creation of characters. There are, of course, forms of creative writing which build up moods and sentiments or which are devoted to impressions of beauty or of some profound moral teaching. But it remains true that all forms of writing converge in the depicting of great types, heroes and villains, men and women of every conceivable variety and race.

This general feature is so true that there is no surer way of judging the literature of any time or country than by examining the characters it creates.

At one time the greatest works of literature were almost invariably cast in the form of poetry and to this day the heroic epic and of drama brought life by poets hundreds or even thousands of years ago unsurpassed in strength and clearness. But in our own time poetry seldom attempts

The "superfluous man" who has no real place in society appears in literature. Then there are the characters we know so well today, the "little man" and woman, a being of pity and contempt, buffeted about by the uncontrollable forces of life; the moral degenerate, thieves, scoundrels, police sleuths, prostitute now jostle for a leading place on the stage of literature.

moral and political conditions, something the writers seem unable to face.

The roots of the weakness are

By The Way

G.B.S.

I suppose we had come to look upon him as a sort of natural phenomenon, permanent and indestructible, a craggy mountain of integrity, or perhaps a stubborn rock against which Labour Cabinet Ministers kept knocking their shins, reminding them painfully of their socialist past. So that now, after his recent accident and operation, his announcement that he really intends at the age of 94 to give up writing comes as a most strange and sad kind of shock.

Not that anyone expected him to produce any more first-rate plays, or another of those magnificent stormy prefaces, rumbling with thunderbolts of denunciation of stupidity and capitalism, swept by great gusts of cleansing common sense, electric with the lightning of his wit. But though Bernard Shaw had long ceased to be a professional playwright, and his later pieces are but the hobby of his retirement, he is still around—to the discomfiture of the warmongers and philistines, who would dearly love to silence that merciless tongue. And as long as he is around they cannot serve him as they have served many a noble spirit down the ages—I think of Jesus, Swift and Gandhi—silence him by canonising him, thus sealing the ears of mankind against his message.

Of course, they have done their best. When he is at his most earnest, they pretend he is only playing the fool. And when he is most blunt and straightforward, they affect to find him too subtle and mysterious for the human understanding to grasp. As G. K. Chesterton once pointed out: "He calls a landlord a thief; and the landlord, instead of denying or resenting it, says: 'By the way, the rent is up.'"

But look at it in perspective against the background of his life and times, what a towering giant he is; what an astringent healthy influence wherever English is spoken and read! He spent a few months out here and gave our devout ski fetishists a shock from which they have never recovered by prophesying a coffee-coloured future for South Africa.

A Farce

He has the power of delving below the appearance and expressing the realities beneath with a pungency of expression which is unequalled. Under capitalism he finds democracy to be "an imposture and delusion", justice "a farce", it "becomes merely an instrument for keeping the poor in subjection, and accused workmen are tried not by a jury of their peers but by conspiracies of the exploiters". "The Press is the Press of the rich and the cup of the poor." "The priest becomes the mere complement of the policeman in the machine by which the countryside oppresses the village."

It's a sobering thought that he has been teacher to three generations. He once said that his hearse ought to be drawn by all the animals he had eaten. We should be rash to offer, as did one of our biographers who is still deceased, to join that process—for the chances are he will still survive all of us!

We'll Pay, All Right

Municipal transport fares Johannesburg are to go up again. One suggestion that the cost of running the buses could be met by having a single service

ART AND THE PEOPLE

21,000 JO'BURG AFRICANS UNEMPLOYED

No Openings For The Educated

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Government's published figures of unemployment are wide of the mark. They give no indication at all of the true unemployment position, especially among Africans.

Johannesburg's Native Youth Board estimates that this city has 21,000 unemployed African youths alone. them no reward except manual work in a factory or on a farm, these young people loiter around the townships, and many turn to petty crime.

The Board conducted an employment survey in certain townships during July.

In Jabavu, where there are 5,100 families, the probable number of youths without jobs is 702. In Eastern Native Township the estimated figure is 509, in Orlando nearly 5,000 and in Moroka over 3,600.

In the 18 months of its existence the Native Youth Board has found employment for only 450 African youths.

Africans who have been to high school and are able to do clerical and office work roam the streets today because there are so few openings for them. There are also many cases of Africans trained at vocational and technical skills who just cannot find jobs.

Parents who struggle for years to get their children educated find at the end of it all the prospect facing them is manual labour.

Embittered and disappointed when their years of education offer

A MATTER OF HONOUR

Our donations in October to date total only £228. You have only two weeks to send us the balance of £472 we must have to keep going.

Please come to our aid immediately!
Send your donation today to P.O. Box 436, Cape Town.

Africans Want Free Trading Rights

JOHANNESBURG.—The annual conference of the African National Congress of the Free State, held at Bloemfontein last week, rejected the Group Areas Act and demanded unrestricted trading rights for Africans.

"Whilst not associating ourselves with the philosophy of Communism," said a further resolution, "we however condemn the Suppression of Communism Act as highly undemocratic."

This resolution was passed unanimously.

The conference demanded the abolition of the pass laws and freedom of assembly for Africans in the province.

The delegate from the Thaba Nchu Reserve reported that no meetings could take place without the consent of the Native Commissioner.

The delegate from Jagersfontein reported that those people not working in the town itself, but on neighbouring farms, and on the roads and other works projects have been told they must leave the location. They have been ordered to take their homes and families with them. This will cause very great hardship.

The province's newly elected officials are: President, Mr. M. Nthage; secretary, Mr. P. Peteni; treasurer, Mrs. M. Matlhakoana.

HERTZOG MAY BARGAIN FOR THE BOSSES

Conciliation in Pretoria Tramway Dispute

JOHANNESBURG.

DR. ALBERT HERTZOG, the Nationalist Party "expert" on trade union affairs, the "friend of the workers," is to be one of the negotiators for the Pretoria City Council in its conciliation proceedings with the Bus and Tramworkers' Union.

A strike of Pretoria transport workers was averted at the eleventh hour last week, when the Minister of Labour gave instructions for the dispute to be referred to a conciliation board.

Both parties will have three representatives on the Board. The Pretoria City Council nominated the mayor, Mr. V. H. Rudd, the deputy-mayor, Mr. J. H. Visser, and Mr. D. P. van Heerden, M.P. Dr. Hertzog is one of three alternates appointed.

REJECTED

The Council has refused the union's demands for higher pay

and better working conditions. Instead it offered to renew the old agreement for a further three years.

Dr. Hertzog was recently pulled on to the executive of the Mine-workers' Union as "leader" and "adviser", and then as hastily pushed off again after a storm of protest from the miners.

The Pretoria Transport Workers' Union is affiliated to the apartheid trade union centre, the Pretoria Co-ordinating Committee. There is reported to be a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Co-ordinating Committee among transport workers.

MOVES TO HALT FLOW OF LABOUR TO S.A.

Forthcoming Central African Talks

JOHANNESBURG.

WHILE the South African Government looks to the forthcoming Central Africa labour talks to provide a solution for her chronic labour shortage, strong pressure is being exerted in influential British Parliamentary circles to halt the flow of labour from British territories in Africa, including the Protectorates, to the Union.

A strong movement is also growing in Britain to force the Union to implement the 1938 I.L.O. Convention which lays down that recruited workers should have their travelling expenses paid both to and from their labour centres. South Africa has never fully observed the convention: the mines pay the inward journey, but not the outward one when the miner, at the end of his contract, travels home again.

MINES' NEEDS

Although the Central Africa labour talks this month take place on government level between the Union, the Rhodesias and the Central African territories, it is clear they are prompted mainly by the labour needs of the Rand and O.F.S. mines.

The mines now have 5,000 miles of road leading through the Rhodesias and Barotseland and other labour areas in the north to the main transport centres from where men are brought to the mines.

With their labour-recruiting chief stationed in Salisbury, the mines' recruiting organisation outside the Union is opening up Africa to bring more and more labour down south.

The Witwatersrand mines are still short of labour, though bad conditions in the Reserves over the past few years have kept recruiting figures high. On the Free State mines shaft-sinking is still being carried on and it will not be for a year or two that these new mines will have the headache of finding sufficient labour.

UNLIKELY

An authority on labour questions here told The Guardian that it was most unlikely the Central Africa talks would get the British territories to agree to labour being recruited in their areas for the

Union's farms. Wages on the farms are far too low.

Take the Louis Trichardt area. Last year farmers asked the Native Affairs Department for help in getting more labour.

The N.A.D. said this was impossible unless the farmers increased their wages. They were offering 30s. a month to African workers!

It is not only on the farms that wages are shockingly low. African municipal workers in Bloemfontein are today earning only 6d. more a week than they got in 1928. Their wage is 18s. 6d. per week, with an extra cost of living allowance of 10s. 6d.

In the Northern Transvaal applications are to be made for a wage determination to cover the lower-paid workers in the semi-rural areas. The Wage Board will be petitioned to establish minimum wage rates for these workers, who earn much below the rates described as necessary for subsistence by successive Government commissions.

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NO EMPIRE FOR MALAN

CAPE TOWN.

South African imperialism suffered a setback when Mr. F. C. Erasmus cancelled the scheme to occupy the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia as an air base and recalled the ship, K. Rapanos, which was carrying the occupying force of 19 S.A.A.F. men. The Nationalist Government's whim will cost the country some £20,000.

There is no truth in the suggestion that the Minister of Defence was discouraged from his expansionist plan by the cartoon in The Guardian last week lampooning the Cabinet.

FIVE PUBLICATIONS BANNED

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Minister of the Interior, Dr. T. E. Dönges, has banned five more publications under the Customs Act on the grounds that they are "indecent, obscene or objectionable".

They are Focus, Telepress, Stäg, Eye, no issues of which may be imported into the Union in future; and World Youth, specified issues of which have been banned.

An official of the Board of Censors told a Cape Town newspaper that these magazines all contained matter of a doubtful moral standard. No political considerations were involved, he said.

THE FACTS

The facts, however, are that Telepress is a European news agency, with headquarters in Prague and correspondents in all parts of the world. It issues a daily news bulletin and weekly background surveys of world news.

World Youth is the monthly magazine of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which represents 60 million young people in almost every country in the world and whose slogan is: "Youth of all countries, unite! Forward for a lasting peace, democracy, the

national independence of the peoples and a better future!"

World Youth has not been received by youth organisations in this country for some months.

MAIL HELD UP

A large portion of the mail sent to the South African Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union is being held up at the Johannesburg Post Office.

Post office officials say they have been instructed by the office of Customs and Excise to withhold delivery while this mail is being investigated.

Included in it are journals from Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Delivery slips from the post office sent to the society were later confiscated at the post office when an employee and an official went to accept delivery of the parcels. The delivery slips, they were told, had been sent out in error.

INCREASE WAGES, CUT PROFITS, SAYS TRADES COUNCIL

Only Solution To Cost Of Living Problem

JOHANNESBURG.

WAGES must be increased, prices must be reduced and strictly controlled and profits must be limited if workers' dissatisfaction at the rise in living cost is to be stemmed, says the Southern Transvaal Local Committee of the Trades and Labour Council in a press release on the cost of living.

Increased cost-of-living allowances promulgated on September 22 were "scandalously low," says the Council, and not in any way in keeping with the actual rise in living costs. Increases for lower-paid workers will be only 6d. or 9d. a week.

Workers spend the greatest part of their earnings on food and the official government index figures show the increases on food costs alone to be 70 per cent. Workers' diets have already been limited severely and any further cuts would be made at the expense of their health.

This would alleviate the desperate need of the workers in some fashion, although it would not completely compensate them for the tremendous increase in living costs. A number of independent surveys have established that the actual rise in the cost of living is much more than 60 per cent. probably more like 88 per cent.

The Committee stresses that drastic action by the Government is vitally necessary to cope with the situation. "Dissatisfaction among the workers is growing more intense."

STILL RISING

Prices are still rising, the Council adds. The effect of recent increases has not even yet been felt. The price of wool has been nearly doubled, the control price of hides which was recently increased will result in the prices of shoes and other leather goods being raised. Rents are going up. Bread and vegetable prices, as well as tram and bus fares, are also likely to be increased.

The new cost-of-living allowances constitute percentage increases of 42.5 on the wages of lower paid workers and 32 for higher paid workers. In the case of higher paid workers this cost-of-living allowance is only a half of the official Government cost of living index figure which now stands at 60 per cent. while for the lower paid worker this is still 20 per cent. less than the index figure.

The Local Committee maintains that the Government should have granted increased allowances in accordance with their official index figure of 60 per cent.

DETECTIVES REFUSED TO LEAVE

Public Meeting Adjourned

JOHANNESBURG

Two detectives attended a Ladybrand meeting called by Advisory Board members to report back to location residents on the Free State conference of advisory boards convened by Senator W. G. Ballinger. When requested by the people to withdraw from the meeting they refused to do so. They were sent "officially," they said.

The advisory board members said they wished their report-back meeting on the conference to be "in committee." When the detectives refused to leave they adjourned the gathering for another occasion.

At his Free State advisory board conference Senator Ballinger insisted that detectives who were in the hall should leave. They did so. He has protested to the Government at their presence.

The 1936 Native Representation Act gives facility to duly elected parliamentary representatives of the African people to hold meetings throughout their constituencies, and to conduct report-back sessions to their electoral units.

25 COLOURED FAMILIES EVICTED

Must Make Way For Pleasure Resort

JOHANNESBURG

Twenty-five Coloured families are to be homeless because the place where they are living in the Jackson's Drift area is wanted as a pleasure resort.

The peri-urban areas Health Board is "clearing up" the district, and these families have been told they must move.

The plight of families evicted today for slum clearance or because the stands they are occupying are needed for re-building or industrial purposes is desperate.

The zoning of Ophirton as an area by the Johannesburg City Council is pushing out 25 coloured families to go.

Reign of Terror In Mozambique

PREPARATION FOR ELECTIONS

(From A Special Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG.

THE terror in Lourenço Marques was few steps beneath the calm of the night life, the crowds in the streets in the few minutes in the latter quarter of the hour.

Not it is possible to find out. No one knows yet, beyond the fact that the police are being retrained in the streets. It is estimated that some 2000 men are being trained in the streets.

Make a few enquiries here and which the activities of the secret police who make arrests in broad daylight (one so that they can be seen by the public, but of that the population may be terrified) and the population may be terrified, exactly a few days before the elections. The police are being retrained in the streets. It is estimated that some 2000 men are being trained in the streets.

"ELECTIONEERING"

Mozambique is preparing to elect its representatives to parliament in the next few days.

In Lourenço Marques all political gatherings are illegal, and all printing and publishing by the newspapers may be done.

Despite all this, anti-Government feeling is growing, fanned by the rising cost of living, the death of political spirit, the realization that the Salazar Government is of the Mozambique type which, while it may promise good roads and light and water, guarantees not starvation wages to the workers.

Opposition candidates are being put forward to fight the election.

The authorities have responded with a wave of terror against the population. Leading industrialists, professional men, and commercial classes are being arrested in great numbers.

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STORMJAERS BACK IN POLICE

JOHANNESBURG.

About 100 policemen who were discharged during the war owing to their pro-Nazi activities have been retrained in the South African police.

Among them is a notable who was a lieutenant-colonel of the Stormjaers, secret military organization, whose aim was to sabotage and other acts of violence and to assist the enemy with information.

Several of the retrained men have been promoted to ranks superior to those of men who brought the same which led to their dismissal from the force.

MINERS REJECT 12½ PER CENT. WAGE INCREASE

NOW DEMAND 33 PER CENT.

JOHANNESBURG.

NINE mining unions have rejected the Chamber of Mines' offer of a 12½ per cent. increase in basic wages and are holding out for no less than a 33 per cent. increase.

The unions are to meet the Gold Producers' Commission next Monday for further discussions.

The Chamber of Mines proposes that the minimum wages be increased from 10 shillings to 11 shillings and 6 pence.

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TRAM BOYCOTT RIOTS COUNCIL'S POLICY A PROVOCATION

JOHANNESBURG.

THE members of the City Council in continuing to run trams in the Western areas, despite an appeal from the Boycott Action Committee to discontinue the service at the back of the state tramway episode in which the trams, police and passing cars have been involved.

Although only a skeleton service is now running, the Council's policy of continuing the service is a provocation to the state tramway episode in which the trams, police and passing cars have been involved.

There were several further outbreaks of violence during the week-end. Police resistance, as usual, has been to prevent more serious outbreaks. A group of police are seen to patrol the route from late afternoon to 11 p.m. daily.

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GANDHI BIRTHDAY COMMEMORATION

JOHANNESBURG.

Eleventh Gandhi was held in Malabar College in the city on a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Transvaal Hindu Temples Association, 2, 1936.

Mr. P. S. Sank, Indian author, presided.

The commemoration programme with religious ceremonies in the morning, followed by the reading of Tolstoy's "Letter to the President of the Transvaal Hindu Temples Association" in Gandhi Hall.

The afternoon session consisted of a lecture by Mr. Sank, followed by the reading of Tolstoy's "Letter to the President of the Transvaal Hindu Temples Association" in Gandhi Hall.

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Dutch Workers Horrified By Malan's Policy

JOHANNESBURG.

Reading articles in the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, the United Netherlands Union, "Eenheden" and "Werkers" which are being read in Dutch in the homes of the workers in the Transvaal, the Dutch workers are horrified by Malan's policy towards the workers in the gold mines and about the heavy taxation borne by the African.

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WITS PROTEST

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T.L.C. Avoids Decision On "Namings"

Garment Union Withdraws ^{Oct 19.} 1950 Support

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THE Trades and Labour Council, after many weeks of deliberation and vacillation, has decided to await the outcome of cases at present before the courts before adopting a final policy on whether to defend all trade unionists "named" by the liquidator appointed under the Suppression of Communism Act, or only those who are "non-Communist" and therefore "innocent victims".

Mr. Sam Kahn's case challenging the validity of the liquidator's appointment will be heard at the beginning of November.

Meanwhile, the Garment Workers' Union, disgusted with the decisions of the T.L.C.'s national executive, has recalled its £200 donation to the fund set up originally to defend all trade union victims of the law, and last week announced it was setting up a new Trade Union Defence Fund.

Object of the new fund will be to fight for the repeal of the Suppression of Communism Act, for the maintenance of the rule of law, and to assist all those attacked under the Act, on the basis of the principle involved.

Other trade unions are invited to join this fund and help to operate it.

SELL-OUT

Discussing the position on the T.L.C. national executive, one trade unionist here said some of the reactionaries on the Council were prepared to "hand over victims to the Government in the hope of saving their own skins."

When the law was still being debated in the House the trade union movement, together with other democratic forces, expressed opposition to it.

Shortly after it became law all T.L.C. affiliated unions were circularised for funds to defend all trade union victims of the measure.


Within a few weeks over a quarter of the members of the national executive (nine trade unionists holding important posi-

tions in their unions) and many other leading trade unionists received letters from the liquidator that they were to be listed.

The trade unions awaited the lead of the national centre not only in the shape of legal assistance to those first attacked, but also for a country-wide campaign against the police state in action.

Instead, a group of members of the national executive insisted that only those "innocent" of the charges and those who were not "avowed" Communists should be eligible for assistance from the special Committee set up to deal with the Act.

RESPONSIBLE

Among those responsible for this decision going through were Mr.  (Continued on page 6)

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T.L.C. AND "NAMINGS"

(Continued from page 1)

C. H. Crompton of the Ironmoulders' Union; Mr. Ben Caddy, of the Boilermakers, who is to retire from the secretaryship of his union at the end of the year; Mr. J. Briggs, who originally represented on the T.L.C. the Municipal Employees' Union which has been disaffiliated for some time; Mr. Benson, of the Boilermakers, a newcomer to the executive; Mr. R. Bennet, of the Bakers' Union, with Mr. Briggs prominent in the Labour Party; Mr. R. Budd, of the A.E.U.

If their policy is finally carried the T.L.C. will become an agency for the Minister of Justice, helping to compile "white lists" and "black lists" of trade unionists.

It will mean that a trade unionist attacked under the Act will appear before the T.L.C. sub-committee, for judgment on his claim for assistance. If his case is rejected, he will automatically be placed on an unofficial "black list", which will no doubt guide Minister of Justice Swart in his attack on unionists and their trade unions.

Members of this reactionary group try to justify their stand by saying that their union members are opposed to helping "avowed Communists." A trade unionist told The Guardian he would like to know if any of these trade unionists had taken the trouble to present the facts of the case to their memberships and obtained their opinions.

There is one case where a trade union secretary threatened his committee with his resignation if it did not support his stand that only "non-Communists" should be defended!

Others of this reactionary group, without the authority of their memberships, threatened the T.L.C. with disaffiliation of their unions if their policy was not carried.

AFRICAN CHILDREN ABDUCTED

(Continued from page 1)

with another European who paid him 10s. With this money he was able to make his way back to Johannesburg. "I paid 3d. for the bus and then 6d. for a taxi," he recounts. "Then I bought at the station a 1s. 4d. single to Orlando."

LOST HIS WAY

When he reached the Shelters, he had been away so long he could not find his grandmother's shack. All afternoon he wandered about searching for someone he knew. Finally he was shown the way to the clinic where his mother is a nurse. His mother was not on duty, but the ambulance man drove him to the breeze-block shelters where he was re-united with his family.

"Even now I sometimes cannot believe my eyes," his grandmother told *The Guardian*.

Out of the little cardboard box came the boy's school books. But today he has missed so

much schooling that he has difficulty reading even his own handwriting.

The filthy tattered man's clothing he was wearing the night he returned home, his parents are keeping; the pair of khaki shorts torn to ribbons, the maroon pair of bathing trunks that went under them, the rags that remain of the shirt and pullover. Even these clothes his "employer" did not give him. When his own clothes were no longer fit to wear someone on the plot took pity on him and shared his rags.

But no rags are needed as souvenirs. The boy is there to remind them of those long years of sorrow and the joy of his homecoming, a living witness of the lengths some men in South Africa will go to exploit African children for their own beastly ends.

SOLLY SACHS WRITES TO LIQUIDATOR

Oct 12 1940

Kahn's Case Postponed To November 1

JOHANNESBURG.

MR. E. S. (SOLLY) SACHS, secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, has written to the liquidator appointed under the Suppression of Communism Act that if his (Sachs') name is not removed from the list, he intends instituting court action.

Pointing out that he was expelled from the Communist Party in 1931, Mr. Sachs maintains that the operation of this Act means that persons listed by the liquidator become the "prisoners of the Minister".

He has come to the conclusion, Mr. Sachs goes on, that the aim in listing him was not to combat Communism but to remove him, and no doubt others, from the leadership of the Garment Workers' Union, so that this "proud, militant organisation may become the football of the Nationalist Party, repeating the tragic story of the Mine Workers' Union".

NAT. ATTACKS

In his letter Mr. Sachs re-christens the Act the "Suppression of Liberty Act". He recounts his activities in the South African labour movement, and also the history of Nationalist attacks on the Garment Workers' Union from 1931, when "gangs of drunks" tried to smash union meetings, up to the appointment of the Garment Workers' Union Commission of Inquiry.

Mr. Sachs states that he has not committed any crime against the law and South Africa, but that the real criminals are those who wish to turn South Africa into a "broederbond Christian National republic on the Nazi model".

Claiming that a reasonable opportunity has not been given him to make representations to the liquidator, Mr. Sachs asks for further particulars of the evidence against him and says he is entitled to appear in person before the liquidator. Unless advised immediately that the liquidator does not intend including him on the list, Mr. Sachs will take action to protect his rights.

KAHN'S CASE

The court proceedings instituted by Mr. Sam Kahn over the actions of the liquidator have

been postponed to November 1, when the matter will come before a full bench of three judges of the Supreme Court in Cape Town.

On September 18 Mr. Kahn was granted a rule nisi, operating as an interim interdict, calling upon the liquidator to show cause why his appointment should not be declared invalid, and restraining him from placing Mr. Kahn's name on the list.

The liquidator has since agreed not to place on his list any of the "named" persons for whom Mr. Kahn and his attorneys are acting, until the final outcome of Mr. Kahn's case.

MORE LETTERS

People are still, however, receiving "naming" letters from the liquidator.

A prominent member of the General Church of Christ, an African church in Alexandra Township, has received a letter from the liquidator ordering him to show cause before October 10 why his name should not be listed.

The letter was dated September 14, but was delivered only on October 3.

South African Satyagraha Gathers Momentum

MORE POLICE DRAFTED TO WATCH THE BORDER

(FREE PRESS OF INDIA)

JOHANNESBURG (South Africa), (By Air Mail).

The second phase of the Passive Resistance movement of South African Indians — the crossing of provincial borders in defiance of the 1913 Immigrants' Regulations Act — is now well under way.

On Monday morning, of February 2, when the Union House of Assembly re-assembled to start a fresh week's work, Colonel C. F. Stallard, leader of Natal's Dominion Party, jumped to his feet to ask Mr. Lawrence, Minister of the Interior, whether the police intended to take any action against the batches of Resisters who "had moved deliberately and openly from Natal into the Transvaal."

"This is no isolated movement of a particular number of passive resisters. This movement is deliberately linked up with the further demand for equality of treatment of Indians with the European inhabitants of the Union. It is a definite move in their campaign for equal rights," he said.

Mr. Lawrence then intervened in the debate to state the Government's attitude. He outlined events following a meeting of the Joint Passive Resistance Council of Natal and the Transvaal on January 19, where proposals were considered for this second phase of the resistance struggle.

He said this attempt was made by "certain so-called leaders of the Indian community who are undoubtedly under an ideological influence foreign to South Africa."

DUPES AND PAWNS

Of the first batch of 15 Natal resisters who crossed the border Minister Lawrence said: "It is quite clear . . . they are really the dupes, the pawns of others who, for their own particular ends, are seeking, by this method, to draw attention to themselves and their problem."

He said that it was now clear that the resisters who were crossing into the border were intending to find themselves gainful employment.

"Instructions were given to the Commissioner of Police on Saturday that those persons who had broken the law would have to be arrested. Today 31 Indians from Natal are being arrested and will be brought before the courts tomorrow." (Government cheers).

The Minister later altered the figure of 31 resisters to 25. He then said that these resisters would be promptly sent back to Natal as soon as their cases had been dealt with by the courts. He promised that any further violation of this law would meet with prompt action.

TABOO!

Another Nationalist member then rose to say that he had noticed that Minister Lawrence had recently appeared on a platform to pay tribute to the late Mahatma Gandhi. He did not wish to say anything about Gandhiji, except that passive resistance was something which the Indians had learnt from Gandhi, and the appearance of a Cabinet Minister on the same platform as persons who sub-

scribed to this policy filled the public with misgivings.

Three days after the Minister's announcement, on February 12, summonses were suddenly issued against four leaders of the Resistance movement. They were Drs. Y. M. Dadoo and G. M. Naicker; leaders of the Transvaal and Cape movements respectively, Manilal Gandhi, and Mr. Sundra Pillay, Chairman of the Cape Resistance Council. They were ordered to appear before a Durban Magistrate on February 23, to face a charge under the Riotous Assemblies Act, or alternatively with aiding and abetting the contravention of the 1913 Immigration law.

MORE ARRESTS

Simultaneously, on the same day, 15 Natal Resisters were arrested as they recrossed the border from Natal into the Transvaal. This batch of resisters had been the first to defy the law; had been given a suspended sentence in a Johannesburg court, been driven back into Natal in a police lorry under police escort, and had then, for the second time, invaded the Transvaal province.

Two days after the issue of summonses against the four leaders, on the Saturday morning of February 14, batches of detectives raided the offices of the Johannesburg and Durban headquarters of the Passive Resistance Councils, and also the private homes and surgeries of Drs. Dadoo and Naicker. In Johannesburg the raids lasted over two hours. Armed with search warrants, groups of five detectives examined minute books, all documents, and booklets belonging to the Resistance Council, or Dr. Dadoo himself.

From Dr. Dadoo's home the police took a typed list of the Natal resisters who had crossed into the Transvaal (and which list had already been made public and handed to the Transvaal Immigration Officer, and read in court and a written copy of the identical list. They took also two copies of a speech he had delivered in Durban earlier in the month (although this speech had been taken down by detectives covering the meeting) a resolution of support to the struggle from a Congress branch, and a personal letter to Dr. Dadoo.

DOCUMENTS SEIZED

From the Passive Resistance headquarters the police took away 27 documents in all. They included a letter to Mahatma Gandhi on the new phase of the South African struggle; press cables to India and Pakistan; copies of letters sent to General Smuts and other Cabinet Ministers; press releases; cuttings from South African newspapers; and a list of the camp equipment used in the Resistance camp established in Johannesburg for the Natal resisters squatting in the province.

JO'BURG PAYS FOR BUS APARTHEID

Fares To Be Increased Again

JOHANNESBURG.

THIS city is threatened with an increase in tram and bus fares again. The City Council is choosing this way to cover its transport deficit.

The proposed increases will reduce the deficit by £350,000, but it has been suggested that even this will not be enough.

The new fares will be based on the formula "2d. to board and 1d. a mile travelled". The stages will be approximately one mile.

Residents of Craighall, Johannesburg's longest route, will have to pay 10d. under this system.

HARD HIT

The cost of living has now reached such high proportions that any increase in fares will immediately be felt by very large sections of the people.

An increase of only 2d. a day (the minimum possible increase) means 5s. a month to the passenger, and to the lower-paid worker this represents a high percentage of his earnings. Already the workers' transport costs are far too high a drain on his earnings in this country.

Many feel that the burden of increased transport costs should be borne out of rates and not by the already over-taxed transport user. All rate-payers and not only users of municipal transport should help meet the costs.

The worker is hit from all sides by the high cost of living.

Because property near the centre of town is so expensive he cannot afford to live there and must make his home in the outlying suburbs. The further out he lives the higher are his transport costs.

APARTHEID

The reason for Johannesburg's heavy transport deficit is coming to be admitted in many quarters today. Apartheid on the trams and buses is an expensive system to operate, since it means two entirely separate sets of vehicles and running staff.

This duplication of services is a continual waste of money.

Except at peak periods when there are enough passengers to fill buses for Europeans and non-Europeans, half empty buses for both sections are kept running.

As a correspondent wrote to a daily paper: "A European bus goes down the road half empty,

followed at a distance of a hundred yards by a non-European bus, also half-empty. Put all those passengers into one bus, as they do in Cape Town, and you earn the same revenue for exactly half the cost! On some routes, the existing non-European services are most inadequate with the result that non-Europeans walk to town, or ruin themselves by hiring taxis, while empty buses sail graciously past them."

Non-Europeans have daily to wait for transport for very long periods in unending queues while half-empty buses of the "wrong colour" pass them.

Now Johannesburg's citizens are being called upon once again to pay the cost of their colour foolishness in hard-won shillings and pence while the cost of living, with mounting rents, food and clothing prices, is already strangling them.

TRADES COUNCIL STATEMENT

The Southern Transvaal Local Committee of the Trades and Labour Council says in a statement: "We strongly oppose any increase in the present fares as this would increase the already almost unbearable burden which the workers are called upon to face owing to the continuous excessive increase in the cost of living. We are of the opinion that the only way to meet the situation is for any deficit on the running of the transport system to be borne by the general rates."

Transport, says the Committee, should be recognised as an essential amenity operating in the interests of all sections of the community.

The Committee adds it is an established fact that the bulk of the losses are due to the policy of segregation of Europeans and non-Europeans on the vehicles. Seeing this is the Council's policy, the statement says, "this is an additional reason why any losses on the system should be a charge on the general rates of the city."

"However, we must emphasise that seldom is there any mention made of the huge profits of the Electric Supply and other trading departments of the Council."

WANT ONLY ONE INDIAN GHETTO

Protection Movement Proposal

JOHANNESBURG.—The South African Protection Movement, which advocates the boycott of Indian traders, is today urging that there should be only one Indian group area in the Transvaal under the Group Areas Act.

The province should not be spotted with small Indian groups, it says.

If Asiatics are assembled in one area "it will be much easier to keep Europeans and Natives away from Indian shops", and "any subsequent attempts to increase the area in size could be more easily opposed if only one area is concerned."

The Pretoria City Council has been sent a letter on these lines from the boycott movement.

DÖNGES' REPLY

Dr. Dönges told the Free State Nationalist conference at Bloemfontein that the Land Tenure Advisory Board could consider proposals to establish all Indians in the Transvaal in one group area only if those interested in such a scheme made concrete proposals to indicate just where this area should be and suggested other details to make the plan practicable.

Dr. Dönges also said that no one doubted that the only lasting solution of the Indian problem was total repatriation, but the question was how that was to be achieved.

Meanwhile, apartheid would be applied.

TVL. A.N.C. MEET IN SPRINGS

SPRINGS.

Seventy-six delegates representing 18 branches attended the annual conference of the Transvaal branch of the African National Congress here last weekend.

The secretary, Mr. D. W. Bopape, in his annual report, said that a new page had been opened in the history of the struggle for emancipation.

He referred at length to the Freedom of Speech Convention, the May 1, Freedom Day, campaign, and to June 26, national day of protest.

Greetings to the conference came from the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress and from Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, president of the South African Indian Congress.

Referring to the Malan Government's "brutal attacks on the lives and liberties of the South African people", Dr. Dadoo said in his message: "The choice before us is either to stand up to their attacks or to go under. The latter is unthinkable. We can only betray the cause of justice and freedom at our own peril. History shall judge us by what we do now."

Dr. Dadoo called for the forging of stronger links between the African, the Indian, the Coloured people and all European democrats in the struggle for a truly democratic South Africa.

Hostel Rents Higher

JOHANNESBURG.

Because the City Council has decided to place its African hostels on an "economic" basis, monthly rentals for beds and stalls are to go up by from 50 to 400 per cent.

The Council says its annual loss on the Denver, Wolhuter and Wemmer Hostels and the Mai-Mai Hostel and Bazaar is £49,531.

From January 1, 1951, rents are to be adjusted as follows:

Denver hostel rents to be increased from 11s. to 20s.

Wolhuter hostel rents to be increased from 11s. to 20s.

Wemmer hostel rents to be increased from 10s. to 17s. 6d.

At the Mai-Mai Hostel and Bazaar, in view of the unsatisfactory sleeping accommodation, bed rentals of 10s. a month are not to be increased.

But rentals for trading stalls are to be increased in some cases from £1 a month to £4, in others from £1 10s. to £6, and in the case of the large brick stalls with windows from £4 a month to £16.

T.L.C. Committee To Combat Gestapo Act

JOHANNESBURG.—The Trades and Labour Council has established a special committee of seven to watch over the administration of the Suppression of Communism Act.

The seven are Messrs. J. Calder, A. G. Forsyth, R. Bennett, C. H. Crompton, J. J. Venter, R. F. Budd and B. Caddy.

The statement of the T.L.C. says the Council is very perturbed at the wide powers given the Minister by the Act. These powers, ostensibly to deal with unlawful activities, could be invoked to interfere with legitimate trade union activities. The Minister does not have to prove his case in a court of law. A person whom he chooses to deal with under the Act is therefore deprived of the rights enjoyed by a common criminal.

The objects of the committee of seven are to ensure the protection of the rights and privileges of the trade union movement and the Council's affiliated bodies. Funds specially collected will be used to "give legal protection to trade unions, their officials and members who may become innocent victims of the administration of the Act".

AFRICAN CONGRESS APPEALS TO U.N.O.

JOHANNESBURG.

MEETING in conference at Johannesburg last week, the Transvaal African National Congress declared that the African people were passing through "a dark and desperate phase" of their history and resolved to appeal to U.N.O. to have the South African "Apartheid" system lifted from the domestic to the international sphere to be settled by U.N.O.

The Congress National Executive was tried to elect a representative or a delegation of the African people to U.N.O.

"Apartheid" was the conference said, was no solution to the so-called Native problem. It was a policy to drive human beings off the Non-European and to deprive the bulk of the right to exist as a people in the land of their birth.

The Congress recently considered the participation of the African school-leaving certificate applicant, which means the longer delay and postponement of the intensive pass tests, which would increase African work on the farms, the abolition of medical benefits for Africans, the Government's refusal to accept responsibility for the housing of Africans, and the selling of South-West Africa without the consent of the majority of the territory's inhabitants.

COST-OF-LIVING

The Government was asked again to take effective measures to reduce the cost of living and to raise the wages of African workers.

The Congress demands for the recognition of African trade unions and the repeal of the 1946 law, which prohibits picketing on paid-protection land, were reiterated. There last for the African program was also demanded, and

the Congress issued its direct appeal to slave labor on the farms and in private industry.

Mr. C. S. Ransburg was released president of the Transvaal Congress. Committee members were: D. W. Bopape, M. P. Mphahleli, G. Radema, E. P. Mphahleli, S. B. Makhulu, A. Khatima, D. W. Luthuli, D. G. Tshepo, A. A. Mafure and Mrs. M. Mfeka.

DADOO CALLS FOR ANTI-NAT FRONT

HAPPY TO BE HOME

JOHANNESBURG.

"I AM happy to be back in my homeland. I will have the opportunity to again take my full share in the struggle of all anti-Nationalists to overthrow the Mafik Government and to establish a truly democratic state which will ensure full citizenship rights to every citizen."

These were Dr. Y. M. Dadoo's first words on arriving back in the Union last week from India, in defiance of threats of deportation and exile against him made by Ministerial Nationalists at his Party congress.



Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, photographed shortly after his return home.

Dr. Dadoo was elected a passport in the United Nations just five or six years ago. During that year involving without a passport, Dr. Dadoo has retained support for the organization came to South Africa from Britain, Europe, India, and Pakistan.

Interviewed by The Constitution last week after his return, Dr. Dadoo was emphatic that "every citizen in the struggle for the rights of the Non-European must be included."

"Every issue is a battleground on which the people must struggle for their existing rights and the extension of them."

"The Government must not be allowed to run down one section

WELCOME RALLY FOR DADOO

JOHANNESBURG.

A mass rally to welcome Dr. Y. M. Dadoo will be held on Monday, October 22, at 4 p. m. in the Marjorie Meyer, Johannesburg.

NATS MUST RESIGN SAYS SOLLY SACHS

"Only Solution For S.A. Crisis"

JOHANNESBURG.

"THE world has not the slightest confidence in the Cabinet Government," said Mr. E. S. Sachs, general secretary of the Government Workers' Union, who, when interviewed on the effects of devaluation, criticized the Union's economic life very largely in the devaluation to which the Government is held responsible.

"There is no other solution for South Africa, except the complete resignation of the present Government," said Mr. Sachs. "The devaluation catastrophe in South Africa will be re-established immediately."

Mr. Sachs said that South Africa could not develop economically without industrialization, which was being done, but that the Government was doing nothing to do so. He said that the Government was doing nothing to do so. He said that the Government was doing nothing to do so.

Mr. Sachs said that the devaluation of the South African Rand is a result of a deliberate effect upon the economy of the "A" class of money and is a person suffering from devaluation.

The only way out, said Mr. Sachs, was to get rid of the present Government and to elect a new Government which would be a new Government of the people.

all the people, or get away with any single attack, no matter how small."

Dr. Dadoo said he wished to warn the Indian people that they had no justification grounds for several in South Africa unless they made common cause with, and worked in the fullest co-operation with, the Africans and all oppressed people in the struggle for national liberation.

Dr. Dadoo said the South African Government has been since its formation a tool of the big business interests of the country, and that it is his duty to prevent the interests of the big business interests of the country from being used to the detriment of the people.

GROUPE OF STOOGES

"Mafik's policies" were the only way in the view of people who are not interested in the interests of the big business interests of the country, and that it is his duty to prevent the interests of the big business interests of the country from being used to the detriment of the people.

(Continued on page 8.)

AFRICANS WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL RACES

Moroka's Message To Indian Congress

JOHANNESBURG.

OPENING the 19th session of the South African Indian Congress in Johannesburg last week-end, Dr. J. S. Moroka, president general of the African National Congress, issued a strong denial that the African people wished to see the repatriation of Indians.

Dr. Moroka's speech, which was greeted with enthusiasm by his audience, stressed that the African people wished to live in harmony with all sections of the South African people on the basis of equal rights and mutual respect.

"We are satisfied with the presence of Indians in South Africa," said Dr. Moroka, amid cheers.

"They came here under the same conditions as those under which the Europeans came to South Africa. We are all — South African Europeans, South African Indians, South African Coloureds and South African Africans — South African nationals.

"South Africa is the only home we know and own for ourselves and our posterity.

DON'T BE TRICKED

"I wish to tell the Indian section of the population of South Africa that they must be careful, very careful, not to be worked into a frenzy and not to be tricked into believing that it is the wish of the Africans that they should be hurried out of South Africa.

"To those who go back to India because some people do not want them, I wish to emphasise that it must not be said that the Africans do not want them here.

"There has been a great deal of talk about exploitation of the Africans by the Indians. It is right that if there is any unfairness of one racial group against another such unfairness should be decried. But we know that the Indians are not the only people with whom we have trade and commercial dealings in South Africa. We know also the aged stunts of the salesman who pours ceaseless condemnation on the articles, methods and motives of his rival, when his articles, methods and motives are not a jot superior.

PROSPERITY FOR ALL

"If the Indians must go back to India, then the European must go back to Europe; and I suppose the Africans must go back to the Central Lakes of Africa. That is the wish of nobody. The Europeans have done a mighty lot of good towards the development of South Africa. But this they have not done alone. To this progress and prosperity the Indians, the Africans and the Coloureds have added their inestimable shares.

"What we want in this country is not to run up and down kicking anybody or any racial group out of the country. All we ardently desire is opportunity for all, freedom of movement and speech for all. We want such educational facilities for our children as are obtained for the children of the Europeans in South Africa. We want no further obstacles to hinder our youth from availing themselves of scholarships such as are offered by the Government of India to Non-European students in South Africa.

"We want direct representation on the councils of the State of South Africa.

"The South African Government at UNO does not represent us.

The opinions it expresses about us are not our opinions. We are not represented on the councils of UNO. The world hears so much about us. But we would like to tell the world ourselves. We want to put our case ourselves; and our stand at UNO is a plea for peace and harmony in this country.

"We do not want to be always filling the general ear of the world with our cries against the rulers of South Africa. But if these complaints must cease, we must be treated as human beings and not tolerated as evil in the land of our birth.

"The South African Government must not look upon us as their internal and private business. We are not the private property of White South Africa.

"We should be looked upon as citizens of South Africa."



Dr. Moroka delivering his opening address to the S.A.I.C. conference in Johannesburg last week. On the left is the former S.A.I.C. President, Dr. G. M. Naicker.

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SPLIT IN NAT. MINERS' UNION

Leaders Quarrelling Among Themselves

JOHANNESBURG.

IN the reactionary Mineworkers' Union, up to the present held together in support of the Nationalist Government by labour "specialist" Dr. Albert Hertzog, dissension among the leaders — president Paul Visser and general secretary D. E. Ellis, principally — threatens to split the organisation wide open.

So concerned is Mr. Ben Schoeman, Minister of Labour, at the state of affairs in the union, that he has ordered a special private investigation to be carried out.

Ostensibly the dispute revolves around the appointment of a Free State organiser. Odendaalsrus miners are in revolt against the choice of the union executive.

But a long history of disagreement and personal rivalry between Ellis and Visser, plus also some severe internal administrative wrangles, give body and bitterness to the dispute.

The quarrel over the Free State organiser is being waged now in full view of the Press and public. Ellis and Visser are issuing counter Press statements.

Both are organising public meetings at Odendaalsrus.

The union executive, in appointing an outside organiser for the Free State mines, plumped for Mr. J. P. Oelofse. Ellis disclaims responsibility for the Oelofse appointment, and the Free State miners want Mr. T. Lombard, district secretary in the Free State, appointed. The preference of the men has been utterly ignored. Ellis argues. In his capacity as adviser to the executive he recommended Lombard as a man who knows the local conditions and has the confidence of the men.

An Odendaalsrus meeting, at which Ellis was present, passed a vote of no confidence not only in the new organiser Oelofse, but also in the president of the union, Visser.

The same meeting of miners decided, however, that the branch would not break away from the union.

HERTZOG'S ROLE

In the union the tussle for power takes place on several levels.

In Visser's camp is reported to be Dr. Albert Hertzog, who controls the funds of the Board of Trustees and thus directs Nationalist policy in the trade unions. Also ranged with Visser is the man in the background who has been in control of the editorial policy of the Nat. Werkspers publications, the Mineworker, the Garment Worker and the Clothing Worker — Mr. Gleisner.

On the executive Visser is said to command a slight but shaky majority. Ellis holds a majority on the board of directors of Die Werkspers.

(Continued on page 6)

DECLARATION OF PARENTS' RIGHTS

JOHANNESBURG.

An appeal for funds to gain a Supreme Court declaration of the rights of parents under the new Transvaal Language Ordinance has been made by the Roman Catholic bishops of this province.

A "Parents' Rights Defence Fund" has been started.

There is to be a Supreme Court application to try to establish by law the right of parents to send their children to any school they wish, to be educated through the medium of either Afrikaans or English.

MINERS' UNION SPLIT

(Continued from page 1)

But most important, Ellis is a powerful figure among Rand miners and has the loyal support of his organisers.

A meeting of the miners' executive of 25 this week is to consider the Odendaalsrus affair. Ellis told The Guardian a few days before the meeting he would state plainly to the executive that if the decision on the organiser was not changed, he "would not be responsible for the repercussions".

Miners from other districts had come to his office, he said, to urge that an organiser should be appointed from the men in the area he was to serve.

UNFORTUNATE

Ellis described the affair as "most unfortunate", particularly at the present stage when, he said, the union was going from strength to strength. Pointing out that the strike fund, which had stood at £327 when the present leaders took over the union, now stood at £40,000, Ellis said he aimed at a strike fund of £250,000. This was his way of preserving industrial peace.

He did not want strikes, he said, but a strong strike fund was a sure guarantee against any trouble in the industry. "I could stop the wheels of industry in this country for one whole month just by calling out my 1,500 coal miners."

Meanwhile, as the leaders scrap among themselves, the union has put in a claim to the Chamber of Mines for a further 15 per cent. increase — the "second instalment".

It will be remembered that in its demands to the Van Eck Commission the union asked for an increase of 30 per cent. on the basic wage. After devaluation last year the Chamber of Mines granted only 15 per cent.

This was acknowledged at the time as a "first instalment", and the union asked for the opening of discussions between the Chamber and the Mineworkers' Union on the second instalment demands.

These are now being placed before the Chamber and apart from the 15 per cent. increase include a shorter working week and long leave after every five years of service.

AFRICANS OPPOSE NEW LOCATION REGULATIONS

Multitude Of Restrictions

JOHANNESBURG.

AFRICAN locations on the Rand will become little better than concentration camps under new location regulations for Brakpan, Alberton and Kempton Park now being gazetted.

Brakpan is under the control of a United Party Town Council yet the new regulations for its African residents could not deprive the people of more liberties or hem in their lives with more restrictions than if framed by Dr. Dönges personally.

Meetings may not be held unless the Superintendent's permission has been obtained. Meetings and entertainments must end by 11 p.m. unless special permission has been given for them to exceed these curfew hours.

PROCLAMATION 1890

Proclamation 1890, against which there was such an outbreak some years ago, is being sneaked in through these regulations. Nobody may collect money for any but church purposes.

No building is to be used for any purpose "other than that for which it was granted". In other words, no church hall or house may be used even for, say, burial society meetings or cultural or political purposes.

A block system for advisory board elections is introduced.

Candidates for election in any of the electoral wards must live in those wards. No person who has been sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment without the option of a fine may stand for election.

On the boards there is compulsory voting. If a member wishes to abstain from voting the chairman must be satisfied with his reason. A new duty is given advisory board members. They must "render every assistance to the authorities in preserving law and order in the location."

Under these new regulations, every trader must open his books to inspection by the Council!

Traders who wish to employ assistants must have them approved by the Superintendent. Traders and their employees can be forced to submit to medical examinations. Traders' rents must be paid by the 7th of each month.

Residents may not keep dogs unless they get the superintendent's permission.

Residential permits will be granted to applicants "lawfully permitted to enter and remain in the area." Previously Town Councils did not enforce this rule strictly because of the chronic housing shortage which has led to people working in one Reef town and unable to find houses there living in a neighbouring town's location. Now, apparently, anyone not working in a town may not live there, and thousands of workers' families will be homeless.

LODGERS' PERMITS

Lodgers' permits must be taken out by all over 18 years. This means unmarried children living with their parents, whether they are boys or girls, must take out permits. Previously only boys were affected.

Lodgers' permits, which were 2s. for the whole family, will now cost 1s. a month for every person entered on the permit.

Where residents used to have two months to pay rents before they were guilty of an offence, today the period is only three weeks after the rent has become due. Penalties for infringements of the regulations have also been increased.

These regulations were brought before the Brakpan Advisory Board for consideration in March, 1949, but the board's objections to some of the most obnoxious clauses have all been ignored.

DADOO ELECTED PRESIDENT

S.A.I.C. Conference Resolutions

JOHANNESBURG.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS gave their answer to Government attacks on Dr. Dadoo by unanimously electing him president of the South African Indian Congress at its 19th session here last week-end.

The retiring president, Dr. G. M. Naicker, who nominated Dr. Dadoo, hailed him as "one of the greatest sons of South Africa". The seconder, Mr. D. Nagia, chairman of the Cape Provincial Indian Assembly, referred to Dr. Dadoo as "the greatest Non-European leader in South Africa since Mahatma Gandhi".

The conference, representing the Indian population of the Union, acclaimed the growing unity of the oppressed non-white people of South Africa.

The S.A.I.C. resolved that in order to meet the challenge of the Nationalist Government and attacks on the liberties of the people Indo-African co-operation, which had been forged in the struggle for freedom, must be consolidated.

CASTE SYSTEM

Condemning the Group Areas Act as one which was designed to "create a caste system with a dominant white caste for the perpetuation of the servility of all the Non-European people of South Africa", conference instructed its executive to devise ways of defeating the purposes of the Act by offering concerted resistance to it.

T.U. APARTHEID CONDEMNED

JOHANNESBURG. — Commenting on the decision of the Trades and Labour Council to set up a parallel body for African trade unions Mr. W. Kalk, secretary of the Leather Workers' Union said "Either the Africans are workers, or they are not workers.

"I cannot visualise any self-respecting trade union having anything to do with a subsidiary organisation such as that envisaged," he said.

Trade unionists here comment that with this decision, the T.L.C. is in practice severing its connection with African workers and their problems.

The Act was condemned as one that will wipe out the business concerns of the Indian community, foster racial exclusiveness and retard the growth of harmony between the different sections of the South African nation, and compel Africans and Indians to live in ghettos under the slum conditions already prevailing in Asiatic bazaars and locations.

The Act aims to bring about conditions which will compel the Indian community either to expatriate itself or to exist in abject poverty and degradation.

The conference regarded the incorporation of South-West Africa into the Union, with political power completely vested in the hands of the white inhabitants, as a challenge to the effective working of UNO, and as calculated to maintain white supremacy and racial oppression in that territory.

In a tribute to the Rev. Michael Scott, the conference passed with acclamation a motion from the chair greeting him as "the champion of the oppressed peoples of South Africa and South-West Africa".

ANTI-WAR

The conference opposed all forms of war preparations and condemned atomic warfare as inhuman and barbarous. "We pledge ourselves to oppose all wars and to fight for peace."

The hostilities in Korea were condemned and the peoples of the world called upon to exert their influence for the restoration of peace for the Korean people on the basis of a democratic solution.

"The admission of Free China is a pre-requisite to the solving of the Korean crisis and for a lasting world peace."

The Cape Indian Assembly was admitted as a constituent body representing the Cape Province. Its admission followed the acceptance by conference of the secession of the Cape Indian Congress.

Conference strongly criticised the activities of the latter body and was of the opinion that its officials had not acted in a constitutional manner.

Joint honorary secretaries of the S.A.I.C. for the ensuing year are Messrs. Y. A. Cachalia and D. U. Mistry, and joint treasurers Mr. Y. M. Dendar and Dr. V. G. Patel.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY FORMED

But Nothing New In Its Programme

JOHANNESBURG.

A NEW political party, aiming at the unification of all European racial groups in South Africa, has been established.

It will be known as the National People's Party (N.P.P.).

Its secretary, Mr. H. S. Terreblanche, was until a few weeks ago chairman of the board of directors of Foodcor, an organisation aiming at supplying farmers' products direct to the consumer by eliminating the middleman.

DISOWNED

Started originally at a public meeting called by the Housewives' League, Foodcor was recently disowned by them. It was departing from its original aims, they said.

Foodcor's prospectus covers widespread aims from new methods of marketing to the financing of capital works and the acquisition of land.

Barely had the prospectus been published and the first subscribers enrolled than there was a Press announcement that Mr. Terreblanche had resigned as chairman of the board.

Now comes news of his new party.

The National People's Party, says Mr. Terreblanche, intends fighting the Government at the next election.

Its head committee is said to consist of nine men "high up in Nationalist and United Party circles", but their names have not been disclosed.

TIME RIPE

Mr. Terreblanche said the time was ripe for a new party because the people were thoroughly discontented with the Nationalist Party and had also lost faith with the United Party. "A new party must come out of both present parties."

The party's manifesto says it will strive for a greater, united South Africa, the maintenance of

the white race, the sanctity of family life and the right of the people to choose by plebiscite any constitution or government most suited to the national needs.

It will seek to restrict Asiatic penetration, whether social or economic, by stricter control of trading licences, territorial segregation and birth control.

This party will also strive for a planned solution of the Native problem, the eradication of Communism and large-scale immigration of "sound European stock on a selective basis".

The manifesto adds that the extent of the failure of the professional politicians can be gauged by their refusal, even now, to grapple with the real needs of the people, such as the cost of living, immigration and food for the community.

HOWLED DOWN

JOHANNESBURG. — When Mr. L. I. Venables, Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department, tried to speak to residents in one of the municipal hostels for African men on proposed increased rentals, he was howled down and had to leave before the end of the meeting.

The Council has decided that monthly rentals for a hostel bed must be increased from 11s. to £1.

Aid For "Innocent" Victims Of Gestapo Bill

JOHANNESBURG.

THE national executive of the Trades and Labour Council, at its last meeting, adopted the report of a special committee appointed to deal with matters arising from the administration of the Suppression of Communism Act.

It has been agreed:

"The primary objects of the Committee are to safeguard the interests of affiliated unions, to protect persons against unjustifiable charges made against them based on ex parte statements and which have no foundation in fact, and to assist where possible in reducing hardships imposed on persons who may be named under the Act. Each case will be dealt with on its merits.

"The Committee's activities will be confined solely to bodies affiliated to the Council and members thereof. It cannot concern itself with matters arising from political affiliations, either in the case of a union, officer or member. In other words, the Committee could not, for instance, defend the case of an avowed Communist, or one who admits that he is a supporter of that particular political ideology, the legal point of view on this question is that such person would have no defence unless, of course, a question of law arises.

"The Committee, in fairness to all concerned, considers it necessary to make its position perfectly clear on this question of policy, in order that there shall be no misunderstanding, particularly in the case of contributors to the special fund being raised.

"The Committee will leave no stone unturned in order to safeguard trade unions, officials and members, who may be unjustly accused in the administration of the law."

The Civil Rights League of the Witwatersrand has offered free legal aid to anybody whose civil

liberties are infringed by laws recently passed.

Persons who consider their rights are being wrongfully invaded are invited to approach the League for assistance.

"The assistance will extend to any of the recognised freedoms—personal freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, and freedom to bring up our children as we wish."

The League's statement says it believes the gravest threat to free speech and personal liberty is contained in the Suppression of Communism Act.

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Havenga's Assurances "Worthless"

Dadoo Warns Coloured People

JOHANNESBURG

DR. Y. M. DADOO, President of the South African Indian Congress, has warned the Coloured people, in a message to the meeting called by the Cape Indian Assembly this week, not to be bluffed by Mr. Havenga's undertaking to the Golding deputation in Pretoria.

Mr. Havenga's agreement not to go against the Speaker's ruling is "not worth a tinker's cuss," says Dr. Dadoo. Its effect, if heeded by the Coloured people, would only be to disrupt and disorganise the growing mass of opposition to "the shameful and satanic Malan-Havenga agreement."

Dr. Dadoo adds: "Whatever the ruling of the Speaker, it is definitely a diminution of rights which no amount of constitutional gymnastics will affect.

"There is no time to waste. From now on we must prepare a South Africa-wide campaign to unite our people and offer the most determined and resolute resistance to the Government's policy of apartheid tyranny and fascism.

"The Malan-Havenga agreement is a betrayal. Havenga's undertaking is a colossal bluff."

SATISFIED

Meanwhile Mr. George Golding, who led the Coloured deputation which interviewed Mr. Havenga, has declared himself satisfied with the interview.

"There is a slight ray of hope," he told *The Guardian* on his return to Cape Town, "in that Mr. Havenga has agreed the matter should be discussed with the Prime Minister again in the light of the case we presented.

"We made it clear to Mr. Havenga that no matter what arguments might be put up, we could never regard the removal of Coloured voters from the common roll as anything but a diminution of our rights."

OPPOSITION

Opposition to the Malan-Havenga agreement is growing in all parts of the country. A mass protest meeting was due to be held in the Woodstock Town Hall, Cape Town, on Wednesday night,

November 15. The meeting, called by the Cape Indian Assembly, is being supported by other Non-European organisations and trade unions. Speakers include Mr. Sam Kahn, M.P., the Rev. E. A. Lawrence, Councillor H. J. M. Holmes, Mr. J. Gomas, Mr. Sundra Pillay, Mr. R. Ndimande, Mr. J. Nkatio and others. Chairman is Mr. D. A. Nagia.

Another mass meeting against the Group Areas Act and the Malan-Havenga agreement is to be held at the Good Hope Hall, Worcester, on Monday, November 20, at 7.30 p.m. Organised by the Hextex Shop Stewards' Committee of the Textile Workers' Union, the Worcester branch of the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the African Vigilance Association.
(Continued on page 5)

16-11-50

T.L.C. MOVE TO EXCLUDE AFRICANS

Sept 14
1950

Amendment To Constitution Proposed

JOHANNESBURG.

THE national executive committee of the Trades and Labour Council took a major step backwards last week by deciding that in future African trade unions should be excluded from its membership. The executive feels a parallel body should be set up for these unions.

Seven members of the Council's executive voted against this decision, which will necessitate an amendment to the constitution. The executive is going ahead with the drafting of an amendment to be submitted to the next conference of the Council in 1951.

RESOLUTION

The last annual conference of the Council called for a clear definition of policy in relation to African trade unions.

The conference resolution said that "as it has been the policy of a number of affiliated organisations over many years to adopt the principle of separate industries or undertakings, the same principle be established within the Trades and Labour Council by the establishment of a separate consultative committee for African trade unions under the guidance of the S.A.T.L.C."

The national executive set up a sub-committee to recommend action based on this conference resolution. This committee's report has now been adopted.

It decided that the resolution intended not only to establish parallel organisations of African trade unions under the guidance of the T.L.C., but also to confine membership of the Council to unions registered under the Industrial Conciliation Act.

In future, then, African delegates will not be entitled to participate in the Council's annual conferences.

If the Council can persuade any African unions to come under its wing, it will set up an entirely separate administrative machine to deal with African unions and the problems of their members.

Amendments to the constitution which must be drafted by the general secretary will be circulated to unions for inclusion on the agenda of the next annual conference.

Because the national executive has no power to depart from the present constitution, there can be no change in the position of the three African unions at present affiliated to the Council.

"SHOCKING"

Miss Betty du Toit, a member of the T.L.C. national executive,
(Continued on page 3)

"RACIALISM A THREAT TO WORLD PEACE"

S.A. Resolution For Peace Congress

JOHANNESBURG.

THE South African delegation to the Second World Peace Congress, meeting first at Sheffield and then at Warsaw, will "from the country which has become a by-word throughout the world for its practices of racial discrimination and its theories of race superiority, call upon the Congress to condemn and oppose all racial practices and theories, wherever they may exist, as an insult to human dignity and a threat to world peace."

In its mandate to its delegates the Provisional Committee for a South African Peace Movement draws attention particularly to the evils of colonial imperialism in Asia, Africa and elsewhere "not only as being utterly opposed to the principles of national freedom and independence enshrined in the U.N. Charter, but also as constituting the gravest source of international friction and world war. We demand the withdrawal of imperialist troops from Viet Nam, Malaya and all other countries occupied by foreign armies."

FULL SUPPORT

The South African delegates are mandated to give their fullest support to all proposals directed towards the total banning of the atomic bomb, of so-called biological warfare, and of all means of warfare which aim directly at the indiscriminate massacre of peaceful civilians.

They will support the general reduction and control under international supervision of all forms of armaments.

The mandate condemns aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, including the armed intervention in Korea "by United States imperialism, acting illegally under the cloak of the United Nations, and using the methods of mass bombing of civilians."

It urges the immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea, the withdrawal of foreign troops and negotiation through the granting of a fair hearing to both sides.

All propaganda in favour of war should be strictly prohibited.

GERMANY

A joint peace treaty between the occupying powers and Germany should be concluded, the mandate adds, to secure a united and democratic Germany based upon the destruction of Nazism and the withdrawal of all occupation forces.

This mandate concludes: "Despite many difficulties, we South African fighters for peace pledge our unstinting efforts for the fulfilment of all such measures for the abolition of war and the defence of peace as the Congress shall decide."

DADOO WARNS COLOURED PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1)

the meeting will be addressed by Mr. Sam Kahn, M.P., Mr. Frank Marquard, President of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, and Mr. Johnson Ngwevela, Langa Advisory Board member.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Johannesburg Civil Rights League is to present to Parliament a petition urging the Government not to alter the Coloured vote.

At a meeting in Johannesburg of representatives of various organisations, Mr. B. J. S. Franklin said he saw the Malan-Havenga agreement as a betrayal of the spirit of the constitution.

"What confidence can we have that the entrenched clause which guards language rights will not be violated, if the political rights of one section can be changed by a bare majority of Parliament?"

In Cape Town the Teachers' League of South Africa has issued a statement rejecting the Malan-Havenga agreement and expressing its complete opposition to the proposed establishment of a Coloured Representative Council and a Coloured Affairs Department.

UNREPRESENTATIVE

The League denounces the Golding deputation to Mr. Havenga as "completely unrepresentative of the Coloured people and without any mandate to speak on behalf of the people".

Regarding as "dangerous" the advice of the leader of the delegation that the Coloured people should not organise themselves for resistance, the League calls upon the Coloured people, together with other Non-Europeans, "to use every possible effective means of resisting the Malan-Havenga scheme".



Dr. Dadoo speaks at the welcome rally on Fordsburg's Red Square. See story on page 4.

MOZAMBIQUE DEMOCRATS UNDER FASCIST TERROR

Secret Deportations

AT two o'clock in the early morning one day last week four leading Mozambique anti-fascists, one a woman, were secretly embarked on the Sofala in Lourenco Marques, on their way to a penal colony or a concentration camp.

Three of the four anti-fascists were the nominations of the Democratic Movement for the elections to the Portuguese Parliament, to be held on November 14.

These deportations come at the height of widespread police arrests of anti-fascists in Portuguese East Africa on charges of spreading "democratic" ideas among the colony's youth.

The woman deported on the Sofala is Maria Sofia Pomba, a chemist, who has several small children.

With her were spirited on board the ship a Mozambique advocate, Dr. Cesar Monteiro Raposo Beirao; an engineer, Roberto Sobral de Campos; and a civil servant, Joao Marques de Almeida Mendes.

JOHANNESBURG.

All four prominent citizens of Lourenco Marques, were arrested some time ago, kept in solitary confinement in prison, and then suddenly deported without trial—most probably to the dreaded Salt Islands, Portugal's penal colony off the African coast for political prisoners.

The police in the colony have made public a "sinister plot" against the Salazar State. Under cover of a hunt for these "Communists" the whole population is being terrorised.

Behind this police action are the widespread efforts of the people to demonstrate their opposition to the Salazar Government, and to put up anti-fascist candidates to contest the colony's seats in the Portuguese Parliament.

SOUTH AFRICANS "HIGHLY SUSPECT"

No Room For Agreement At Scientific Conference

JOHANNESBURG.

BACK of the African Regional Scientific Conference, the issue being fought out in the six groups of scientists' sessions and on the Conference steering committee, is a drive on the part of South Africa, the Conference sponsor, to further her scheme for Pan-Africanism, a South African economic empire stretching through the continent.

It is clear that the Union has tried to stake a very big claim to having scientific research largely concentrated within her borders, and to a say in the research developments of the other African territories.

It is equally certain that the visiting delegations, scientists chosen by Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia and including some of their Big Men of science, are not playing ball, and their stand, as well as rockets sent up in Britain through the conservative Press, have headed South Africa off from her original standpoint and forced her to water down her proposals considerably.

In the opening days of the conference South Africa was mothering a proposal for a central scientific organisation, a large permanent body which would achieve research co-ordination. Instead of a central institution for research, regional institutions were advocated by the British, the French, and the Belgians.

SOUTH AFRICANS SUSPECT

Suggestions thrown out by South African anthropologists (one of the two who delivered a paper being Dr. Eselen, the newly appointed secretary to the Native Affairs Department) that South Africa was admirably equipped for the training of anthropologists, who could then work in the territories further north, was firmly met by a statement from an East African anthropologist.

"In Africa 'there is a very great fear of being mixed up with South Africa,' he said. Among Africans, South African-trained anthropologists would be highly suspect.

What will probably emerge from the conference at the end of this week will be not a permanent scientific organisation, but proposals for methods of co-operation on a purely technical level in the different branches of research.

Delegations are wary of the limits to the degree of collabora-

tion that is "safe". For joint economic planning in Africa there is obviously no basis, no room for agreement.

Suspicion of racial and political motives hovers over the conference, setting the limits to which technical co-operation can be carried.

Differences in approach of the representatives of the various African territories can be seen, also, in such things as fitting Africans to take their part in the research being conducted. In British Africa the training of Africans to a high degree of technical knowledge to take their places at the lab bench, is seen as highly important for the development of science.

T.L.C. Conference

Non-Europeans "Disappointed"

JOHANNESBURG.

"Real workers' activity on the fronts of unemployment and the rising cost of living cannot be achieved without the co-operation of all workers," was the comment of officials of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, on the decision of the Trades and Labour Council not to invite it to take part in the Durban conference to be held next week.

They described the T.L.C. decision as "disappointing", in view of the importance of the items to be discussed. They feel there will be inadequate representation of Non-European workers at Durban.

IMPORTANCE STRESSED

These officials stressed the importance of mobilising organised Non-European workers in the fight against rising living costs and unemployment, now hitting the Non-European worker very hard.

Policies on devaluation and economic problems to be adopted by the organised labour movement are under discussion here in trade union circles.

There is emphasis among many on the need to take these policies to the factories, to the rank and file union members.

NEW CHAIRMAN FOR A.N.C. IN TRANSVAAL

JOHANNESBURG.

At the Transvaal African National Congress provincial conference adjourned from Springs and held at Western Native Township this week-end, Mr. J. B. Marks was elected president by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Ramahanoe, the retiring president, was defeated.

A group of noisy disrupters did their best to stop the voting and the conference proceedings again by bickering the whole day, but when the voting finally took place this clique was completely routed.

Elected to the executive committee were Messrs. G. S. Sibande, D. Tloome, E. T. Mofutsanyana, D. W. Bopape (secretary), P. Q. Vundla, A. A. Mathlare, J. M. Kumalo, H. Setzin (treasurer), M. Maseko, S. Sello, Mrs. M. Mvana and Miss Ida Mntwana.

Conference mandated the incoming committee to consider the resolutions which delegates were prevented by the disrupters from discussing.

The main resolution urged a programme of resistance against the attacks on Non-European rights and liberties, against mounting living costs, which were undermining the health of the people, and against the vicious application of the pass laws.

A vehement protest was registered against the threats of the Government to remove Sophiatown and Newclare residents under the Group Areas Act. Another resolution condemned "what seems an avowed policy of terrorism against African youths in colleges whereby students are expelled on flimsy grounds", and urged the immediate publication of the 1947 report of the Malcolm commission which inquired into the causes of rioting in African institutions.

Another resolution pledged full support for Chief Kumalo of Ladysmith, at present being "investigated" by the Government.

They Can Live On Fresh Air

“Expert” Says Africans Don’t Need School Meals

JOHANNESBURG

THE statement to the School Feeding Commission by the Medical Inspector of Schools, Dr. J. C. Coetzee, that school feeding was not necessary for Africans as they slept better than Europeans has caused a sensation here.

In a memorandum to the commission Dr. Coetzee said the need for feeding at school was greater for Europeans, because African children were acclimatised to African conditions. The African’s mental make-up did not allow him to use up unnecessary energy, and at nights he went to bed early and was refreshed after adequate sleep.

NO BREAKFAST

To the same commission witnesses have presented evidence of widespread malnutrition among African school children. It is estimated that the incidence of tuberculosis among African school children in this city is about 40 per cent., and that few African children get any breakfast before school.

Mrs. A. W. Hoernle said in her evidence that the sleep of the African was “one of utter exhaustion brought about by undernourishment, overcrowding and the slum conditions under which he is forced to live.” She sharply challenged Dr. Coetzee’s statement.

A recent survey undertaken in Johannesburg Native townships showed that only .66 per cent. of schoolchildren had a nourishing breakfast before leaving home, and that 20.6 per cent. had nothing to eat in the mornings.

According to the survey 16.6 per cent. of the African schoolchildren had dry bread and tea for breakfast; 29.3 per cent. had bread with butter or jam and tea; 23.3 per cent. had some form of porridge; and 7.3 per cent. had the remains of their overnight suppers.



NEW LIFE

Mr. J. P. Malan, organiser of Native school feeding in the Southern Transvaal, said the money spent on school feeding for Africans had given a new lease of life to a few hundred thousand needy children.

It was a mistake to stop feeding at farm schools, he said, because rural children needed the extra food as much as the city children.

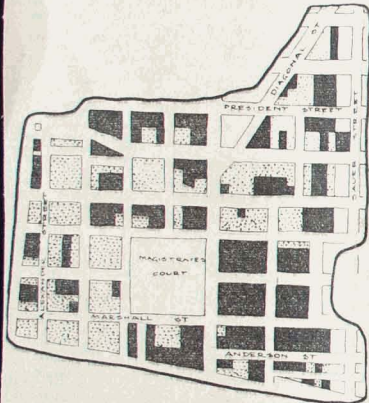


CITY & SUBURBAN AREA.



 Exempted areas that have passed to Non-Asiatic ownership.
 Exempted areas still owned by Asiatics.

CONFISCATIONS UNDER GROUP AREAS ACT

In Johannesburg, in Marshallstown and Ferreirastown, Fordsburg, City and Suburban, Denver and Ophirton, certain stands were exempted from the Gold Law prohibitions against Asiatic occupation. The diagrams on this page show how large portions of these exempted areas have passed into non-Asiatic hands.



FERREIRASTOWN AREA.

 Exempted areas that have passed into Non-Asiatic ownership.
 Exempted areas still owned by Asiatics.

£15 Million of Indian Land Threatened

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Government is preparing to embark upon large-scale confiscation of properties in which Indians are interested but which, the authorities maintain, are illegally held. This power of confiscation is given in the Ghetto Act and confirmed in the Group Areas Act. In the event of confiscation, the payment of the rents of the properties would be transferred to the Government.

In many Transvaal towns Group Areas Act inspectors, with wide powers of search and entry, are visiting stores and properties and demanding of Indians title deeds, balance sheets and articles of association. Several properties have already been confiscated.

A prominent Indian businessman said £15 million of property was at stake in this province alone.

However, the Government may not have everything all its own way as the position of properties it maintains are "illegally" held can still be tested in court.

An informant said that cases of confiscation had taken place where a man lost his property as a result of evidence he himself had furnished. He suggested people had furnished. He suggested people had furnished. He suggested people had furnished. He suggested people had furnished.

LICENCES

Although the Group Areas act has barely begun to operate,

health inspectors under the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board have been instructed to refuse licences if they believe the applicant is "not lawfully carrying on the business on the premises."

The reports of transfers submitted by the inspectors must show the race of the applicant for transfer, and that of the previous owner.

Indian estate agents told the Guardian that the Indian property market is at a standstill. "We can't negotiate a property deal today", they said. Because of the uncertainty, Indian landlords are carrying out few repairs to their properties.

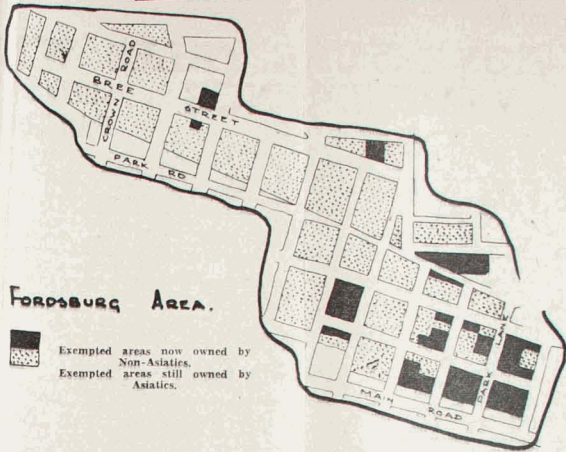
Building societies are turning down applications for loans and declining to raise bonds on Indian properties.

PENETRATION



Successive laws, dating from the Gold Law last century and including the Ghetto Act, have severely restricted Indian property ownership and occupation. In the exempted areas in Johannesburg, where Asiatics have property rights, large strips have been acquired by non-Asiatics, big mining companies, even the Johannesburg municipality, so that areas held by Indians and Chinese are more restricted than ever. (See the map.)

Anticipating the workings of the Group Areas Act, European racialists are already, through the boycott movement against Indian traders, starting up an agitation for the removal of all Indians to one large group area in the Transvaal.

But which area, and whose land? That is the big question behind the whole concept of the Group Areas Act. Indians here predict the Act will become unworkable when the authorities have to demarcate these areas and uproot and move whole communities of non-Europeans.



FORDSBURG AREA.

 Exempted areas now owned by Non-Asiatics.
 Exempted areas still owned by Asiatics.

42 APPEAR IN COURT AFTER PRETORIA RAID

8/23/1962

THIRTY-NINE OF 42 AFRICANS arrested in the Atteridgeville and Mamelodi locations, Pretoria, yesterday in connection with an alleged conspiracy to commit sabotage, appeared in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court late yesterday afternoon. The remaining three appeared today.

No evidence was led, and the men were remanded in custody. They are expected to appear in court again on April 11.

Strict secrecy about the case was preserved by court officials, who were vague as to the whereabouts of the charge sheets.

SMALL GROUPS

The control prosecutor, however, said that the men were those who were arrested under the Sabotage Act. He said that small groups of the accused had appeared in various courts.

The three in court this morning had come from Wierda Bridge and arrived late for yesterday's appearance.

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T.U. Support For Peace Appeal

JOHANNESBURG

Trade union support is rallying to the South African Peace Committee. The National Union of Commercial Travellers has circulated the Stockholm Appeal to ban the atom bomb to all its branches.

The Food and Canning Workers have pledged all possible support in the campaign for peace.

Veteran labour leader W. H. Andrews has written wishing the movement all success and states he himself is collecting signatures for the appeal.

Among leading members of the Indian community who have signed are Messrs. M. Jajhbhay, A. I. Minty and N. A. Khalwaya.

T.U. SPLIT

(Continued from page 91)

On the other hand, the Building Workers' Industrial Union ballot, just counted, has voted for a further year of affiliation to the T.L.C.

As one leading trade unionist on the Rand put it, the disaffiliations "will only help the Nationalist Party, which for many years has done all in its power to divide and disrupt the free trade unions".

It is thought "by no means impossible" that the splitters will get together with Ellis' mine-workers and other unions that the Nationalists have in tow.

Mr. E. S. Sachs, a member of the T.L.C. national executive, commented that "in the sinister plan of the Nationalist Party there is no room for any trade unions, 'left' or 'right', and the ultra-reactionary Mineworkers' Union was turned into a political football with methods similar to those being employed against progressive unions today.

"Indeed, many so-called right-wing trade unions have already suffered considerably from the disruptionist tactics of the Nationalist Party and will in due course suffer the fate of the Mineworkers' Union, unless the entire trade union movement unites to defend itself."

Observers find several incidents highly significant in view of this breakaway, among them the meeting of the "Black Squad" with the Minister of Labour just before the Suppression of Communism Act was passed, and the presence of the Minister at a recent function of the Typographical Union where he and Mr. Downes were hobnobbing together.

The T.L.C. statement after the split last week stressed that the correct policy for unions is not to disaffiliate and attempt to set up splinter bodies, but to remain within the Council "which is a truly democratic body and tries to resolve all problems and differences of opinion within its own ranks".

WORLD YOUTH DAY

JOHANNESBURG.

World Youth Day will be celebrated here by a joint gathering organised by the Students' Liberal Association and the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress at the International Club, Kort Street, on Friday, November 10.

The Reverend D. C. Thompson, chairman of the South African Peace Committee, will be one of the speakers. There will be a programme of national songs and dances.

TRAGIC TRAM ACCIDENT

JOHANNESBURG

A tragic tram accident occurred here last week when 78 African passengers plus the driver and conductor were injured when tram overturned on the Hillbrow route.

Twenty seriously injured African men and women were admitted to hospital; one African woman with a fractured spine, it is feared.

Passers-by helped to extricate people from the wreckage of twisted wood and shattered glass.

"This type of accident is just another result of the apartheid policies in transport," African National Congress circles commented. "It is well-known that the oldest trams must always serve Non-Europeans, and although they pay high fares they always get the worst service."

The frequent train accidents involving African passengers and now this tram tragedy are causing deep concern and anxiety among the African people in Johannesburg.

BANNING OF THE BOOKS

JOHANNESBURG.

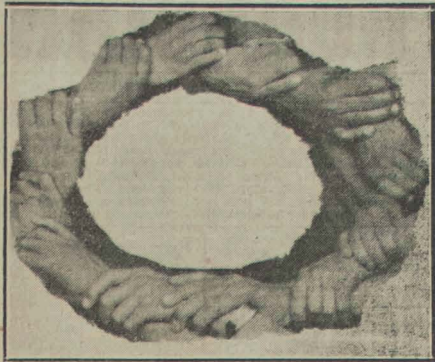
Government and police plans for book censorship are reported to be getting under way.

It is understood that a leading bookshop has one room stacked roof-high with books waiting to be withdrawn and destroyed.

A secondhand book dealer was told by a member of the C.I.D. that he would be charged if he did not dispose of certain "leftist" books displayed in his window.

Detectives have been snooping round many bookshops of late, presumably on the hunt for "dangerous literature".

Public libraries on the Rand have been visited by C.I.D. members and told they will shortly be given lists of prohibited books and publications that will have to be taken off their shelves in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act, says one press report.



The secret handshake emblem of the Supreme Council. It appears on many of their leaflets, is supposed to be used by the members.

STOOGES BACK TO DÖNGES

Activities Of Non-European Racialists

JOHANNESBURG.

SOUTH AFRICANS who were appalled by Dr. Dönges' statement last week that the Non-Europeans had welcomed the Group Areas Act concluded that the Minister's imagination must have been greatly stimulated by his sea trip to America to take part in the U.N. session.

But the pity is that it is not entirely Dr. Dönges' imagination at work, for there do exist some small, feeble and insignificant, but no less poisonous organisations, among the African and Coloured people of the Transvaal which, with funds far beyond their members' resources, carry on the government's pernicious racial propaganda.

COLOURED BODY

The Transvaalse Kleurling Volksbond "speaks for no more than 30 Coloureds" (as one prominent Coloured leader put it) but was nevertheless responsible some months ago for a deputation which told Dr. Dönges in Pretoria that the Coloured people welcomed the Group Areas Bill!

Its counterpart among the Africans is the Supreme Council that issues a spate of virulently racist leaflets: "Ride Bantu Taxis Only", "Don't Buy from Indians", and on June 26: "Must We Strike and Die for a Bill separating us from Indians and Chinese . . . Beware of Wolves in Sheepskin who under the guise of Leadership, plunge you in Pools of Blood calling upon you to be the instruments of Asiatic issues?"

On the walls of the Supreme Council office in Sophiatown are cuttings describing the secret set-up in the Ossewa-Brandwag. The Council has a so-called secret handshake. A group of bodies known by their initials are affiliated to it — the African National Improvement Movement or A.N.I.M., the African Protection Movement or A.P.M., the United Youth Organisation or U.Y.O. and others. Its clique of leaders form a little ring of young men full of self-importance, with grandiose ideas of their influence, who in discussions shelter behind long words and tongue-twisting phrases in attempts to explain away where they get their funds to print an endless succession of leaflets, and their highly suspicious support of the present Government in all it does.

FINANCIAL BODY

Probably not unconnected with these movements is the decision of the recent Bloemfontein Ekonomiese Volkskongres to establish a Bantu Development Corporation with an initial capital of £5,000 to trade among the Africans in their areas.

A correspondent of a daily newspaper some while ago reported a meeting between some members of the Kleurling Volksbond and Cabinet Minis-

ters to discuss the Government's plans for the Coloured community.

That old hand at spreading the Government's racial doctrines among the Non-Europeans, Domingo, is said still to be back of the Volksbond. He and the others in the Supreme Council and Volksbond, playing with secret plans for organisation, are relatively unimportant. What is important is the force at the back of them, the source of their funds and inspiration of the evil plan to sell apartheid to the Non-Europeans.

T.L.C. Warning On Devaluation Confirmed

JOHANNESBURG

The warning of the Trades and Labour Council that devaluation was a surreptitious cut in the real wages of the workers has now been confirmed by the very serious rise in living costs since September, 1949, says the newsletter of the Southern Transvaal Local Committee of the Council.

The workers are being blamed for high costs as it is said that their productivity is too low. These attempts to place the blame at the door of the workers must be exposed and it is the duty of the trade unions on the Council to explain to the people the real reason for the increase in costs.

PETITION

The Council is taking round the factories a petition urging the Government to increase the cost of living allowance still further to meet actual rises in living costs. First reports indicate the petition is gathering great support from the workers.

The petition says that cost of living allowances have always been inadequate, and tens of thousands of workers have suffered losses as the result of price rises, which have been particularly severe during the last two or three years.

Since there appears to be no prospect of prices coming down in the foreseeable future, says the petition, "now therefore we the undersigned respectfully call upon the Government to promulgate a further and substantial increase in the minimum cost of living allowances, in keeping with the actual increases of prices, immediately.

CLOTHING INDUSTRY FACES MASS DEPRESSION

Unemployment Increasing

JOHANNESBURG.

BY the middle of 1930 the Union's clothing industry is likely to be hit by a mass depression. As many as one-fifth of the workers in clothing factories will be out of work.

Import control and the Union-Southern Rhodesian customs agreement, which came into force in April of this year, are combining to bring on this crisis. At the beginning of 1928 the industry employed over 30,000 workers and was short of about 1,000.

In the last six months over 2,000 workers have lost their jobs. About another 1,000 have been put on short time for one to five weeks.

HOLIDAY CLOSING

Now, as the factories close for the holidays (normally four weeks), about 30 factories will close for longer periods, some for as long as two or three months. One of the largest dress factories in the Union, situated in Johannesburg, is closing down "indefinitely".

In the Transvaal the weekly bill for the industry is well over £20,000 a week. During the next three months it is thought there will be a loss of earnings by the workers of about £50,000, owing to unemployment.

Many factories have stocks in hand which will be depleted in about six months time. By the middle of next year about 5,000 to 6,000 workers are likely to be unemployed.

The industry normally requires well over £10 million worth of imported materials a year, but import control has reduced the amount to about half. Hardest hit of all are the newest factories which have received quite inadequate supplies of raw materials and cannot carry on.

COMPETITION

Import control, however, is not the only cause of this quickening depression in one of the Union's largest manufacturing industries. Clothing from Southern Rhodesia, admitted into the Union duty free (although South African clothing exported to Southern Rhodesia is subject to a duty of between 8% to 17% per cent) is flooding the Union market.

Since the new customs agreement was signed just over seven months ago imports from Rhodesia have increased from £7,420 to £122,000 in July. In the first four months after the agreement was signed imports multiplied 17-fold.

In Southern Rhodesia most employers use cheap African labour, which is not covered by any wage agreements. Wage rates range from 13s. 11d. a week to 48s. 7d. a week with no cost of living.

In Rhodesia a 48-hour week is worked, as against the Union's 40- to 42-hour week.

Southern Rhodesia has no import restrictions of piece goods

The Xmas tree will be illuminated at the Guardian's Xmas Eve Ball

from sterling areas, while Union clothing manufacturers are severely restricted.

The result is that the Union is spending its sterling resources on ready-made imported clothing which could be manufactured in the Union and would maintain employment in the clothing industry to a large extent.

U.S. ATOM EXPERTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Investigating Uranium Sources

JOHANNESBURG.

THERE are probably very good reasons for the Government hastening up the presence in South Africa of the United States Atomic Energy Commission's raw materials operations manager and his technical advisers. They are here surveying the prospects for mining uranium on the goldfields.

Uranium is used by the United States for its atom bombs. Does this mean that South Africa, through its goldfields, is to be drawn directly into the war plans of America?

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's raw materials operations manager, Dr. J. K. Gustafson, said in a speech last year that uranium had been found as "a very minor" constituent of some South African gold ores. He said there was a prospect that it could be mined as a by-product from the goldfields.

NEW SOURCE

A new source of uranium would be welcomed most enthusiastically by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Its principal sources are at present in the Belgian Congo and Northern Canada. The

RAND RIOTS

Police Try To Blame Communists

JOHANNESBURG.

POLICE investigations on the West Rand following the Randfontein and Krugersdorp riots, in which altogether five Africans lost their lives, seem to be directed towards putting the blame on the Communists.

So far, the personnel of the commission promised by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, has not been announced. Nobody yet knows whether this is to be a closed police inquiry or a commission, before which witnesses, including Africans, can give evidence.

Krugersdorp and Randfontein are officially reported to be "quiet", but the fact is that the entire Reef is seething at the vicious police treatment of the African people.

Common to the struggles in both Krugersdorp and Randfontein were the abortive efforts of the "people" to convey their grievances to the authorities. In Krugersdorp the manager of the Native Affairs Department is alleged to have refused to listen to them when they approached him the night before the trouble started.

NO SUCCESS

In Randfontein the residents met the superintendent in the Madubula Hall on the Wednesday before the Friday trouble to protest against raids conducted in the location. During the day the municipal police are in charge, but at night the South African police raid and harass the people.

The superintendent could apparently give the people no satisfactory assurances that their grievances would be considered, because it was the very next day, during a small police raid, that the trouble broke out. Among the three Africans shot in the street quite by accident. Another who was shot managed to reach his home, but died in his sleep that night from the bullet wound.

T.L.C. EVIDENCE TO COMMISSION

JOHANNESBURG.

South Africa's economic development as a mass-producing country would be achieved only if the forces for its development were not interfered with by restrictive laws, the delegation of the Industrial Labour Council told the Industrial Legislation Commission, giving evidence for several days last week.

Dr. Botha, the commission chairman, questioned the delegation at length about the Government's Bill affecting African building workers.

Mr. P. Huyser, a member of the T.L.C. delegation and an official of the building unions, said that the equal pay for equal work was the only protection for building and other workers.

The trade unionists said the Bill in its original form would limit the areas where African builders could work at a lower rate of pay. But later because their labour was cheaper, they might be used on public buildings at times when there was unemployment among European artisans.

The whole principle behind

SWAMPED

During the heavy storms on the Reef last week the Bree Street Indian Government School, one of the largest primary schools for Indian children, was flooded out. Over 400 children were sent home because their classrooms were swamped.

African Furniture Workers' Demands

JOHANNESBURG.

African furniture workers in the Transvaal have put forward demands for a 40-hour week; 3 weeks paid annual leave; one week's notice (instead of the present one hour); extra paid holidays (Krugersdorp, May Day, Ascension Day) and pay for Jewish holidays observed by employees; and wages to be paid at least one hour before normal closing time on Fridays.

Specific wage demands are for increases to 60s. per week basic pay for labourers; 65s. per week basic pay for hand-saddappers, and increments of at least 10s. every six months for the first year.

A resolution incorporating these demands was adopted at the special general meeting of the Furniture, Mattress and Bedding Industrial Workers' Union (Transvaal), held at the Trades Hall, Johannesburg, on October 29. The Union supports in general the demands of the Co-ordinating Council of the Furniture Unions.

BANNED

JOHANNESBURG.

A pamphlet in Zulu and English, "Africa Ready for Christ," has been banned under the Riotous Assemblies Act on the grounds it will arouse "enmity between Europeans and Natives in the Union."

SOUTH AFRICAN ARTISTS



Three young African artists in Johannesburg, two of them mere school children in standard V, are producing remarkable work. Ernest Manana (below, left), only 12 years old and a slight young boy whose water colours are perhaps the most brilliant; Monty Mahobe (below, right), 16 years, whose work was recently on view at the International Club; and Alpheus Kubeka (left), given the opportunity, could well develop into artists of whom all South Africa could be proud.

Young Ernest sold several of his paintings at an exhibition held a short while ago. He strolls up to his easel, paints casually, seemingly carelessly. One morning he may produce a water colour of a friend busy at a nearby easel, at another time a bowl of flowers he saw his mother arranging as he left their home in Sophiatown, on yet another occasion a vivid abstract pattern. His work has been described as "startling" by well-known artists.

Alpheus Kubeka, who is 24 years old, works during the day painting novelty lampshades for a commercial firm. During some of his spare time he coaches crafts at a school. He yearns to be able to devote all his time to his drawing and painting.

Monty Mahobe, Ernest's school-mate, is already experimenting in oils, showing a rapid mastery of this technique. He wants to "do art" when he leaves school.



TRADE UNION SPLIT WILL HELP THE NATS

Nov 9 1950.

Why Six Unions Resigned From T.L.C.

JOHANNESBURG

FOLLOWING the breakaway of six trade unions from the Trades and Labour Council last week, the T.L.C. issued an appeal to all unions and workers to keep the ranks of the movement united so that organised labour might play its rightful role in the affairs of the country.

The six dissenting unions had barely given notice of disaffiliation than they were meeting in a private gathering which announced the formation of a new trade union centre. Membership of the new centre will be open only to unions registered under the Industrial Conciliation Act, which means African unions will be excluded.

The splitting unions—the Boilermakers, the Ironmoulders, the Electrical Workers, the Bank Officials, Witwatersrand Bakers and Cape Hotel and Catering Workers—have issued no official reason for their decision. But it is understood that the Ironmoulders complain the T.L.C. is wasting its energies on “matters of politics”; the Bakers feel “difficulties on the National Executive Committee seem insuperable”; the Hotel, Bar and Catering Employees’ Union is dissatisfied with the T.L.C.’s latest decision on the “namings” of unionists under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The Boilermakers and Electrical workers are emphatic that their decision to disaffiliate is final and irrevocable.

Several unions, among them the Bank Officials’ Society, though they opposed the Suppression of Communism Act when it was still before Parliament, do not agree with a campaign against it now that it is law.

According to the T.L.C. the total membership of the six dissenting unions is 18,916. The total affiliated membership of the Council remains at about 127,000.

Last Friday’s gathering which announced the formation of a rival trade union centre said its present strength is in the neighbourhood of 60,000 members.

Other trade unions may follow the breakaway six. The Amalgamated Engineering Union is now taking a ballot on its T.L.C. affiliation and the South African Council of this union has taken the step of advising members to vote for resignation.

(Continued on page 6.)

Africans Turned Off The Land

(Continued from page 1)

order of the Sheriff for our eviction from the land.

"Few men were in the village that day so next day the police returned again. By evening, they said, all the people had to leave the farm.

"The police broke down the peoples' houses, loading them and all the other possessions on to lorries. For three days six lorries moved the village, against the people's will. Their crops were left standing in the fields, their pigs and chickens remained behind, and they found themselves on poor Trust Farm land, with little water, almost penniless and without food.

"The people were almost starving, but with what small amounts of money they had left they bought mealie meal from the shops.

"It is now the third month the people are living in the open. When it rains they have no shelter."

These are an unsophisticated people, bewildered by the turn of events, confused by new laws imposed upon them, knowing little of court actions. They refused to hand over a proportion of their crop although this was in payment of costs due by them as the losers of the court action.

These homeless people will probably never understand how the rich farming land that was once theirs is now the possession of the church, which is now considering exchanging it for another area and so enabling

the government to use this large farm for European occupation.

What do they know of the process of title registration?

Theirs are confused memories of strangers coming to their land, living there by the grace of their chief. Next their native rights are disregarded, their land treated as a location or reserve, they are tenants on what they thought was their own land, have received no compensation for it and can be turned off it at the whim of the new owner.

Mining company, trek boer, gentleman farmer, government and mission station have all played their part in reducing the Africans to a landhungry people.

From the government, especially one committed to apartheid and dependent for its power principally on the farmers, the Africans can expect little protection.

In the Vryheid district of Natal, and at Ingotshe in Zululand, Supreme Court actions are pending over ownership of land occupied by Africans. A large number of summonses have been issued to members of the Ekuhlengeni tribe who from time immemorial, have been living on their farm, ownership of which is now being claimed by a Lutheran mission permitted by them to establish a church in the time of the Chief Mpande.

To the bitterness of losing their land and prosperity is added the desolation of being unaided and unprotected.

Applications To Trades Council

JOHANNESBURG. — The African Chemical Workers' Union and the Cape Town Stevedoring and Dock Workers' Union have applied for affiliation to the Trades and Labour Council.

Unless otherwise stated, B. P. Bunting, of 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town, is responsible for all political matter in this issue.

T.L.C. DEPUTATION TO SCHOEMAN

JOHANNESBURG. — A Trades and Labour Council deputation is to see the Minister of Labour on the question of police interference with the Cape union meeting of a branch of the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

COLOURED PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

The first Annual Conference of the C.P.C. will be held at the PILKINGTON HALL, MAIN ST., JOHANNESBURG

FRIDAY, 6th OCTOBER: Official opening 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, 7th OCTOBER: Sessions at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

The Opening will be open to the public and the conference to all members and people wishing to become members of the C.P.C.

WEICHARDT APPOINTED NAT. ORGANISER

Senator Brookes
To Open N.I.C.
Conference

DURBAN.

Senator Edgar Brookes will open the annual conference of the Natal Indian Congress to be held in Durban on September 30 and October 1 and 2, 1950. This conference, which follows the conference of the South African Indian Congress held in Johannesburg last week-end, will deal exhaustively with the problems facing the Indian people of Natal.

His Career And Achievements

JOHANNESBURG.

LOUIS T. WEICHARDT, ex-Greyshirt leader, war-time internee, rabid racialist and anti-Semite, the man who was hailed as "the leader who made our folk Jew-and-race-conscious", has been appointed Natal organiser of the Nationalist Party.

After first his Greyshirt organisation and then the Blanke Workers' Party (formed in 1947 as successor to the Greyshirt movement) had proved miserable failures, Mr. Weichardt has at last found his real political home. He has been veering towards the H.N.P. for some while.

By the end of 1948 this man was prepared to state publicly: "We, who in the past, rightly or wrongly, believed that the system of state must be altered, must now declare that we have nothing to do, nor want to have anything to do, with changes in the system of state, but that we place the saving of White South Africa first".

So the Nationalists have made a convert to their way of thinking!

HIS HISTORY

Their Natal organiser has an interesting history. He served in the German army during the 1914-1918 war. Then he joined the Nationalist Party in South Africa.

In the 'thirties the first meetings of the Greyshirt movement took place, some of them opening with a prayer and ending with the Nazi salute.

At a Cape Town Koffiehuis meeting Leader Weichardt said the movement "would not tolerate the present system of rotted democracy".

He denied the reports of the persecution of Jews in Germany, but said: "If the Jew does not want to be put in his place we will put him there."

The National Party (Grey-shirts) proclaimed Weichardt leader of the party until he died or resigned.

COURT CASE

In 1934 there was the sensational court action in which three other men were sued for publishing documents said to have been stolen from a Port Elizabeth synagogue.

It transpired that these documents were by no means authentic, had never been stolen from the synagogue, and were actually variations of the forged Protocols of the Elders of Zion.

Against two of the men damages of £1,000 and £750 were awarded.

These three men were at the time members of the Greyshirt movement and followers of Weichardt, and one of them was Johannes von Strauss von Moltke, now a member of the Union House of Assembly, to which he was elected recently as one of the successful Nationalist candidates in the South-West Africa elections!

Early in 1949 the Greyshirts abandoned their uniforms, and after having been more or less dormant since the war, threw in their weight with the Nationalist Party in the provincial elections.

After that it was but a short

TWO A.N.C. CONFERENCES

JOHANNESBURG.

Both the Transvaal and the Free State branches of the African National Congress will hold their annual conferences at Springs and Bloemfontein respectively from September 30.

Mr. W. Sisulu, general secretary of the Congress, will open both conferences.

The Free State conference will be the first one held by the province for several years. A large number of delegates is expected to participate.

Among the items to be dealt with by the Transvaal conference will be the implementation of the programme of action laid down by the last national conference.

S.A. PROTECTION MOVEMENT ON THE GO AGAIN

JOHANNESBURG

The anti-Indian South African Protection Movement, which calls for the boycott of Indian traders, has reared its head again.

In Brits a leaflet appeared last week saying:

“We Can
We Must
We Shall

Drive the Asiatic out our land,
South Africa.”

The leaflet called Brits residents to a meeting in the Town Hall to hear four speakers on this question.

They were the secretary of the Protection Movement, Mr. N. J. Deacon; Adv. Oswald Pirow, of the New Order, once South Africa's Minister of Justice; Adv. V. G. Hiemstra; and the M.P. for Brits, Mr. J. E. Potgieter.

High Prices And Louw Spirits

JOHANNESBURG. — Once upon a time, as all good fairy tales begin, the cost of living came down. An issue of the Government Gazette came out, reducing the price of a certain line of men's underwear. The shopkeepers brought their prices down. Then suddenly it was found that this was not a mighty achievement of Mr. Eric Louw, Minister of Economic Affairs, but just a gremlin in the Government Printer's office. So a new Gazette came out, correcting the printing error, and the prices went up again.



Mr. Louw seems to believe in fairy tales. He bluffs himself there has been no rise in the cost of living.

But the working people of this country are experiencing a nightmare rise in living costs and the figures bear out their plight.

PROFIT MARGINS.

Only three weeks ago the profit margins on clothing were stepped up. An extra profit of from 5 to 12 per cent, was allowed. Many firms, especially the larger ones, do not take the full profit mark-up; they find they make enough even without the help of Mr. Louw and the Price Controller.

It is almost two years ago, in October 1948, that workers falling under the government cost of living scheme had their last slight increase. Workers in industries operating their private cost of living allowance scales

have been more fortunate, but the vast mass of workers, European and Non-European, are still struggling to pay increased prices of foodstuffs and clothing on 1948 wages.

Since 1948 meat has increased in price from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d. a lb.

Milk is 5d. a pint instead of 4d.

Flour costs 8d. more for every 10 lbs.

Meal/meal is 1s. 10d. a lb. instead of 1s. 5d.

Tea is 7s. instead of 5s. 2d. a lb.

A tin of peaches is 2s. 2d. compared with 1s. 7d.

Jam is 3d. a tin dearer.

Matches are 9d. a packet instead of 8d.

Cheese is 4d. dearer per lb.

A packet of oats was 1s. 2d. Today it is 1s. 7d.



Comparing prices with pre-war days, the increase is far steeper. The price of soap has doubled. In 1938 butter was 1s. 6d. a lb., today it is 2s. 9d. Meat was only 10d. a lb. in those far-off days.

Altogether, according to figures of the Trades and Labour Council, the prices of foodstuffs have

increased by 95 per cent. since 1939.

The story of clothing is no different.

A man who in 1939 could buy a shirt for 12s. 6d. today must pay anything up to £2. A ready-made suit could have been £8 then. Today it is more like £18 18s.

Boys' clothing has more than doubled in price.

A correspondent analyses the rise in the cost of living over the last few years.

Women's clothing has gone up by 153 per cent.

Look at these prices:

	1939	1947/8	1950
Linen dress	£2 9 6	£5 0 0	£5 5 0
Costume	5 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0
Stockings pair	4 11	11 6	9 6
Shoes	2 0 0	3 5 0	3 3 0
Petticoat	19 6	2 1 0	2 5 0
Coat	7 0 0	12 0 0	20 0 0
Handkerchiefs (doz.)	14 9 1	3 9 1	9 6

RENTS.

Rents in South Africa are amongst the highest in the world and the new rents Act opens the way to still further increases.

The Government's cost of living index shows this steady rise in prices:

In June 1947 it was	141.2
June 1948	148.5
June 1949	154.2
June 1950	161.0

The Union's price control has proved completely ineffective.

In the words of a leading member of a national women's organisation, "Instead of keeping prices down, price control allows them to rise."



As the producer and the manufacturer complain of rising production costs, so price control gives them increased profit margins. The consumer pays three times over, to the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer.

The prices fixed as "maximum" for producers and shops have become the only prices, very often.

FOOD

Working families have had to learn to do without fats or butter.

Increased prices granted by the government to maize and wheat farmers have placed poor people who depend mainly on these foodstuffs in a desperate position.



Few people manage to get to the central market where, with effort, fruit and vegetables can be got somewhat cheaper than in the shops.

But even at the market, agents' commissions of 15 per cent, and the way the market rings operate keep prices high.

Even in times of gluts and surpluses prices do not come down. When, some time ago, there was a glut of potatoes on the market, the prices didn't drop. The Control Boards work in favour of the producer only, it is clear.

Many workers' families are on the point of destitution. In the distributive trades some women are taking on night jobs, working as waitresses or usherettes, as well as working behind the counter during the day.

WORKERS RESTIVE

To the trade union movement Mr. Louw, when asked to introduce measures to curb the rising cost of living, replies that the matter is "under consideration", or "receiving attention."



Public servants' and railway workers' organisations who asked that their cost-of-living allowances be unpegged received a firm: NO.

Employers in private industry are trying to take a tip from the Government in freezing cost-of-living allowances.

But workers' standards are soon reaching the level when they can be squeezed down no more, and recent decisions of the trade unions and Trades and Labour Council to campaign on cost of living questions show a big battle is brewing.

HOSPITAL CHARGES

JOHANNESBURG.

A deputation representative of the Chambers of Commerce in various parts of the Transvaal is to interview the provincial authorities about the hospital charges made to employers for their African workers.

The Native Labour Regulation Act of 1911 makes the employer responsible for the medical care and treatment of sick or injured Africans employed at a place where machinery is used.

"INDIANS ARE DETERMINED TO STAY IN S.A."

— DR. DADOO

JOHANNESBURG

"IT will be the endeavour of the South African Indian Congress in the coming year to forge stronger links of co-operation between all the democratic forces of the country so as to build a powerful movement to withstand the attacks of the Government and also to bring to an end the inglorious rule of the Nationalists," said Dr. Y. M. Dadoo in a special message issued after his election as president of the S.A.I.C.

Dr. Dadoo said: "I have nothing to offer but my whole-hearted devotion to the cause of justice and righteousness for which the S.A.I.C. stands; my life in the fight for the freedom of the oppressed people of South Africa and the world; and my undivided attention to the bitter struggle ahead of all those South Africans who love democracy.

"The South African Indian people are not dismayed by the attempts of those in power to expatriate them from their homeland, South Africa.

"We are determined to stay and offer resolute opposition to the operation of the Group Areas Act and to contribute our share in the fight against apartheid and inequality and for a truly democratic South Africa, ensuring full human rights and equal opportunities for all . . .

"The conference of the S.A.I.C. which met recently in Johannesburg reiterated the firm resolve of the Indian people to continue to be partners in the common struggle against racial discrimination and for freedom.

APPEAL

"We make this earnest appeal to all Europeans of goodwill to break away from the shackles of colour prejudice and to see light

if they want to save South Africa from the fatal consequences of the policy of the Nationalist Government which is leading the country to ruin and disaster.

"Malanism cannot save White South Africa.

"Our country is a multinational state and there must be understanding and co-operation between all sections of the people on the basis of democratic principles if the future of the country is to be safeguarded.

"We are confident that the Group Areas Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, the Population Registration Act and the whole legislative policy of the Government cannot succeed in destroying the democratic movement of the people.

"The people will go forward leaving reaction and fascism behind them."

LOCATION RULES OPPOSED

JOHANNESBURG.

Brakpan Location residents have called upon the Town Council to repeal the new set of location regulations promulgated during August.

The regulations, said a resolution of a residents' meeting, "are vicious, and calculated to make the lives of the people of the location intolerable".

OPPOSED TO CONQUEST OF SOUTH-WEST

A.N.C. Cable 'To United Nations

JOHANNESBURG.

The African people of South-West Africa and the Union do not want the territory to be incorporated by the Union, said the African National Congress in a special message to the United Nations last week.

"We fully support the decision of the United Nations to place South-West Africa under United Nations' trusteeship and we look to the World Assembly to give effect to the decision," said the Congress.

The Congress said it regarded the application of the principles of the Declaration of Human Rights as vitally necessary for the preservation of world peace.

The declaration proclaimed that the will of the people was the authority of the government. This will should be expressed in periodic and genuine elections by universal and equal franchise.

"The non-white people of the Union are denied this all-important provision of the Charter. This denial is leading to increasing racial tension in the country. In such tension lie the seeds of international conflict."

Witzieshoek Africans Acquitted

JOHANNESBURG. — The two Witzieshoek Africans who appeared in the Harrismith Court on charges of threatening workers with violence were acquitted last week.

They were a sub-chief Letsie Mopeli, and a teacher, Paulus Mpheteng.

The second count was withdrawn after Mr. H. M. Basner, for the defence, took exception to it.

On the first count the two men were alleged to have told five labourers at the Matsieng Plantation, Witzieshoek: "We have come to tell you that you must leave. Where are your men? Take your working tools and return them to their owners and do not return. If you return, we will see you."

Major I. P. S. Terblanche, District Commandant of Police, said that for some years there had been unrest in the Witzieshoek Reserve over the culling of cattle and the work of the Native Trust. Since February this unrest had increased.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Basner, Major Terblanche said there was not much crime in the reserve. It was a law-abiding community; in fact, till recently it had been an example to the rest of the reserves. In 83 years, till the question of limitation of stock had cropped up, there had never been any trouble.

WE ARE ALL THREATENED

(Continued from page 1)

to tighten up the Riotous Assemblies' Act in order to muzzle you. It is to give you no chance to fight against oppression. So don't suck a dummy its stomach gets and I know if a child continues to suck a dummy its stomach gets full of gas."

The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Sesedi, chairman of the Joint Advisory Boards, told the gathering the legislation passed by the last session of Parliament was converting the country from a democratic state to a dictatorship. Referring to Mr. Swart he said: "In that man's hands lies the fate of the lives and the rights of all the people".

RESOLUTIONS

The conference, after discussing the position of the Native Representative Council, passed a resolution maintaining that it was the failure of the Government to have regular and effective contact with the African people, through their elected representatives, that was responsible for the worsening race relations in South Africa.

"There will be no lessening of the racial, economic, social and political tension in the country between Europeans and Non-Europeans until the latter are regarded as potential equal partners in its development," said the resolution.

Referring to reports that the N.R.C. is to be summoned, conference passed a resolution supporting the N.R.C.'s 1946 adjournment resolution, "which conference hopes is still their standpoint".
