

INDIANS TO HOLD DAY OF PROTEST

All-In Conference Plans Mass Struggle Against Group Areas Act

JOHANNESBURG.—WITH THE FIRST GROUP AREAS GHETTOES LESS THAN ONE YEAR OFF, LAST WEEK-END'S FIGHTING CONFERENCE OF TRANSSVAAL INDIANS REJECTED LENASIA AND ALL GROUP AREAS WITH FURY, AND CALLED FOR MASS STRUGGLE TO SAVE THE PEOPLE'S HOMES AND PROPERTIES.

The 1,500 Indians who overflowed from the Gandhi Hall to the street outside

- Called upon the Indian people not to go to Lenasia or to accept group areas anywhere.
- Decided on a day of "hartal" (struggle) and mass prayers. (The date is yet to be fixed.)
- Called for a Council of Action to mobilise the

Delegates rushed from the hall during the Sunday morning session to greet the procession of Indian women who walked five abreast from Fordsburg to the conference hall, the Congress flag at their head and singing in Hindustani "Prana Junda" (Keep Our Flag Flying), one of India's struggle songs.

During the conference every mention of struggle, against compromise, for full rights, for the day of protest and for unity was taken up with waves of applause by the huge crowd, fully half of whom had standing room only.

Loudspeakers in the streets relayed the speeches to the crowds who could not get into the hall.

THEIR ALLIES

Standing with them were spokesmen not only of all the Congresses, but also of the Black Sash movement, which the day before the conference opened held a protest picket parade against the injustice of the Group Areas Act; the Liberal and Labour Parties, and a number of Councillors and prominent Johannesburg citizens and churchmen.

Clr. J. Lewsen summed up the rejection of Lenasia when he said

this first group area for Indians was "the halfway station for a return ticket to Asia."

A group of Indians shown over the new township said they would rather jump in the ocean than settle there.

DECLARATION OF WAR

An executive member of the Transvaal Indian Congress said that with the declaration of group areas "the Government has presented us with an ultimatum tantamount to a declaration of war."

Said Dr. H. M. Moosa, S.A.I.C. joint secretary: "At all costs we must defend our homes, we must mobilise and organise all our people against this vicious attack."

From the floor was put the resolution condemning the rent racketeering of unscrupulous Indian landlords and calling for the forging of

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people in defence of their homes, properties and livelihoods.

- Called on the S.A. Indian Congress to seek the support of the Afro-Asian powers to influence U.N. states to compel the Union to stop violating the United Nations Charter.

- Set up a fighting fund for this campaign and gave this fund a roaring start by collecting £1,135 at the conference itself.

A New Disease

"This country is suffering from a malignant, infectious and virulent disease—not malaria, but grouparia. It's effect is to make the skin come out in black spots all over. There is one easy cure. In a nurses' exam some time ago the candidates were asked what was the best way of abolishing malarial infection. One nurse wrote: 'The best way is to start by abolishing the patient.' The Government has discovered just such a cure for the disease of this country: painless death—a new kind of euthanasia. It's called Lenasia."

—Rev. M. Jarrett-Kerr in his opening speech to the All-In group areas conference.

NEW AGE

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NEW RESTRICTIONS ON GWENTSHE

Punishment For Disclosures About Frenchdale Camp

JOHANNESBURG.—Trying to cover up the world-wide fuss about Frenchdale and the other camps for deportees, State Information officials have visited Frenchdale and tried to get Gwentshe to make statements retracting and contradicting the camp exposure.

When he refused he was issued with an order from the Mafeking Native Commissioner requiring him to report to the Commissioner at Frenchdale between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday "until such time as I may change this order."

THEIR STORY

In their fortnightly digest State Information officials try to shatter all the stories about Frenchdale and maintain that the Frenchdale deportees are not even restricted to the area of the farm. Gwentshe, they say, is merely confined to the large Mafeking area. But the effect of this new order is to impose the very restriction which they deny exists. Without proper transport and money Gwentshe cannot move into Mafeking, as the Government claims he is free to do, because he has to be before the Native Commissioner for half a day every two days.

Gwentshe was asked in an interview on August 1, New Age is informed, to refute the "rubbish" reports about Frenchdale which have appeared in the press and for which he was held responsible. He refused.

Then, when the officials could not budge him, Gwentshe was served with this new order.

VERY DIFFICULT

State Information officials do their best, in the official State bulletin, to ridicule the charges against the camps, resorting to heavy, ponderous humour and printing 13 pictures to emphasise their case. They admit though that their interviews with Frenchdale deportees were "very difficult."

"They gave the impression that they had worked out and rehearsed a joint statement which was to be given to any journalists who might come to them for information and were determined to give this standard statement irrespective of any questions which they might be asked."

Sounds very much as though the State Information Department didn't get what it wanted from the other exiles either!

ANC Conference Again Postponed

PORT ELIZABETH.

The conference of the ANC (Cape Province) which was to have taken place over this week-end on August 31 and September 1 and 2 at Blinkwater, near Adelaide, has been again postponed to a date to be announced.

"No Evidence To Justify Removals"

Broeksma Tells Areas Board

CAPE TOWN.

THE Group Areas inquiry into the racial zoning of the Southern Suburbs of the Cape Peninsula was completely invalid, irregular and contrary to the principles of law and justice as practised in a civilised country, Mr. A. H. Broeksma, Q.C., said at the close of the hearings in Cape Town last week.

Mr. Broeksma, who appeared for the Group Areas Co-ordinating Committee, representing 24 organisations, maintained further that there was no evidence to justify the committee making any recommendations whatsoever.

"After three weeks of evidence I ask you on what single reliable fact, on what authentic information, can this committee or any other committee justify any disturbance of the existing order?" said Mr. Broeksma.

TRAVESTY

The proposed demarcation of the Peninsula was the completest travesty

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Moves To End Racialism In S. African Soccer

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ART KNOWS NO COLOUR BAR

Dolly Rathebe, Queen of the Blues and star of "Jum Comes to Jo'burg" and "The Magic Garden," and Dambuzi Miledi, leader of the Manhattan Brothers, chat with Larry Adler, the world's leading harmonica player, during the interval in the Townships Jazz show in Johannesburg last week. (See "African Musicians Top the Hit Parade" on page 6.)

THE CAMPAIGN IS OVER BUT OUR TROUBLES AREN'T



On August 9 over 1,000 women of Bloemfontein gathered at the Native Commissioner's office, from 1 o'clock until 3 o'clock to protest against passes for women. This was a day which the Nats will never forget and which we will remember as the day of unity, the day on which the apartheid law was broken which says that Coloureds must not take part in the freedom struggle side by side with Africans.

The women's deputation saw the Native Commissioner at 2.30 p.m. The leaders are, from the left, Mrs. M. Moketanya, Miss N. Mathape, Miss M. Nkane and Mrs. J. Seleke, with their banner. The location handed over 1,219 protest forms.

G. A. NYEZI

Bochabela Location, Bloemfontein.



AFRICAN TRADE UNIONIST VISITS KARIBA GORGE

I was sent by my executive recently to investigate the conditions of workers on the Kariba George scheme. When I arrived there I reported to the compound manager and asked for a place to sleep. He declined and sent me to another official who also declined and sent me to someone else. All this just to see my workers.

The officials were suspicious and wanted to know what I was looking for there. After answering some nasty questions, I was given a letter authorising me to sleep in the compound.

I found that the workers there work 11 hours a day, and do not get overtime pay. If they complain they are victimised without any chance of appeal. There is no proper supervision of ratsons.

THREATS

The next day I went to see the transport manager to discuss the things which affect the workers. If you suggest anything, he said, I will sack every driver. I told him if he did that we would withdraw every worker in protest. He cooled down a bit and said the workers got more money than anywhere else and the complaints were unfounded.

I replied that they might get a little more money, but they worked 11 hours instead of the 8 hours elsewhere without the permission of his seniors. I then handed him two letters, one giving notice of a meeting I wished to hold, and the other inviting him to see the meeting. He rushed off to see his seniors.

THEY WERE WORRIED

I could now see the Whites were worried. There was a ringing of phones and a rushing about and people peeping at me from windows. The officials were sum-

moned to a meeting. African clerks were sent out and the doors were closed. I know there would be a lot of talking about it.

I went to draw up my report in a friend's room but had barely lifted my pen when a compound policeman entered. "You are wanted by Mr. Louw," he said. I told him to go, I would follow. He said he had instructions to fetch me. I reminded him I was not arrested, and after finishing my job I followed him.

I found the White men sitting there with horrible faces. "What do you want here?" they asked. I replied that my executive had sent me. "You will go back to Soesbury today on foot," they replied. The compound police were set to guard me and the police were phoned. I was taken in a car to the police station and told I was not allowed there and couldn't organise a meeting. (That night, however, the White workers held a meeting.) The following day I was escorted out of Kariba by Mr. Campbell.

I intend to take the matter up with the Minister of Labour.

J. T. MALULEKE

Organising Secretary.

Trade Union Congress, Harare, Southern Rhodesia.

THE LION DIDN'T ROAR

The struggle of women against passes came to a climax with the great demonstration in Pretoria on August 9. The Prime Minister Mr. Strijdom conveniently ran away and had no courage to face the truth from the women that the passes are nothing else but a document of slavery.

What a disgrace! Not a roar was heard by the women in the roaring Lion of the North. We are convinced that Strijdom knows perfectly well the strength and determination of the women in struggle. He himself played on

THE appointed day for the winding-up of our National Campaign Fund has now arrived and it is time for us to take stock.

When we launched the appeal at the beginning of March we asked for £10,000, and a 20% increase in circulation, by the end of June. We pointed out that the achievement of our target would place our paper in a sound position and enable us to face the immediate future with confidence. Subsequently, as you know, we extended the campaign period to the end of this month.

IN SPITE OF THE EXTENSION WE DID NOT REACH OUR TARGET. INSTEAD OF £10,000 WE RECEIVED £5,254 1s. 11d., WHICH IS ONLY 52% OF WHAT WE WANTED.

That £5,000 odd undoubtedly helped New Age keep its head above water—but only just. From the point of view of security the situation has not improved at all. We are still not in a position at the beginning of August to say whether we shall be able to appear the following month, because, more often than not, we just don't know whether sufficient money will come in to pay our expenses.

CIRCULATION

Nevertheless, the Campaign was not a complete failure. We can report that, at least as far as circulation

is concerned, we not only reached but even surpassed our target. Our sales increased by 32% during the period of the Campaign, 12% more than we had anticipated. If only more money had kept pace with the circulation we could really be happy!

Secondly, the Campaign certainly helped to make readers more conscious of the problems of our paper than they ever were before. There can be few active democrats who do not now realise that New Age cannot live on fresh air, and that only their own unremitting support will enable their paper to survive.

FRESH SUPPORT

Thirdly, the campaign has proved that there are a great many more people willing to support our paper than we ourselves had thought possible. As well as new readers, we also found new people to support us financially. In fact, the campaign proved beyond doubt that we could have got very close to our target if we had MORE ACTIVE ASSISTANCE FROM MORE CONSISTENTLY FROM MORE ACTIVE DEMOCRATS.

Money never walks into our offices on silver legs. It has to be collected and there is only one way to collect it. You and me and everyone else who has the interests of New Age at heart must go out and meet and persuade those who have money in their pockets to give some

the sentiments of women in the 1948 general election. He got hold of a woman with a small baby, took the baby in his arms and sang "Hallelujah" and said to the woman: "Do you know what will happen to this child if you vote for Smuts? She will have to marry a kaffir!"

Speaking as a Youth Leaguer I feel the time has come to oppose the imposition of passes, no matter what the consequences. If the Government or the City Council imposes passes that will be tantamount to a declaration of war on the women of South Africa.

The women must prepare for any eventuality and broaden out the campaign so that our fathers and brothers must fall into line against the vicious, iniquitous pass laws.

ELEANOR BAARD

Port Elizabeth.

Protest At Removals

I arrived in Cape Town in 1932 but did not have a home to live in until 1939, when I chose Blaauwvlei, Retreat, to live with my children. Now we hear shocking talk that we have to put down our pondokkies and rebuild them at Nyanga.

It will be a great loss to the people to take their old corrugated iron shacks and another pondokkie with fewer rooms than we have now. Nyanga is far away from town and it will be hard for the workers to pay bus fares, train fares and to feed their families. Most African workers earn about £2 a week. And what about those who have to pay 1s. 6d. return from Nyanga to Claremont to seek work in town?

I once organised a creche in a pondokkie in Blaauwvlei in 1948. Later a proper day nursery school was built there. If we have to go to Nyanga these children will have to leave the nursery school, which is a great help to the children and mothers who are working and know that their children are well cared for.

I protest very much against the removal scheme.
Mayibuye iAfrika!

D. TAMANA

Retreat.

What About Ethnic Grouping For Whites?

If this ethnic grouping is a good thing, when is our Government going to separate the African people from the English according to ethnic grouping? There are so many Whites living together peacefully in towns all over South Africa, such as the Jews, the Greeks, Germans and many others from European nations.

I fear that this ethnic grouping is going to cause trouble in future. I have seen this grouping of people in the compounds where I used to be in charge.

SAM AUGUST LESHOAI
Bloemfontein.

WHAT TO EXPECT FROM THE ALL-IN CONFERENCE

The interdenominational African ministers have decided to call a national conference on apartheid and the Tomlinson report in October. All people belonging to political, cultural, business, religious and over sports organisations have been asked to attend.

What we want to know is: can our clergymen speak the truth without being expelled from their churches where they are controlled by the Whites? Our ministers today are only boy-ministers. They must understand they can only be real ministers when they are real. This group of people is this: Go to the conference fully determined that you are not going to be fooled by people whose life has been spent in promising us with eloquent words from the Bible that one day Heaven will be ours.

Press them for action. We are not interested in words. The result must be: Down with discrimination! Votes for All! Away with Baasskap! Freedom in our Lifetime!

Our ministers, our teachers, our intellectuals will all be there fully aware of their obligations. They know they want freedom. Maybe you will be asked to turn to God man. Let us on a national scale well then they have been pre-

of it to us. And in winning support for New Age you may be sure that you are, at the same time, very often winning new support for the democratic struggle as a whole.

OTHER WAYS

Collecting, of course, is not the only way to raise money. Functions of various kinds are also very useful. We even know of readers who have sold rugby tickets on the black market to raise money for us! We know, too, that the London New Age Committee combined both collections and functions to send us the splendid sum of £70 this week. Only last Saturday a group of young friends and students in Johannesburg quite spontaneously organised a jolly party from which we benefited to the extent of £11 18s. And Dr. Huzuk gave us all the money in his pockets, 10.6d., just before he went into jail.

Efforts like that must be continued. Although our campaign is over, our need for funds is as great as ever. Instead of sitting with reserves in the bank, as we had hoped we would be able to do, we don't know whether New Age will still be appearing in October. It's as bad as that.

So, PLEASE, do not relax for a single instant. Make sure you send your personal donation immediately! Make sure you collect from your friends!

KEEP PACE WITH OUR CIRCULATION! KEEP NEW AGE GOING!

THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS:

Friend £1.7.6;	Donation £2;	August 15.0;	Friend £2.0;	AB £1.0;	CD £7.10;	Mr. Joubert £2.2;	Krugersdorp £1.10;	E.F. £20;	Young Friends £11.18;	Collection List £2.3.10;	Farewell 12.6d.;	S.G. 1.6d.;	H.L. £5.5;	K.D. £1;	K. £5;	B.C. £3;	H. £1;	H. £50;	H.S. £10;	A. Huzuk 10.6d.;	B.K. £10;	J.B. £10;	London New Age Committee £70;	Dentist 1.11;	Simon 9s.;	St John £1
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Previously Acknowledged	£5,012 11 1
Total This Week	229 12 10
TOTAL NATIONAL	

CAMPAIGN FUND £5,242 3 11

mented with a very good example by Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus.

Forward to Freedom! Ignore liberals! Down with the Tomlinson report which is a mere realistic nor practical! Away with Apartheid!

Maitland. M. NDUNA

SACPO Campaign For Amenities in Athlone

CAPE TOWN.

The South African Coloured Peoples Organisation is launching a campaign, starting on Saturday, September 1, for the establishment of civic amenities for the people of the Athlone area, such as a swimming pool, extension of sports fields, more creches and nursery schools and improvement of roads and lighting.

All interested in helping with the campaign are requested to be at the Athlone Town Hall at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday when a drive will be made to collect signatures for a petition to the City Council. Further information about the campaign can be obtained from SACPO chairman, Mr. A. Guma, phone 69-2085.

A PICK AND A SHOVEL



There is a story told among the old people which says that one day, many years ago, God summoned White Man and Coloured Man and placed two boxes before them. One box was very big and the other small. God then turned to Coloured Man and told him to choose one of the boxes. Coloured Man immediately chose the bigger and left the other to White Man. When he opened his box, Coloured Man found a pick and a shovel inside it; White Man found gold in his box.

The people have many explanations for their lot. Some of these take the form of folk-tales, superstitions and myths; others are downright logical. But in all there is the common consciousness that oppression, suffering and hardship are facts of life. And they have learned to temper hardship with humour, and to sweeten the bitter pill of their dark lives with the honey of a satirical philosophy. But always they have been aware of pain.

According to the census there are 1,170,000 Coloured people in South Africa. Herded into slums, shivering in shanties, scattered along the hillside, rocking in buses to housing schemes, living comfortably in bright homes; Frigidaire, His Master's Voice, Edlio. They toil in thousands in big modern factories and push vegetable barrels, dig up roads and teach in schools, grow flowers and run shops. They steal and sometimes murder; they beg or carry loads from the markets. They drink, curse, make love and beat their wives or cheat their husbands. Heroes and cowards, villains and gentlemen, saints and sinners, people.

They went through wars and marched through the muck of France and Belgium. They sweated in Abyssinia, Egypt and Libya, and stole the company beer, laughed at the German army and

cracked jokes as the dive-bombers hurled steel death at them. Some of them died and the rest came home and shook their heads and wondered what they had fought for; they voted at the polls and shook their heads some more. They clashed with the police when they became a little tired of voting, and held their bloody heads. The law, harness bulls, carried its guns openly afterwards, to honour them.

I passed a tiny mission church one night and stopped at the door to listen. The flock was gathered under the pale light of a single bulb, and on a white-washed wall at one end Christ looked down in his agony. The old preacher spoke and said: "Thus saith the Lord God: Let it suffice you. O princes of Israel; remove violence and spoil, and execute judgment and justice, take away your exactions from my people."

ALEX LA GUMA LOOKS AT CAPE TOWN

He was an old man whose face had known pain and whose hands had grown hard with toil in the country. His collar was frayed and his shoulders stooped. His voice was warm as a mother's touch. His people listened and murmured their Amens when he had finished. The man on the sit was full of their happiness and their agony was lifted from them for that brief time.

Saturday night is dance-night. The hall is crowded by nine o'clock and the band has got into its stride. The drummer has taken his coat off and the saxophonist is tired. The bassman's head was with each slap at the strings. "Mister Sandman, give me a dream . . . Kwela, Commercial swinging. Arm in arm, corner swing, half-way, home James. Samba all the way from Brazil. The girls are gay, wild, ecstatic. Their brilliant skirts whirl and their hair-dos are away; red lips parted, panting; eyes bright as jewels. The boys are sharp in their suits, yellow socks and Tony Curtis haircuts. They swagger between the dances, showing off their patterned neck-ties and their gleaming silver watch-chains. When it is over and the band plays the Queen they scatter re-

luctantly, perspiring. 'See you next week.' 'Drill Hall.' Philadelphia Rhythms."

In the slums the people huddle, sleeping on staircases and in the dice come out and the pennies and tickles clink on the asphalt. Somewhere a guitar twangs quietly and then ripples as skillful, self-taught fingers fly across the frets. The music throbs and an artificially hardened voice rises: "Onder deze piensang boom, al op 'n eilandjie. Daar staan ons twee te vry, Sy rol haar oogies vir my . . ."

When the pubs close the she-bens are open for business. The waiters work all day buying in stocks and are paid a commission on each bottle they obtain. Coloureds are only allowed two bottles of beer per day; or one brandy, so the waiters move from store to store, giving false names and addresses. You can drink in elegant parlours where liquor is served discreetly in tea-pots, or in sordid little dens where the children watch wide-eyed as the bootleg bottles are pulled from the crates in the back-ward drains and from under the floor-boards. Anywhere you pay through your neck; the cheapest wine costs in the neighbourhood a bottle and brandy ranges from fifteen to twenty-five shillings. It is whispered that the big houses pay protection to keep the police away.

Yankee ship just come in, and the taxi-cabs ply their trade between the docks and the bawdy houses. "Know a place we can meet some gals, buster?" There are places. A house can be pointed out where the girls are beautiful as fashion-models and others where bitter, ground-under, young-old professionals smile bleakly and flash their gold-films.

There was a man I heard of who possessed a plot of ground but had no money to buy building materials. So for a whole year he scavenged amongst the rubble of demolished blocks and in the rubble he found bricks and bricks and timber and sheetrock to his site in small loads. He carted sand from the beach and crumpled cement and built a house.

In the third-class carriage they

were packed tight. I sat opposite a big, tough-looking dockster and talked to him. His face was streaked with coal-dust and dried sweat and he wore a load-bearing harness. "Where are you going?"

"The government?" "What are we going to do about it?"

He spat through the window. "Don't worry, chummy. We'll give them a good one day. Same as Hiller got."

When the pegamoid covers have been placed over the office machinery and the massive letters have been stored in the vaults, the cleaners take over. Stout, middle-aged ladies armed with dusters and brooms. Cooking has to be done early so supper will be ready when the old man comes home. Nelly or Rachel or Tiema can dish up. His abode is the lighted city in chrome, plush and marble offices they work and exchange gossip through the buzz of vacuum-cleaners.

"The ou was full of nonsense again last night. Wish he'd stop his berrry drinking."

"Did you hear about Mrs. Meyer's daughter? Going to have a baby and won't say who the father is. The children of today . . ."

"What did the Chinaman pull this afternoon?"

On the Grand Parade the unemployed sit, chatting idly, around a table of a statue. "Never king had more loyal subjects."

The census declares that we are almost one-and-a-quarter million. But if you identify a people, not by names and the colour of their skin, but by hardship and joy, pleasure and suffering, cherished hopes and broken dreams, the grinding monotony of toil without gain, despair and starvation, illiteracy, tuberculosis and malnutrition, laughter and grief, ignorance, genius, superstition, ageing wisdom and undying confidence, love and hatred, then you will have to give up counting the people. He carried bricks and timber and sheetrock jackets with only different designs. The title and the text are the same.

And since man is only human, he must rise in the morning, brush his teeth, comb his hair and look at the sun.

Mavuso Gets Suspended Sentence

JOHANNESBURG.

John Mavuso, banned member of the African National Congress, was last week found guilty of attending a meeting, though the magistrate found that the meeting was already over by the time the Special Branch entered to arrest him. In his judgment the magistrate said that when Mavuso entered, the meeting still retained its original physical form and there was evidence that people were still occupied with matters concerning the purpose for which they had gathered. There was, for example, a bundle of leaflets for distribution on the table in the room. Mavuso was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, suspended for three years.

Mavuso was arrested in Alexandra Township in April. He had entered the house after the meeting to fetch a friend, he said. The police arrived a few minutes later.

STRIJDOM'S REPLY TO PAARL WOMEN—POLICE RAIDS AND ARRESTS

CAPE TOWN.—Ten days after the Paarl women had demonstrated their opposition to passes for African women, the police carried out a dawn raid on their homes.

On August 9, 64 women carrying 500 signed protest petitions went to the Native Commissioner's Office to register their protest since zealously with women throughout the country. Leader of the deputation was Mrs. Beatrice Nkewu. There were many young women amongst them, some ably because he had no pass, as well as older members of the community.

The women told the Native Commissioner that they were not only opposed to the reference books, but also to the permits which they were obliged to carry. He promised to forward their petitions to Pretoria.

On August 18 at 4.30 a.m., the whole village was upset when six vansloads of police descended upon the inhabitants, raising great commotion. Thirteen women were arrested and subsequently fined £2 each.

An eye-witness told New Age that when one man ran away, pressure ably because he had no pass, the police fired three shots. The man was not hit.

The Paarl ANC Women's League has already held three report-back meetings on the anti-pass struggle, and the League has grown considerably as a result of the campaign. Mrs. Elizabeth Mateng, one of the Paarl leaders, told New Age.

"By Mr. Strijdom's refusal to meet us in Pretoria, he has shown that the pass laws are not a protection to us," she said.

"The struggle against the pass laws will go on until they are abolished."

INDIANS

(Continued from page 1)

unity between landlord and tenant in the common struggle, a theme taken up repeatedly and with vigour by the conference.

T.I.O. leaders and compromise proposals received short shrift from the conference. Their role was described in a resolution as "deplorable and damaging," and their pronouncements on the group areas proclamations were denounced as support for apartheid.

GREETINGS

The first session of the conference was a battery of speakers and messages for struggle against the Group Areas Act.

Wild cheers greeted a message of Mrs. Pandit calling upon Indians to "unite and organise themselves for peaceful resistance against the implementation of the Group Areas Act."

Dr. Naicker, S.A.I.C. president, said there could be no room under the Group Areas Act for compromise.

Father M. Jarrett-Kerr, who opened the conference, said the Group Areas Act was a diabolic

INDIANS PLAN MASS RESISTANCE

piece of legislation "designed to rob the people of their homes and security, to turn them into serfs and to make burnt offerings of them on the altar of apartheid."

Who Was There

There were 1,058 delegates (apart from the public) at the Transvaal All-Indian Group Areas conference. Fifteen towns in the Eastern Transvaal sent 236 delegates; there were 98 delegates from the Western Transvaal. From the Northern Transvaal, including Pretoria, there were 78 delegates; there were 159 from the southern part of the province. The Reef sent 149 delegates. From Johannesburg and its suburbs came 272 delegates. There were also delegates of the Working Committee of the T.I.C. and spokesmen of women's youth, religious and sporting bodies among the Indian people.

Mr. H. Davidoff, M.P., said the Act was a return to barbarism. The Labour Party pledged its assistance in any peaceful and legal resistance to the Act.

Mrs. Ruth Foley, national chairwoman of the Black Sash movement, said: "We will protest and we will resist with all the means at our command."

Rev. D. C. Thompson said: "I'm angry and I've never been so angry as in the past week. I appeal to the Government, in particular the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. Beware! And if they will not heed, I propose the resignation of the Government forthwith and the calling of a national conference of the leaders of all the peoples of South Africa who want peace, freedom and progress."

WOMEN'S ROLE

An impressive feature of the conference was the number of Indian women who came forward to speak. Dr. Zainab Asvat said: "If the path of the Indian self-assertion is inevitably to be our lot, then I am sure that many of my sisters, steeped in struggle, will rise to great heights of achievement."

She added: "I say to the men, go

forward, take courageous decisions. We the women will fight side by side with you."

Mr. G. Hurbans, chairman of the Natal Vigilance Committee, set out to fight the Group Areas Act, told conference: "What is happening to you today will inevitably happen to us. The whole country expects to see that you put up a valiant struggle to retain your homes."

Aid To Yugoslavia

BERLIN.

The German Democratic Republic will co-operate with the Soviet Union in building a huge aluminium plant in Yugoslavia. The plant, with an annual production of 50,000 tons, will be in production by 1961.

The Soviet Union and East Germany will supply the machinery and engineers to build the plant. In addition, they will give Yugoslavia a long-term credit of 700 million roubles, which will be paid back in the aluminium to be produced by the plant.

The agreement between the three countries provides for further aid to Yugoslavia after the plant to increase the capacity of the plant to 100,000 tons a year.

WHAT ARE SOVIET WOMEN LIKE?

WHEN any woman in Soviet life or any woman in Soviet fiction wins the approval of a journalist or a literary critic she is, as often as not, hailed as a "typical Soviet woman", when she fails to win that approval, then she is "non-typical"—or non-T, just as you and I are non-U when we fail to win the approval of the Nancy Mitfords.

No Types For Me!

Frankly, I have never met, either in fact or in fiction, this Typical Soviet Woman. If she existed—I which I formally deny—I would have no great wish to meet her. I have met scores of Soviet women of different nationalities, many of them just as admirable as those model-T heroines—and usually much more interesting and likeable—but I can't think of any one of them as a Typical Soviet Woman. I can think of them only as extremely individual individuals—in fact, as themselves and as friends of mine.

It is true that they have certain traits of character in common, but it seems to me that precious few of these traits are essentially national traits and that even

ARCHIE JOHNSTONE, a British journalist who has lived in Moscow for many years and is married to a Russian woman, provides the answers to your queries. The drawings are by a Soviet artist.

fewer of them are "typically Soviet" ones in the sense that they have been brought into being by the Soviet way of life.

That, I would explain, is a purely personal opinion and one that violently disagrees with much that is written here in Moscow. Human nature can, of course, be changed, but I have seen nothing to convince me that a transition period of less than forty years—a pinpoint of time in the life of humanity—can create a new "type" of being with qualities of heart and mind that did not exist before in "human nature."

I would like to see this "Cult of the Typical Individual" go the same way as the "Cult of the Individual"; it tends to obscure a very important bond of kinship between English women and So-



slightly more serious-minded than English women. For instance, they read more serious books and like more serious music, possibly because there is less trashy literature and music available here.

Those over, say, forty-five, are less well educated than we are; among those under forty-five the number of those with higher education is much greater than with us.

As housewives they are, both by choice and by necessity, slightly harder workers. They are much better cooks, but not nearly so good "planners" and are rather wasteful of their own labours.

It is only in certain fields, on the initiative of certain factories, clubs and other organisations, that domestic science has been at all widely taught. Many males still laugh at the very idea of "domestic science."

Many simple inexpensive household gadgets are still practically unknown here, but refrigerators, washing machines and other costly articles of household equipment are being bought at a rate far beyond the means of the British working class.

Where husband and wife are both wage-earners, the wife, and the girls of the family, do much more than their share of the housework. The menfolk, however, put their English brothers to shame by the amount of time they devote to walking and playing with the children.

Unlike her English sister, the housewife here is seldom the "handyman of the house." Also, much of the shopping (a tedious business here) is done by the husband.

Russian mothers (and fathers too) are inclined to spoil their children, or at least to do more for them than is usually done in England. This is probably a natural reaction from the hardships of their own childhood in pre-revolutionary and early post-revolutionary years.

In all the many spheres that can be reached directly by legislation,



there is real equality of the sexes; but the myth of the Superior Male survives in many minds—not excluding female minds. I think this myth, and various other psychological survivals from the Back Old Days, got a new lease of life from the "Cult of the Individual" (a phrase which, I think, tends to lump together a big number of errors that should be tackled separately).

I shall not speculate on whether the mistakes of "Stalinism" (another over-simplification, to my mind) would have been less grave had there been more women in

the higher ranks of the state and party organs. For instance, they read more serious books and like more serious music, possibly because there is less trashy literature and music available here.

They Can Hold Their Own

Against that fact (and perhaps also those under forty-five the number of those with higher education is much greater than with us.)

Let me mention here, without drawing any conclusions, three fields in which women have outstripped men—as doctors, as operators of cranes and heavy "handling" machines that demand fine correlation of hand and eye for the avoidance of accidents, and as safety inspectors in factories.

Compared with her English sister, does a Russian mother have less worries or more? Just as many short-term, day-to-day worries, but certainly fewer long-term worries. She has no feeling of insecurity for herself or her children. Some of the younger mothers, it seems to me, don't even know what this course of insecurity means.

There are various kinds of state loans, but "savings" here usually means "saving up for" some big purchase.

On to less serious matters... The women of Moscow are only very slightly less interested in dress than the women of London, but they are still not so attractively dressed.

One reason for this is the scarcity of cheap but attractive cotton dresses and materials—partly owing to a lack of demand, which in its turn is due to an old prejudice against cotton.

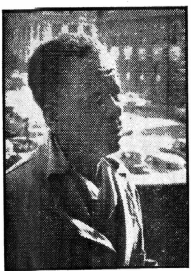
However, both the prejudice and the shortage are disappearing rapidly, and one of my greatest joys, as an old resident of Moscow, is to see how, with each succeeding summer, the streets of the capital are becoming more and more gay and colourful.

Their Figures

Are Russian women concerned about "putting on weight"? I would say they are slightly less concerned than English women, although, in terms of pounds avoirdupois or "vital statistics," they have rather more reason for being concerned.

To return to my main point, which is in answer to the question "Are Soviet women very different from ourselves?" Of the dozen Soviet women whom I know best (two of them are nationals of Asian republics) I would say that in character, appearance, interests and so on they resemble various English women, friends of mine more than they resemble one another.

And, in case you treat that as just another personal opinion of mine, let me quote you verbatim what Dame Edith Evans told me when she was on a visit here some years ago: "I don't even get the impression that I am in a foreign country."



HE'S LOOKING FOR HIS NEPHEW ...

Disappeared Without Trace

JOHANNESBURG.

Old man Ngeobo has lost his nephew. The young man, fresh from Natal, went to the pass office to apply for a pass and to look for work. There he told his father that day, a farmer offered him harvesting work for four weeks, and together with five others, the young man accepted. Two months have passed and there is no trace of the young man.

"I would rather send him back to Natal myself," said Ngeobo, "than that he should be kept on a farm." But how can he find him? There are hundreds of farms, it is harvesting time, they are all panning for labour, and many a man with better identity documents than this young fellow has been swallowed up for long months.

"NO EVIDENCE TO JUSTIFY REMOVALS"

(Continued from page 1)

with regard to the principles of the Act clear in its memorandum, when it said it was opposed to the Act in principle, said Mr. Broekmsa.

NO EQUALITY

He did not agree with the Chairman, Dr. J. F. van Rensburg, that the Act intended to treat Europeans and Non-Europeans alike.

"All utterances in Parliament contradict that approach. This Act is intended to preserve white civilisation. You (the chairman) have also said he has a feeling of security. If the present order is disturbed it can only lead to this result—that the resentment will develop into a feeling of hatred. It will cause perpetual disturbance of peace of mind."

"I ask you in the name of justice, fairness, equity and human decency, to leave us as we are. The request I make is a human one, a reasonable one, and it is the only one."

D.R.C. VIEW

Representatives of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church made a special plea that the Coloured people should not be relegated to

SHANGHAIED LABOUR IS SLAVE LABOUR

PASS OFFENDERS SENT TO WORK ON FARMS

(From Ruth First)

JOHANNESBURG.

PASS arrests and farm labour: both are sides of the same coin and though the press and public (White) are squeamish about admitting it, shanghaied labour is slave labour.

In recent weeks there has been an outcry about several blatant cases of Africans arrested for trivial pass offences being sent to forced labour to Bethal and other Transvaal farms and there illustrated.

Government officials have a full-scale inquiry afoot following the accounts of how one African, called "Simon" in the press was arrested for trespass, and then sent to a farm for 40 days. He was hit by a farm "boss boy" about 20 times a day, he said.

THIS IS ONE CASE THAT HAS HIT THE PRESS. THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF OTHERS . . .

How Many End Up In Jail?

The press cutting on the right is from the Johannesburg "Star" of last week.

Imagine! 1,200 Africans arrested in one week-end in routine raids, most of them for petty pass offences. What happens to those who have no money on them to sign admission of guilt forms?

Hunting criminals is one thing, but in which other city in the world would the public countenance the arrest of 1,200 in one week-end, even if some criminals are brought to book in the process?

POLICE ROUND UP 1,200 NATIVES AT WEEK-END

Arrests since campaign began total over 3,000

By a Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 1,200 NATIVES and a number of European suspects were rounded up in Johannesburg during the week-end as the police blitz to curb lawlessness in the suburban areas continued with "routine raids." In addition, 290

A criminal at 177 Yes, a boy of 17 with a prison record and eight days of beatings on a farm near Germiston because he fell foul of the maze of pass laws.

The story is simple and so like all the others.

LOST HIS JOB

He first worked in Johannesburg as a domestic servant, but lost his job. On his way to the pass office to apply for a new permit to seek work, he was arrested for not having one. At the police station where he was confined his pass was taken from him and received as prisoner's property, but when his father hailed him out it was not returned to him. Charged with vagrancy, Walter was acquitted. He then went several times to the pass office for a permit to seek work but was refused one. On his last attempt he was arrested on the way back from the pass office and served seven days in the Fort.

The following week he was arrested for the third time and sent to a farm after another two days in the Fort. Enquiries by his father at police stations, courts and hospitals were fruitless.

Then 10 days later he turned up again. He might have been "mis-laid" or "untraceable" in police and prison records but he had been sent to the Fort all right—and from there to the Germiston farm as a convict labourer.

Butcher Workers To Meet

SALISBURY.

A meeting of the African Butcher Workers' Union is to be held at the Recreation Hall, Harare, Salisbury, on Sunday September 2, at 8 p.m. The chairman Mr. Chimboi in a statement has urged all members to attend.

In the two beerhall incidents trouble spread from the beerhall and led to White-Black fights.

Coloured people being pushed aside into locations.

Mr. L. Pienaar, representing the Europeans of Crawford, Lansdowne and Wetton, on the other hand, asked for the removal of some 4,200 Coloured residents on the Cape Flats, and a further removal in 20 years time.

The chairman said the committee still had an "onerous task" ahead of it.

ADVISORY BOARD TO DISCUSS BEERHALL CLASHES WITH RAND POLICE CHIEF

JOHANNESBURG. WITH the death in hospital last week of two Africans in the recent Western Native Township Beerhall clash has now claimed three fatalities. The two deaths were among the eleven injured admitted to the Coronation Hospital.

Johannes Kalebona is one of those who died last week. Still critically ill is Mkhale Makatine, of 63 Gibsra Street, Sophiatown. A number of those injured have since returned home. Among them was an African woman who received a bullet in the leg.

A meeting of the Johannesburg Joint Advisory Boards endorsed the call of the Western Native Township Board, issued the day after the

LAW AND THE LAYMAN MEETINGS

By JURIST

In theory, the rule of South African law is still freedom of assembly—i.e. that anyone is free to hold a meeting unless the meeting is one which contravenes a specific law. But there are now so many restrictions that the right of assembly is becoming the exception rather than the general rule.

The restrictions on freedom of assembly fall under three headings. Firstly, there are powers vested in various authorities to ban meetings in advance, or to prohibit individuals from attending meetings. A magistrate has power to ban a meeting if he considers "that the public peace would be seriously endangered" by it.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The Minister of Justice has power to ban a meeting if he considers "that feelings of hostility would be engendered between the European inhabitants of the Union on the one hand and any other section of the inhabitants of the Union on the other hand" or if he considers "that the achievement of any of the objects of Communism would be furthered" by the meeting.

In none of these cases does the magistrate or the Minister have to justify his action in public, or in a court. His ruling is conclusive and cannot be challenged by evidence that he had insufficient grounds for his opinion.

This means that the Government has power to ban a meeting if it wishes. If by any chance it should find its existing powers insufficient, it need only declare an emergency under the Public Safety Act, and such restrictions on its power as exist under the ordinary law will fall away.

In practice, these powers are used comparatively seldom, and the necessity for publishing formal proclamations in advance makes it impossible for them to be used in every case. A number of other techniques are therefore used for restricting less important meetings.

BYE-LAWS

Almost every municipality has bye-laws and regulations restricting public meetings. The form which these laws usually take is that all meetings or processions in streets or public places must have the permission of the Town Clerk. This permission usually has to be applied for several days in advance, and the names and addresses of the organisers of the meetings must be supplied. The Town Clerk may refuse permission if he anticipates any disturbance or obstruction of traffic.

Most cities and towns also have a clause in their location regulations prohibiting the holding of meetings in the streets, squares or public halls of locations without the permission of the superintendent.

POLICE POWERS

The third main class of restriction on the freedom of assembly consists of the powers of the police to intimidate and interfere with meetings are lawful. The police may have power to enter any meeting, whether it is held in a public place or in private, if they believe that anything is being done which might constitute a danger to the security of the Union. Once inside, they may search the premises, take names and addresses, or "take such reasonable steps as they may consider necessary for the preservation of the internal security of the

Union or the maintenance of law and order or for the prevention of the commission of any offence." These powers would include the dispersal of the meeting, though such action could be challenged in the courts on the ground that it was not reasonable.

The above is not a complete list of the restrictions which exist on the holding of meetings. There are some municipal bye-laws which go a good deal further than most, and apply to private meetings as well as public ones. There are also regulations dealing with Native Trust land and with various individual reserves. The freedom of assembly may also be hindered by laws prohibiting certain classes of person from being in certain places—e.g. non-residents of a location may contravene permit regulations if they attend a meeting in a location.

500 Women At Durban Meeting

DURBAN.

A meeting of women scheduled to take place at the Nene Hall, Two Sticks, Durban, last week had to be transferred into an open-air meeting owing to the lack of accommodation for the 500 women who turned up to hear speakers of the ANC Women's League report back on the monster demonstration of South African women in Pretoria two weeks ago.

Mrs. H. Ostrich, Chairman of the Women's League, speaking at the meeting said: "This overwhelming support from a small area like Two Sticks shows clearly that the women are on the march."

A resolution supporting the ANC Women's League and rejecting the extension of the pass laws to women was unanimously adopted.

Speakers at the meeting included Miss Dorothy Nyembe, Miss Florence Mkhize, Vice Chairman and ANC Secretary respectively of the ANC Women's League, and Mr. Elias Kunene, organiser of the ANC (Natal).

Settle Suez Crisis Peacefully, Says C.T. Peace Council

CAPE TOWN.

Whatever differences exist between the various governments on the question of the Suez Canal can without serious detriment to the discussion and negotiation, the Cape Town Peace Council said in a statement issued last week.

The military measures adopted by some countries and the threatening speeches by responsible statesmen had seriously damaged the interests of Egypt as well as the interests of the countries using the Suez Canal.

"We reaffirm our condemnation of the use of force to solve international differences. We are convinced that a solution can be found—a solution which would respect the full independence and sovereignty of Egypt as well as the legitimate interests of the countries using the Suez Canal."

Send a Donation to NEW AGE

Death Of Bertolt Brecht— Europe's Leading Playwright

THE death of the great German poet-playwright Bertolt Brecht was reported last week. Considered by many to be the greatest dramatist of our times, his death, however, was not even reported in the South African English press. The reason for this most probably was Brecht's staunch allegiance to Marxist principles for the last 30 years.

For his first play he obtained the important Kleist prize in 1921. Many plays followed in rapid succession. Brecht's writings—irreverent, energetic criticism of his times—set the mood for the "worker" poets. Soon he had the honour of being number five on Hitler's murder list.

During the Hitler berahlh "push" days Brecht served on anti-Nazi committees and had to flee to Denmark, finally emigrating to the U.S.A. During the war he and his wife broadcast anti-Nazi propaganda to Germany on the "Voice of America."

Immediately after the war Brecht returned to Germany—went to a theatre and 70 State-paid artists and soon his theatre at Schloßburgam attracted theatre personalities from all over the world. In 1955 he was awarded the Stalin Peace Prize for his service to humanity. His play "The Threepenny Opera" has been running in New York for two

years and in London for seven months.

His most important works are: "The Threepenny Opera"—a bombastic satire on modern bourgeois society with music by Kurt Weill; "A Man's a Man"—a bold criticism of imperialism; "Round Heads, Peak Heads"—trenchant anti-Nazi play in which Brecht reduces Hitler's racial theories to absurdity by means of a grotesque dialogue; "Mother Courage"—one of the most poignant and powerful anti-war plays in the whole range of modern drama; and the "Good Woman of Seizuan"—a brilliant and beautiful masterpiece satirising the traditional conception of Christ—"and others."

Brecht evolved an entirely new approach to drama—generally known as "Epic" theatre. The playwright, he said, must be didactic—not in the sense of a propagandist but as a true artist seeking a solution for humanity's sufferings. "These people are entertained by the wisdom which comes from the solution of problems; by the anger into which pity for the oppressed drives them to change; by respect for those who respect humanity, that is, for the friends of men; in short, by everything which delights those who are productive." A.T.



"I DID what I thought was right," Mr. Aburrahman Hurzuk said in a statement to New Age last week just before leaving for Caledon Square to start his 4 months' jail sentence for writing Freedom Charter slogans on walls in Cape Town.

"I regard my sentence as part of the instalments that have to be paid for freedom. Some people have paid with their lives in the struggle for freedom. Others have spent long years in jail—so what is four months? "I want to send a special message to the young people in the liberty movement. If more and more of them join actively in the struggle, then it won't be long before we

achieve freedom." Mr. Hurzuk was seen off by representatives of all sections of the Congress movement when he surrendered himself at the Magistrate's Court. Our picture shows him (second from right) with (from the left) Mrs. L. Kellerman, Mr. S. Maketha, Mrs. Adams, Mr. A. la Gosschalk, and Mr. S. Gosschalk.

AFRICAN MUSICIANS TOP THE HIT PARADE — BUT GET MISERABLE PAY

(From Tenyson Makivane)

HOT hit tunes blare from the music shops and new numbers and new names are the signs of a boom in the African music and entertainment world like we haven't seen before. Yet even the top-notch African performers whose record sales figures reach the six-figure mark are recording for a mere song, and the story of their underpayment; of the cut-throat competition among the recording companies to grab the best artists and bind them tight to unbreakable contracts is—or should be—the scandal of the entertainment world. It's also the story behind the junk music that is unloaded on the public together with the very good stuff.

Among the recording companies centred in Johannesburg but with distribution depots right through the country there are the firms who've helped African artists crash into fame and who've tried handing them a fair deal. There are also the companies who've traded on artists' bewilderment at the tricks of the recording business, their ignorance of contract conditions, and who've bamboozled singers and bands into dead-end deals.

HUGE SALIES

THE FACTS ARE THAT ONLY A HANDFUL OF THE AFRICAN ARTISTES UNDER CONTRACT TO RECORDING COMPANIES TODAY RECEIVE ROYALTIES. MOST ARE PAID A FLAT RATE FOR EACH SIDE THEY RECORD (THE AMOUNTS — VARY) AND THAT'S THAT.

A record could reach the 100,000 mark yet the singer re-

ceives no more than the performer whose number flopped. And the artists might not even know what happened to his record. For the companies keep their distribution and sales figures to themselves. And if an artiste suspected—or his friends everywhere told him—that he was the hit of the year, he might have only the £20 or £40 he was paid for his recording to show for his success.

The flat rates paid for recordings vary. One group of four was paid £20 for two records; after recording four sides each man was only £6, 10s. the richer. Yet another group under contract to a company got £6 for two sides, £6 between the four of them.

The bigger companies pay more, especially to singers with reputations. The flat rate could be £20 a side.

AT THE TOP

There are the performers way up at the top of the tree: the Manhattan Brothers ready to take a bow and a good long clap in any capital of the world; smooth, professional, full-time entertainers who've smashed into European audiences in the Township Jazz shows but who were built up on the rough boards in the African townships and locations before the audiences who make township jazz what it is.

There's Dolly Rathebe. Her records have sold nearly 500,000 copies they say. Her best "Ummeva" sold 100,000 and is still selling.

There's Spokes Mashime, whose "Ace Blues" also passed the 100,000 mark.

There's a whole galaxy of stars. These entertainers have arrived and the public loves them.

And they love performing. It's in their blood and bones. Some have contracts which ensure them royalties. Others haven't.

Flat rates of pay, and low ones at that, mean that record produc-

tion costs can be kept low and sales need not soar to any great mark before overheads are more than covered and the companies can mark up the profits.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE

The trade has other tricks too. Artists are signed under contract for several years, even as long as five. If first recordings flop

they're edged into the background while the company tries other new-comers, new tunes. But the group under contract can't wriggle loose. If they're not used by their own company they can't try others, even if they're making nothing.

THESE WRETCHED RATES OF PAY IN THE RECORDING BUSINESS, THE ABSENCE OF ROYALTY AGREEMENTS EXCEPT IN THE ODD CASE HERE AND THERE AND THE LOWERING OF STANDARDS ARE BAD FOR THE ARTISTES AND THEY'RE BAD FOR OUR MUSIC. IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE.

"FANAGALO" BANNED — BECAUSE AFRICANS REJECT SLAVERY

IN some places Fanagalo had a semi-crazy reception but now some soberness is setting in. Voices have been heard "Doesn't it poke fun at the Zulu people?" At first there was the usual reply, invariably from the man who had "lived" among the Zulus for years. He knows the Zulus, and that they have a good sense of humour. They would appreciate the song as sure as my name is Mr. Smith.

Such a man had, however, reckoned without the African people. The Natal Chiefs don't like the song and have protested. Prominent African artists have refused to record the song. In fact, most Africans treat it with the contempt it deserves for it carries the same stigma as the words used directly to them "Boy," "Jim" or "Nannie."

COMMON LANGUAGE

A few years back there was some talk in the Native Affairs Department of enforcing wider use of some common African language which would save the bosses the trouble of learning the various African languages or having to use several interpreters.

This commercial language would be known as Basic Bantu. It would not be difficult, they said, to manufacture this language. It was

already in use in the mines. It was used by shopkeepers and their African customers. The "missus" conveyed her messages and instructions to her cook and garden boy through Fanagalo.

The "missus" of English, Afrikaans and all the African languages, mainly Nguni, this Fanagalo. It is a language without grammar, it has no tense. The words used are seldom even correct vernacular. For the sound to be something like the genuine article is thought to be good enough.

You'll find this sort of phrase: "Yini wena Yenza" which means "What are you doing?" As it stands the phrase has no meaning in any of the Nguni languages.

Often the Nguni words "Wena" "yena" "lo" are put into English sentences. That "lo" can be an adjective, preposition, prefix and pronoun. "Hambo lo." "Bring lo spade" the name of the language itself, "fanagalo."

It does more harm than good. There is always the danger that instructions could be misunderstood.

Madame gives orders to her cook before going to town:

"Mina hamba lo dolophu, Mina funa wena pheka lo six makhanda kalo lunch."

(I'm going to town, boil me six eggs for lunch.)

The cook goes out to the fowl run, kills six fowls, cuts off their heads and cooks them for lunch. The Madame's undoing was precipitated by the use of the word "makhanda" (heads) instead of "makanda" (eggs).

SLAVERY

Africans have always regarded Fanagalo as slave language, it's degrading. No Christian, for one thing, would ever say the Lord's Prayer in Fanagalo. The idea of Fanagalo as Basic Bantu would have died within the small minds of the N.A.D.

But there is this recording that has swept South Africa, or part of it, off its feet. The apologists for the song who speak of the "Zulu sense of humour" now stand exposed and the Africans as a whole have given their reply. But the humorists must wait for the version of the words of the song supplied by music lovers in the townships. Do they poke fun at the "missus"?

One last word about those who have said that the song reveals the Africans' gross inability to muster the simplest elements of Zulu as she says "Jim clana lo garden." I can only say: "Mamje zonke wena yena lo wena lo mlungu yena lo siphuku-phuku." ("Now the whole world knows about their stupidity.")

YUGOSLAVIA'S 'SELF-MANAGEMENT' EXPERIMENT

SOCIALISM WITH A DIFFERENCE

By Wilfred Burchett

YUGOSLAVIA and the Socialist camp are drawing closer together and this is something ardently desired by every Yugoslav with whom I have spoken during a ten-day visit to the country.

Some of the things which were criticised in the past are still open to criticism, but this is recognised and weaknesses are now openly discussed.

For instance the white elephant of the grandiose New Belgrade project still exists. The grand, unfinished framework of the new administrative buildings remain as they stood in 1947 when I last visited Yugoslavia. They will probably never be finished as they were built against expert advice on shifting sands.

Collapse Of Co-ops

Agriculture is in a critical condition because early errors in forced creation of co-operatives were made on terms that placed the ordinary peasant members at the mercy of the wealthy farmers. The co-operative movement has now collapsed and a new start is being made.

These are some of the negative aspects which progressive journalists criticised in the old days and which still exist. But on the other hand enormous strides have been made in industrial construction and new ground has been broken by workers' self-management of factories.

There can be no doubt that Yugoslavia is a State which is well along the road of Socialist construction. The idea of neutralism or of sponsoring a "third force" is absolutely rejected.

'Building Socialism'

"We entirely reject the idea of neutralism," a high Government official told me. "We are building Socialism."

"We reject the idea of a third force," said a Foreign Office spokesman, "we cannot play a neutral role between Socialism and capitalism. We are building Socialism."

With industry, transport, wholesale and retail trade almost exclusively in the hands of the State and being managed by the workers themselves, there is no question that the claims of building Socialism are correct.

I was told at the highest level that relations with the Soviet Union are now very good indeed, that they are on a solid basis and that President Tito was extremely satisfied with his visit to the Soviet Union.

Belgrade I found transformed since my last visit in 1949. Streets are now clean, many new buildings to replace the gaps torn in street facades by Nazi bombs, and shops filled with inexpensive consumer goods almost exclusively of Yugoslav manufacture, tastefully displayed.

I visited a tractor plant which was just preparing to celebrate its 10th birthday, a heavy machine-building plant and other smaller enterprises. They were all managed by the workers' councils.

Self Management

Workers at the benches, members of the workers' councils and their management committees, and the manager of the "Rakovac" tractor factory 12 miles outside

Belgrade, were all convinced about the good results of self-management.

There are well over 1,000 workers at the tractor plant and they had elected a workers' council of 120 members, its secret ballot. The latter, at its first meeting, elected a management committee of 15 members which, in consultation with the trade unions and local authorities had hired a manager with the necessary technical abilities to carry out its decisions.

The workers' council and management committee met in their spare time to decide the general lines of work, how production should be organised, what its level should be, how management should be run—and at the end of the year how profits should be distributed after roughly 50 per cent had been allocated to the Central Government.

In fact, the previous financial year they had allocated more than half their remaining share to plant expansion, and the rest was divided as a wages bonus amounting to an extra two months wages. Manager Milovan Savovic said: "This is the third plant I've man-

aged in the past ten years. Since self-management was introduced, things are much easier. My responsibility is shared with workers at the benches who know their job from the ground up. Taking orders from them is far better than from some bureaucrat sitting in the office. Increasing production figures speak for themselves."

Aser Delean, of the Central Executive of Trade Unions, was equally emphatic: "We felt that self-management without the right to share the fruits of good management was not enough. So since 1953 it is fixed that the greater the income the more the wages."

"This has been a vital stimulus for production. It has led to an improvement in quality and variety of goods. What you see now in the Belgrade shops are the first fruits of workers' self-management. We realise there are links to iron out but we feel we are on the right road."

Self-management of industry with corresponding decentralisation of political control is bound to be a controversial subject for some time to come.

It has dealt a heavy blow at

bureaucracy which has become a major problem in some of the People's Democracies, but it has also led to some anarchic tendencies with workers wanting to develop their own factories and split up all the profits regardless of the larger needs of the community.

Some Anarchy

The Yugoslav authorities are aware of the weakness, but feel that self-management is basically right. Some link needs to be built into the machine, they say, to better co-ordinate local production with over-all planning.

The results in the building of industry and in producing consumer goods cannot be underestimated. Steel production is well over three times the prewar figure with over 800,000 tons produced last year, coal production has been doubled, petrol treated and electric energy output quadrupled.

Yugoslavia is building tractors, trucks, cars, heavy machinery, and a wide variety of other industrial products never before produced.

Most important of all, the morale of the people is high, an optimism and confidence that I remembered from my first visit to Yugoslavia a few months after the end of the war but which was totally absent in four visits I made in 1948-49.

Soviet Deliveries

The fact that the Soviet Union will immediately start delivering wheat—Yugoslavia's major import item in recent years—is a guarantee that aid will be available even if the Western Powers follow the American lead and cut their aid to Yugoslavia proportionately to the growing together of Yugoslavia with the rest of the Socialist camp.

While working for the closest relations with the countries of the Socialist camp, Yugoslavia still insists on having its own independent road of development toward Socialism.

It seems that the thesis that the proportion of investment in heavy industry must be available even if the investment in light industry has been discarded.

Leaders with whom I spoke said that the first phase of building heavy industry has now ended and that beginning from next year emphasis will be placed on housing, light industry and agriculture.

What seemed to be the most important thing for all Yugoslavs with whom I spoke was that they felt they were back as honoured members of the great Slav family. They were moving toward the closest relations with the countries of the Socialist camp and the progressive movement throughout the world.

LIFE IN NASSER'S EGYPT

LONDON.

"WHAT real changes has Nasser made? One thing is certain: revolution has yet to come to Egypt," writes Olga Pugh in the *Bevanite paper Tribune*. She has recently returned from Cairo.

The hereditary corruption of Farouk has been replaced by a military, middle-class junta which the new constitution has done little to broaden, she says.

The "revolution" Nasser likes so much to speak about has done nothing to change the vast economic differences, the tremendous gap between classes which marks modern Egypt.

It is in Cairo and Alexandria that the impact of the new regime is most obvious. Fine new roads have been built, some slums pulled down and workers' flats built, Liberation Square and the Nile bridges are illuminated at night.

IN CAIRO

Cairo is alive with construction, the leastening the immense apartment blocks going up in the city for the middle-class house-holders.

The modern Egyptian bourgeois, who stands in gain most so close to the "revolution," is a cosmopolitan. He talks English or French with his friends. He has had English or French Christian schooling and has assimilated a superficial European culture which has no roots in anything apart from a rather crazy Cairo sophistication.

He has no more in common with his Muslim fellow-countrymen, the fellahs, than any Englishman or Frenchman. He has probably never done more than ride a bus down through the main mid street of a rural village.

REPRESSION

The progressive intellectual movement is fragmented, confused, under observation or in prison.

Some support Nasser's regime on the grounds that it is the first inevitable stage towards the real democratisation of Egypt. Others fear the basic fascist tendencies of a military regime which deals summarily with any political opposition.

All agree that there is no alternative to Nasser.

Again, very few even of the political opponents are aware of the conditions of their people living in the rural areas.

Seventy-five per cent of the Egyptian population lives in the villages. The fifteen have felt no change in their mode of life since 1952, or any other date one cares to mention.

In the last half-century the population has doubled from 10 to 20 million. The area available for cultivation has increased by only 50 per cent. A report by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation has estimated that there is a disguised unemployment in the rural areas of 30-40 per cent.

Yet even so, the villages are the

backbone of Egypt. Some are "towns" of up to 30,000 inhabitants with no electricity and no sanitation.

Disease, malnutrition, ignorance, form the usual vicious circle. 70 per cent of the population is illiterate.

NEW PROJECTS

There is of course some movement on the class fringe. And the government is carrying out a number of projects.

One of the finest achievements of the new regime has been to provide pure water pumps in every village. Social centres, schools, hospitals exist and are being built. But the latter are pitifully understaffed and conditions are appalling. Too many people with too many diseases and too much dirt envi-

tably harden the finest medical staff after a few years exile in a rural area. And there is no co-ordinated drive or depth in Nasser's projects.

It is clear that if the basic rural problem is to be solved, rather than merely patched up on the surface, two things are necessary—an increase in the amount of land available for cultivation, and industrialisation.

This requires a considerable capitalisation programme. Liberation Park, the Dam should produce 10 million k.w. of electricity a year, and bring two million acres under cultivation.

According to the official hand-out, the Dam should produce 10 million k.w. of electricity a year, and bring two million acres under cultivation.

INDIA SAYS "NO" TO FOREIGN CAPITAL

NEW DELHI.

The Indian Government has decided to reject the Western American interests to permit them to exploit Indian oil resources. It will set up its own oil refinery in the rich Assam fields.

Behind the decision lies the story of a long tussle with the British-owned Assam Oil Company which is linked with Shell.

Lacking the resources to develop the fields rapidly itself, but determined to keep oil development within India's "socialist sector" of ownership, the Indian Government had proposed a joint company with the foreign interests, India to retain 51 per cent of the shares. But the companies were not prepared to agree.

The Indian Government's determination was strengthened by the Soviet offer, made during Mikoyan's visit, to help in manning the refineries and training personnel.

Soviet experts who on India's invitation surveyed the area were able to assure the government that it was the richest oil-bearing region in India.

The American Time magazine,

mouthpiece of Wall Street, last week commented: "While Western businessmen watched with apprehension, the Soviet Union in less than two years has succeeded in penetrating virtually every key industry in India. Yet Moscow contributes little to India's economy: barely 1 per cent of India's imports in the past year has come from the Iron Curtain countries v. 25 per cent from Britain, 8 per cent from West Germany. While the U.S. has handed Nasser's government 500 million dollars in gifts and loans since 1950, Russia has doled out farm machinery and one Illyushin-14 airliner, worth in all no more than 2 million dollars.

"How then does Russia earn its welcome? Though private enterprise still has a vital stake in India's past year has come from the Iron Curtain countries v. 25 per cent from Britain, 8 per cent from West Germany. While the U.S. has handed Nasser's government 500 million dollars in gifts and loans since 1950, Russia has doled out farm machinery and one Illyushin-14 airliner, worth in all no more than 2 million dollars.

technical secrets in a government-controlled industry. Last week the government announced that a ten-man Indian delegation would leave soon for Moscow to get Russian help in developing its domestic drug industry.

"What worries U.S. and British industrialists—how has 800 million dollars invested in India—is that Moscow's profits-led-damned business philosophy may eventually squelch out all free enterprise. Oil companies, with a greater investment in developing foreign industry, are already seeing Red."

FOOTNOTE: American investors and companies earned the record total of 3,100,000,000 dollars from their investments in foreign enterprises last year, the Commerce Department stated in Washington last week. This was 20 per cent higher than the previous year. Of this total, only 870,000,000 dollars, or 28 per cent, was kept abroad, the rest going to the United States investors for distribution.

